HISTORY
OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY
MISSOURI

1881

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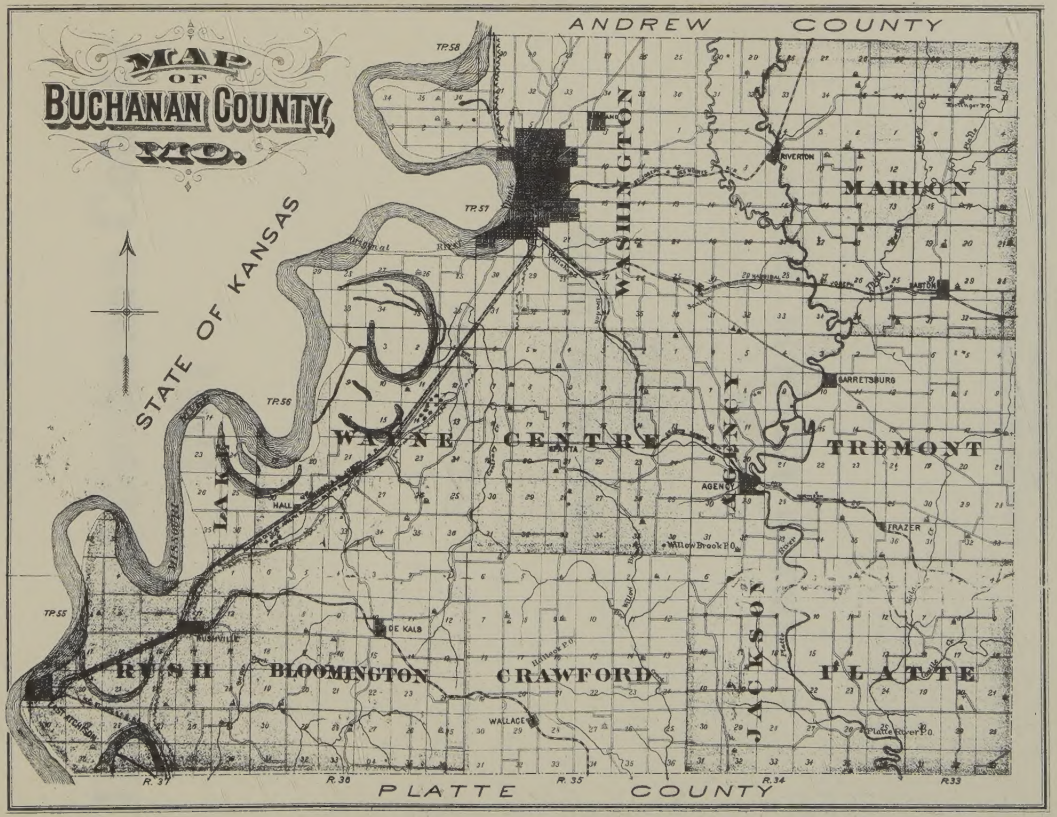
MAP OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, MO.
ANDREW COUNTY
STATE OF KANSAS
WASHINGTON
MARION
TREMONT
WAYNE
CENTRE
LAKE
JACKSON
RUSH
BLOOMINGTON
CRAWFORD
PLATTE
PLATTE COUNTY
RIVERTON
BARTON
GARRETSBURG
AGENCY
HALL
DE KALB
WALLACE
FRAZER
Willow Brook P.O.
Platte River P.O.
TP.58
TP.57
TP.56
TP.55
R.37
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Reprint Of

History of Buchanan County 1881

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Seward W. Lilly
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PREFACE.

After months of unceasing toil, we have completed the history of Buchanan County. The result proves that we did not overestimate the importance and difficulty of the task. The importance and difficulty of the work result from the same cause, viz: The almost total lack in many instances of reliable data. This difficulty, however, has in a measure been overcome by a systematic canvass of the county, whereby we have been enabled to gather together, glean and compile into comprehensible and permanent form, what, until now, has floated about in the changing mists of tradition; the reader will readily realize how difficult has been this task, and how important that the work is done at this comparatively early date. The first settlers who acted so important a part in the history of the county, and who heretofore have been the sole custodians of much material essential for such a work as this, are rapidly disappearing from among us, and those who remain become less and less reliable as year by year the memory of early times grows indistinct. The importance of the work is enhanced by the fact, that Buchanan county is one of the chief agricultural counties of the State, and further, by the fact, that it contains in point of population the third city in the State. In order to devote that attention to the various interests of the county which its importance demanded, we supposed it would be necessary to make a book of from eight to nine hundred pages. The publication of such a book for a patronage limited to a single county was a hazardous undertaking, viewed from a business standpoint. Much solic-

itude was felt on this account during the first stages of the enterprise but what misgivings we may have felt, have been dispelled by the generous patronage afforded by the people of the county. We have been so far encouraged by the patronage vouchsafed, that the work has been extended to beyond what was originally intended, and instead of a book of from eight to nine hundred pages as promised in our prospectus, the book approximates eleven hundred pages. Our solicitude for the success of the enterprise in a business sense was natural, but it has not been our sole solicitude; we have likewise intensely desired to make the work reliable, full and attractive, and thereby to merit the public favor, which the people of the county have extended to us. In presenting the work to our many hundred readers, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they will appreciate merit when found, and of further believing that errors will be criticised with the understanding that book-making, like all other kinds of labor, has its peculiar vicissitudes.

The publishers avail themselves of this opportunity to thank all who have aided in the preparation of this book; whatever of merit the history of Buchanan County may contain is due, in a large measure, to their assistance.

To each and all of our patrons we come with the satisfaction of knowing that we bring what we guaranteed, and in the belief that should any of them not appreciate the work, the time will come when their children will.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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History of Missouri.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase of the vast territory west of the Mississippi River, by the United States, extending through Oregon to the Pacific coast and south to the dominions of Mexico, constitutes the most important event that ever occurred in the history of the nation.

It gave to our republic additional room for that expansion and stupendous growth, to which it has since attained, in all that makes it strong and enduring, and forms the seat of an empire, from which will radiate an influence for good unequaled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, the immense region of country, known at that time as Louisiana, was ceded to Spain by France. By a secret article, in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded in 1800, Spain ceded it back to France. Napoleon, at that time, coveted the island of St. Domingo, not only because of the value of its products, but more especially because its location in the Gulf of Mexico would, in a military point of view, afford him a fine field, whence he could the more effectively guard his newly acquired possessions. Hence he desired this cession by Spain should be kept a profound secret until he succeeded in reducing St. Domingo to submission. In this undertaking, however, his hopes were blasted, and so great was his disappointment that he apparently became indifferent to the advantages to be derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the first intimation that they had had, that they had once more become the subjects of France. This was the occasion of great rejoicing among the inhabitants, who were Frenchmen in their origin, habits, manners and customs.

Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, on being informed of the retrocession, immediately dispatched instructions to Robert Livingston the American Minister at Paris, to make known to Napoleon that the occupancy of New Orleans, by his government, would not only endanger the friendly relations existing between the two nations, but, perhaps, oblige the United States to make common cause with England, his bitterest and most dreaded enemy, as the possession of the city by France would give her command of the Mississippi, which was the only outlet for the produce of the Western States, and give her also control of the Gulf of Mexico, so necessary to the protection of American commerce. Mr. Jefferson was so fully impressed with the idea that the occupancy of New Orleans, by France, would bring about a conflict of interests between the two nations, which would finally culminate in an open rupture, that he urged Mr. Livingston, to not only insist upon the free navigation of the Mississippi, but to negotiate for the purchase of the city and the surrounding country.

The question of this negotiation was of so grave a character to the United States that the President appointed Mr. Monroe, with full power, to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Ever equal to all emergencies, and prompt in the cabinet, as well as in the field, Napoleon came to the conclusion that, as he could not well defend his occupancy of New Orleans, he would dispose of it, on the best terms possible. Before, however, taking final action in the matter, he summoned two of his ministers, and addressed them as follows :

"I am fully sensible of the value of Louisiana, and it was my wish to repair the error of the French diplomatists who abandoned it in 1763. I have scarcely recovered it before I run the risk of losing it ; but if I am obliged to give it up, it shall hereafter cost more to those who force me to part with it, than to those to whom I shall yield it. The English have despoiled France of all her northern possessions in America, and now they covet those of the South. I am determined that they shall not have the Mississippi. Although Louisiana is but a trifle compared to their vast possessions in other parts of the globe, yet, judging from the vexation they have manifested on seeing it return to the power of France, I am certain that their first object will be to gain possession of it. They will probably commence the war in that quarter. They have twenty vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and our affairs in St. Domingo are daily getting worse since the death of LeClerc. The conquest of Louisiana might be easily made, and I have not a moment to lose in getting it out of their reach. I am not sure but that they have already begun an attack upon it. Such a measure would be in accordance with their habits ; and in their place I should not wait. I am inclined, in order to deprive them of all prospect of ever possessing it, to cede it to the United States. Indeed, I can hardly say that I cede it, for I do not yet

possess it; and if I wait but a short time my enemies may leave me nothing but an empty title to grant to the republic I wish to conciliate. I consider the whole colony as lost, and I believe that in the hands of this rising power it will be more useful to the political and even commercial interests of France than if I should attempt to retain it. Let me have both your opinions on the subject."

One of his ministers approved of the contemplated cession, but the other opposed it. The matter was long and earnestly discussed by them, before the conference was ended. The next day Napoleon sent for the minister who had agreed with him, and said to him: "The season for deliberation is over. I have determined to renounce Louisiana. I shall give up not only New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation. That I do not undervalue Louisiana, I have sufficiently proved, as the object of my first treaty with Spain was to recover it. But though I regret parting with it, I am convinced it would be folly to persist in trying to keep it. I commission you, therefore, to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not wait the arrival of Mr. Monroe, but go this very day and confer with Mr. Livingston. Remember, however, that I need ample funds for carrying on the war, and I do not wish to commence it by levying new taxes. For the last century France and Spain have incurred great expense in the improvement of Louisiana, for which her trade has never indemnified them. Large sums have been advanced to different companies, which have never been returned to the treasury. It is fair that I should require repayment for these. Were I to regulate my demands by the importance of this territory to the United States, they would be unbounded; but, being obliged to part with it, I shall be moderate in my terms. Still, remember, I must have fifty millions of francs, and I will not consent to take less. I would rather make some desperate effort to preserve this fine country."

That day the negotiations commenced. Mr. Monroe reached Paris on the 12th of April, and the two representatives of the United States, after holding a private interview, announced that they were ready to treat for the entire territory. On the 30th of April, 1803, eighteen days afterward, the treaty was signed, and on the 21st of October, of the same year, Congress ratified the treaty. The United States were to pay $11,250,000, and her citizens to be compensated for some illegal captures to the amount of $3,750,000, making in the aggregate the sum of $15,000,000, while it was agreed that the vessels and merchandise of France and Spain should be admitted into all the ports of Louisiana free of duty for twelve years. Bonaparte stipulated in favor of Louisiana, that it should be, as soon as possible, incorporated into the Union, and that its inhabitants should enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as other citizens of the United States, and the clause giving to them

these benefits, was drawn up by Bonaparte, who presented it to the plenipotentiaries with these words: "Make it known to the people of Louisiana, that we regret to part with them; that we have stipulated for all the advantages they could desire; and that France, in giving them up, has insured to them the greatest of all. They could never have prospered under any European government as they will when they become independent. But while they enjoy the privileges of liberty let them remember that they are French, and preserve for their mother country that affection which a common origin inspires."

Complete satisfaction was given to both parties in the terms of the treaty. Mr. Livingston said: "I consider that from this day the United States takes rank with the first powers of Europe, and now she has entirely escaped from the power of England," and Bonaparte expressed a similar sentiment when he said: "By this cession of territory I have secured the power of the United States, and given to England a maritime rival, who, at some future time, will humble her pride." These were prophetic words, for within a few years afterward the British met with a signal defeat, on the plains of the very territory of which the great Corsican had been speaking.

From 1800, the date of the cession made by Spain, to 1803, when it was purchased by the United States, no change had been made by the French authorities in the jurisprudence of the Upper and Lower Louisiana, and during this period the Spanish laws remained in full force as the laws of the entire province; a fact which is of interest to those who would understand the legal history and some of the present laws of Missouri.

On December 20th, 1803, Gens. Wilkinson and Claiborne, who were jointly commissioned to take possession of the territory for the United States, arrived in the city of New Orleans at the head of the American forces. Laussat, who had taken possession but twenty days previously as the prefect of the colony, gave up his command, and the star-spangled banner supplanted the tri-colored flag of France. The agent of France, to take possession of Upper Louisiana from the Spanish authorities, was Amos Stoddard, captain of artillery in the United States service. He was placed in possession of St. Louis on the 9th of March, 1804, by Charles Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant, and on the following day he transferred it to the United States. The authority of the United States in Missouri dates from this day.

From that moment the interests of the people of the Mississippi Valley became identified. They were troubled no more with the uncertainties of free navigation. The great river, along whose banks they had planted their towns and villages, now afforded them a safe and easy outlet to the markets of the world. Under the protecting ægis of a government, republican in form, and having free access to an almost

boundless domain, embracing in its broad area the diversified climates of the globe, and possessing a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beauty of scenery and wealth of minerals, they had every incentive to push on their enterprises and build up the land wherein their lot had been cast.

In the purchase of Louisiana, it was known that a great empire had been secured as a heritage to the people of our country, for all time to come, but of its grandeur, its possibilities, its inexhaustible resources and the important relations it would sustain to the nation and the world, were never dreamed of by even Mr. Jefferson and his adroit and accomplished diplomatists.

The most ardent imagination never conceived of the progress, which would mark the history of the "Great West." The adventurous pioneer, who fifty years ago pitched his tent upon its broad prairies, or threaded the dark labyrinths of its lonely forests, little thought that a mighty tide of physical and intellectual strength would so rapidly flow on in his footsteps, to populate, build up and enrich the domain which he had conquered.

Year after year, civilization has advanced further and further, until at length the mountains, the plains, the hills and the valleys, and even the rocks and the caverns, resound with the noise and din of busy millions.

"I beheld the westward marches
Of the unknown crowded nations.
All the land was full of people,
Restless, struggling, toiling, striving,
Speaking many tongues, yet feeling
But one heart-beat in their bosoms.
In the woodland rang their axes,
Smoked their towns in all the valleys;
Over all the lakes and rivers
Rushed their great canoes of thunder."

In 1804 Congress, by an act, passed in April of the same year, divided Louisiana into two parts, the "Territory of Orleans," and the "District of Louisiana," known as "Upper Louisiana." This district included all that portion of the old province, north of "Hope Encampment," on the Lower Mississippi, and embraced the present State of Missouri, and all the western region of country to the Pacific Ocean, and all below the forty-ninth degree of north latitude not claimed by Spain.

As a matter of convenience, on March 26th, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, who established in St. Louis what were called Courts of Common Pleas. The District of Louisiana was regularly organized into the Territory of Louisiana by Congress, March 3d, 1805,

and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson governor, and Frederick Bates secretary. The Legislature of the Territory was formed by Governor Wilkinson and Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas. In 1807 Governor Wilkinson was succeeded by Captain Meriwether Lewis, who had become famous by reason of his having made the expedition with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809, and President Madison appointed Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. Gen. Howard resigned October 25, 1810, to enter the war of 1812, and died in St. Louis, in 1814. Captain William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, was appointed governor in 1810, to succeed Gen. Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the State into the Union.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purpose of local government, were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. Ste. Genevieve, the second, embraced the territory from Apple Creek to the Meramec River. St. Louis, the third, embraced the territory between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers. St. Charles, the fourth, included the settled territory between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. The total population of these districts at that time was 8,670, including slaves. The population of the district of Louisiana, when ceded to the United States, was 10,120.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL.

NAME—EXTENT—SURFACE—RIVERS—TIMBER—CLIMATE—PRAIRIES—SOILS—POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

NAME.

The name Missouri, is derived from the Indian tongue and signifies muddy.

EXTENT.

Missouri is bounded on the north by Iowa (from which it is separated for about thirty miles on the northeast by the DesMoines River), and on the east by the Mississippi River, which divides it from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the west by the Indian Territory, and by the states of Kansas and Nebraska. The state lies (with the exception of a small projection between the St. Francis and the Mississippi Rivers, which extends to 36°), between 36° 30′ and 40° 36′ north latitude, and between 12° 2′ and 18° 51′ west longitude from Washington.

The extreme width of the state east and west is about 348 miles; its width on its northern boundary, measured from its northwest corner along the Iowa line to its intersection with the DesMoines River, is about 210 miles; its width on its southern boundary is about 288 miles. Its average width is about 235 miles.

The length of the state north and south, not including the narrow strip between the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers, is about 282 miles. It is about 450 miles from its extreme northwest corner to its southeast corner, and from the northeast corner to the southwest corner it is about 230 miles. These limits embrace an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres, being nearly as large as England, and the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

SURFACE.

North of the Missouri the state is level or undulating, while the portion south of that river (the larger portion of the state) exhibits a greater variety of surface. In the southeastern part is an extensive marsh, reaching beyond the state into Arkansas. The remainder of this portion, between the Mississippi and Osage Rivers, is rolling and gradually rising into a hilly and mountainous district, forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains.

Beyond the Osage River, at some distance, commences a vast expanse of prairie land, which stretches away towards the Rocky Mountains. The ridges forming the Ozark chain extend in a northeast and southwest direction, separating the waters that flow northeast into the Missouri from those that flow southeast into the Mississippi River.

RIVERS.

No state in the Union enjoys better facilities for navigation than Missouri. By means of the Mississippi River, which stretches along her entire eastern boundary, she can hold commercial intercourse with the most northern territory and state in the Union; with the whole valley of the Ohio; with many of the Atlantic States, and with the Gulf of Mexico.

"Ay, gather Europe's royal rivers all—
The snow-swelled Neva, with an Empire's weight
On her broad breast, she yet may overwhelm;
Dark Danube, hurrying, as by foe pursued,
Through shaggy forests and by palace walls,
To hide its terrors in a sea of gloom;
The castled Rhine, whose vine-crowned waters flow,
The fount of fable and the source of song;
The rushing Rhone, in whose cerulean depths
The loving sky seems wedded with the wave;
The yellow Tiber, chok'd with Roman spoils,
A dying miser shrinking 'neath his gold;
The Seine, where fashion glasses the fairest forms;
And Thames that bears the riches of the world;

Gather their waters in one ocean mass,
Our Mississippi rolling proudly on,
Would sweep them from its path, or swallow up,
Like Aaron's rod, these streams of fame and song."

By the Missouri River she can extend her commerce to the Rocky Mountains, and receive in return the products which will come in the course of time, by its multitude of tributaries.

The Missouri River coasts the northwest line of the state for about 250 miles, following its windings, and then flows through the state, a little south of east, to its junction with the Mississippi. The Missouri River receives a number of tributaries within the limits of the state, the principal of which are the Nodaway, Platte, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, Osage and Gasconade from the south. The principal tributaries of the Mississippi within the state are the Salt River, north, and the Meramec River, south, of the Missouri.

The St. Francis and White Rivers, with their branches, drain the southeastern part of the state and pass into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats for more than 275 miles. There are a vast number of smaller streams, such as creeks, branches and rivers, which water the state in all directions.

TIMBER.

Not more towering in their sublimity were the cedars of ancient Lebanon, nor more precious in their utility were the almug trees of Ophir, than the native forests of Missouri. The river bottoms are covered with a luxuriant growth of oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, linn, white and black walnut, and in fact all the varieties found in the Atlantic and Eastern States. In the more barren districts may be seen the white and pin oak, and in many places a dense growth of pine. The crab apple, pawpaw and persimmon are abundant, as also the hazel and pecan.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Missouri is, in general, pleasant and salubrious. Like that of North America, it is changeable and subject to sudden and sometimes extreme changes of heat and cold; but it is decidedly milder, taking the whole year through, than that of the same latitudes east of the mountains. While the summers are not more oppressive than they are in the corresponding latitudes on and near the Atlantic Coast, the winters are shorter, and very much milder, except during the month of February, and it has many days of pleasant sunshine.

PRAIRIES.

Missouri is a prairie state, especially that portion of it north and northwest of the Missouri River. These prairies, along the water courses, abound with the thickest and most luxurious belts of timber,

while the "rolling" prairies occupy the higher portions of the country, the descent generally to the forest or bottom lands being over stony declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a graceful, waving surface, swelling and sinking with an easy slope and a full, rounded outline, equally avoiding the unmeaning, horizontal surface and the interruption of abrupt or angular elevations.

These prairies often embrace extensive tracts of land, and in one or two instances they cover an area of fifty thousand acres. During the spring and summer they are carpeted with a velvet of green and gaily bedecked with flowers of various forms and hues, making a most fascinating panorama of ever changing color and loveliness. To fully appreciate their great beauty and magnitude they must be seen.

SOIL.

The soil of Missouri is good, and of great agricultural capabilities, but the most fertile portions of the state are the river bottoms, which are a rich alluvium, mixed in many cases with sand, the producing qualities of which are not excelled by the prolific valley of the famous Nile.

South of the Missouri River there is a greater variety of soil, but much of it is fertile, and even in the mountains and mineral districts there are rich valleys, and about the sources of the White, Eleven Points, Current and Big Black Rivers the soil, though unproductive, furnishes a valuable growth of yellow pine.

The marshy lands in the southeastern part of the state will, by a system of drainage, be one of the most fertile districts in the state.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN 1870, 1876, 1880.

	1870.	1876.	1880
Adair	11,449	13 774	15,190
Andrew	15,137	14,992	16,318
Atchison	8,440	10,925	14,565
Audrain	12,307	15,157	19,739
Barry	10,373	11,146	14,424
Barton	5,087	6,900	10,332
Bates	15,960	17,484	25,382
Benton	11,322	11,027	12,398
Bollinger	8,162	8,884	11,132
Boone	20,765	31,923	25 424
Buchanan	35,109	38,165	49,824
Butler	4,298	4,363	6,011
Caldwell	11,390	12,200	13,654
Callaway	19,202	25,257	23,670
Camden	6,108	7,027	7,269
Cape Girardeau	17 558	17 891	20,998
Carroll	17 445	21,518	23.300
Carter	1,455	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,296	18,069	22,431

Cedar	9,474	9,912	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14.549	15,631
Clinton	14 063	13,698	16,073
Cole	10,292	14,122	15,519
Cooper	20,692	21,356	21,622
Crawford	7,982	9,391	10,763
Dade	8,683	11,089	12,557
Dallas	8,383	8,073	9,272
Daviess	14,410	16,557	19,174
DeKalb	9,858	11,159	13,343
Dent	6,357	7,401	10,647
Douglas	3,915	6,461	7,753
Dunkin	5,982	6,255	9,604
Franklin	30,098	26,924	26,536
Gasconade	10,093	11,160	11,153
Gentry	11,607	12,673	17,188
Greene	21,549	24,693	28,817
Grundy	10,567	13,071	15,201
Harrison	14,635	18,530	20,318
Henry	17,401	18,465	23 914
Hickory	6 452	5,870	7,388
Holt	11,652	13,245	15,510
Howard	17,233	17,815	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82 328
Jasper	14.928	29,384	32,021
Jefferson	15,380	16,186	18,736
Johnson	24 648	23,646	28,177
Knox	10,974	12,678	13,047
Laclede	9 380	9,845	11,524
Lafayette	22,624	22,204	25,761
Lawrence	13,067	13,054	17,585
Lewis	15,114	16,360	15,925
Lincoln	15,960	16,858	17,443
Linn	15,906	18,110	20,016
Livingston	16,730	18,074	20,205
McDonald	5,226	6,072	7,816
Macon	23,230	25,028	26,223
Madison	5,849	8,750	8,866
Maries	5,916	6,481	7,304
Marion	23 780	22,794	24,837
Mercer	11,557	13,393	14,674
Miller	6,616	8,529	9,807
Mississippi	4,982	7,498	9,270
Moniteau	13.375	13,084	14 349
Monroe	17,149	17,751	19,075
Montgomery	10,405	14 418	16,250
Morgan	8,434	9.529	10,134
New Madrid	6.357	6,673	7,694
Newton	12,821	16,875	18,948

Nodaway	14,751	23,196	29,560
Oregon	3 287	4,469	5,791
Osage	10,793	11,200	11,824
Ozark	3,363	4,579	5,618
Pemiscot	2,059	2,573	4,299
Perry	9,877	11,189	11 895
Pettis	18,706	23,167	27,285
Phelps	10 506	9,919	12,565
Pike	23,076	22,828	26,716
Platte	17,352	15,948	17,372
Polk	14,445	13,467	15,745
Pulaski	4,714	6,157	7,250
Putnam	11,217	12,641	13,556
Ralls	10,510	9,997	11,838
Randolph	15 908	19,173	22 751
Ray	18,700	18,394	20,196
Reynolds	3,756	4,716	5,722
Ripley	3,175	3,913	5,377
St. Charles	21,304	21,821	23,060
St. Clair	6,742	11,242	14,126
St. Francois	9,742	11,621	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	8,384	9,409	10,309
St. Louis*	351,189	. . .	31,888
Saline	21,672	27,087	29,912
Schuyler	8,820	9,881	10,470
Scotland	10,670	12,030	12,507
Scott	7,317	7,312	8,587
Shannon	2,339	3,236	3,441
Shelby	10,119	13,243	14,024
Stoddard	8,535	10,888	13,432
Stone	3,253	3,544	4,405
Sullivan	11,907	14,039	16,569
Taney	4,407	6,124	5 605
Texas	9,618	10,287	12,207
Vernon	11,247	14,413	19 370
Warren	9,673	10,321	10,806
Washington	11,719	13,100	12,895
Wayne	6,068	7,006	9,097
Webster	10,434	10,684	12,175
Worth	5,004	7,164	8,208
Wright	5,684	6,124	9,733
City of St. Louis	. . .	. . .	350,522
	1,721,295	1,547,030	2,168,804

Males	1,127,424
Females	1,041,380
Native	1,957,564
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023 568
Colored†	145,236

*St. Louis city and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

†Including 92 Chinese, 2 half Chinese, and 96 Indians and half-breeds.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS—QUATERNARY FORMATION—TERTIARY—CRETACEOUS—CARBONIFEROUS—DEVONIAN—SILURIAN—AZOIC—ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—COAL—IRON—LEAD—COPPER—ZINC—BUILDING STONE—MARBLE—GYPSUM—LIME—PAINTS—SPRINGS—WATER POWER.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Prof. G. C. Swallow, belong to the following divisions: I. Quaternary; II. Tertiary; III. Cretaceous; IV. Carboniferous; V. Devonian; VI. Silurian; VII. Azoic.

The Quaternary formations are the most recent and the most valuable to man; valuable, because they can be more readily utilized.

The Quaternary formation in Missouri, embraces the Alluvium, 30 feet thick; Bottom Prairie, 30 feet thick; Bluff, 200 feet thick; and Drift, 155 feet thick. The latest deposits are those which constitute the Alluvium, and includes the soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four million acres of land, which are not surpassed for fertility by any region of country on the globe.

The Bluff Prairie formation is confined to the lowlands, which are washed by the two great rivers which course our eastern and western boundaries, and while it is only about half as extensive as the Alluvial, it is equally as rich and productive."

"The Bluff formation," says Professor Swallow, "rests upon the ridges and river bluffs, and descends along their slopes to the lowest valleys, the formation capping all the bluffs of the Missouri from Fort Union to its mouth, and those of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. It forms the upper stratum beneath the soil of all the high lands, both timber and prairies, of all the counties north of the Osage and Missouri, and also St. Louis, and the Mississippi counties on the south.

Its greatest development is in the counties on the Missouri River, from the Iowa line to Boonville. In some localities it is 200 feet thick. At St. Joseph it is 140; at Boonville 100; and at St. Louis, in St. George's quarry, and the Big Mound, it is about 50 feet; while its greatest observed thickness in Marion County was only 30 feet."

The Drift formation is that which lies beneath the Bluff formation, having, as Prof. Swallow informs us, three distinct deposits, to wit: "Altered Drift, which are strata of sand and pebbles, seen in the banks of the Missouri, in the northwestern portion of the state.

The Boulder formation is a heterogenous stratum of sand, gravel and boulder, and water-worn fragments of the older rocks.

Boulder Clay is a bed of bluish or brown sandy clay, through which pebbles are scattered in greater or less abundance. It some localities in northern Missouri, this formation assumes a pure white, pipe-clay color."

The Tertiary formation is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and sands, scattered along the bluffs, and edges of the bottoms, reaching from Commerce, Scott County, to Stoddard, and south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The Cretaceous formation lies beneath the Tertiary, and is composed of variegated sandstone, bluish-brown sandy slate, whitish-brown impure sandstone, fine white clay mingled with spotted flint, purple, red and blue clays, all being in the aggregate, 158 feet in thickness. There are no fossils in these rocks, and nothing by which their age may be told.

The Carboniferous system includes the Upper Carboniferous or coal-measures, and the Lower Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone. The coal-measures are made up of numerous strata of sandstones, limestones, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals.

The Carboniferous formation, including coal-measures and the beds of iron, embrace an area in Missouri of 27,000 square miles. The varieties of coal found in the state are the common bituminous and cannel coals, and they exist in quantities inexhaustible. The fact that these coal measures are full of fossils, which are always confined to the coal measures, enables the geologist to point them out, and the coal beds contained in them.

The rocks of the Lower Carboniferous formation are varied in color, and are quarried in many different parts of the state, being extensively utilized for building and other purposes.

Among the Lower Carboniferous rocks is found the Upper Archimedes Limestone, 200 feet; Ferruginous Sandstone, 195 feet; Middle Archimedes, 50 feet; St. Louis Limestone, 250 feet; Oolitic Limestone, 25 feet; Lower Archimedes Limestone, 350 feet; and Encrinital Limestone, 500 feet. These limestones generally contain fossils.

The Ferruginous Limestone is soft when quarried, but becomes hard and durable after exposure. It contains large quantities of iron, and is found skirting the eastern coal measures from the mouth of the Des Moines to McDonald County.

The St. Louis Limestone is of various hues and tints, and very hard. It is found in Clark, Lewis and St. Louis Counties.

The Lower Archimedes Limestone includes partly the lead-bearing rocks of Southwest Missouri.

The Encrinital Limestone is the most extensive of the divisions of Carboniferous Limestone, and is made up of brown, buff, gray and white

In these strata are found the remains of corals and mollusks. This formation extends from Marion County to Greene County. The Devonian system contains: Chemung Group, Hamilton Group, Onondaga Limestone and Oriskany Sandstone. The rocks of the Devonian system are found in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

The Chemung Group has three formations, Chouteau Limestone, 85 feet; Vermicular Sandstone and shales, 75 feet; Lithographic Limestone, 125 feet.

The Chouteau Limestone is in two divisions, when fully developed, and when first quarried is soft. It is not only good for building purposes but makes an excellent cement.

The Vermicular Sandstone and shales are usually buff or yellowish brown, perforated with pores.

The Lithographic Limestone is a pure, fine, compact, evenly-textured limestone. Its color varies from light drab to buff and blue. It is called "pot-metal," because under the hammer it gives a sharp, ringing sound. It has but few fossils.

The Hamilton Group is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of Crystalline limestone.

Onondaga Limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherry limestone. No formation in Missouri presents such variable and widely different lithological characters as the Onondaga.

The Oriskany Sandstone is a light gray limestone.

Of the Upper Silurian series there are the following formations: Lower Helderburg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau Limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderburg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherry and argillaceous limestone.

Niagara Group. The upper part of this group consists of red, yellow and ash-colored shales, with compact limestones, variegated with bands and nodules of chert.

The Cape Girardeau Limestone, on the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau, is a compact, bluish-gray, brittle limestone, with smooth fractures in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with argillaceous partings. These strata contain a great many fossils.

The Lower Silurian has the following ten formations, to wit: Hudson River Group, 220 feet; Trenton Limestone, 360 feet; Black River and Bird's Eye Limestone, 175 feet; first Magnesian Limestone, 200 feet; Saccharoidal Sandstone, 125 feet; second Magnesian Limestone, 250 feet; second Sandstone, 115 feet; third Magnesian Limestone, 350 feet; third Sandstone, 60 feet; fourth Magnesian Limestone, 350 feet.

Hudson River Group. There are three formations which Professor Swallow refers to in this group. These formation are found in the bluff

above and below Louisiana, on the Grassy, a few miles northwest of Louisiana, and in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties.

Trenton Limestone. The upper part of this formation is made up of thick beds of hard, compact, bluish-gray and drab limestone, variegated with irregular cavities, filled with greenish materials.

The beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye Limestone is the same color as the Trenton Limestone.

The first Magnesian Limestone cap the picturesque bluffs of the Osage in Benton and neighboring counties.

The Saccharoidal Sandstone has a wide range in the state. In a bluff about two miles from Warsaw, is a very striking change of thickness of this formation.

Second Magnesian Limestone, in lithological character, is like the first.

The second Sandstone, usually of yellowish-brown, sometimes becomes a pure white, fine-grained, soft, sandstone, as on Cedar Creek, in Washington and Franklin Counties.

The third Magnesian Limestone is exposed in the high and picturesque bluffs of the Niangua, in the neighborhood of Bry's Spring.

The third Sandstone is white and has a formation in moving water.

The fourth Magnesian Limestone is seen on the Niangua and Osage Rivers.

The Azoic rocks lie below the Silurian and form a series of silicious and other slates, which contain no remains of organic life.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Coal.—Missouri is particularly rich in minerals. Indeed, no state in the Union surpasses her in this respect. In some unknown age of the past—long before the existence of man, nature, by a wise process, made a bountiful provision for the time, when in the order of things it should be necessary for civilized man to take possession of these broad, rich prairies. As an equivalent for lack of forests she quietly stored away beneath the soil those wonderful carboniferous treasures for the use of man.

Geological surveys have developed the fact that the coal deposits in the state are almost unnumbered, embracing all varieties of the best bituminous coal. The southeast boundary of the state has been ascertained to be one continuous coal field, stretching from the mouth of the Des Moines River, through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper, into the Indian Territory, and the counties on the northwest of this line contain more or

less coal. Coal rocks exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford and Lincoln, and during the past few years all along the lines of all the railroads in North Missouri, and along the western end of the Missouri Pacific, and on the Missouri River between Kansas City and Sioux City, has systematic mining opened up hundreds of mines in different localities. The area of our coal beds on the line of the southwestern boundary of the state alone embrace more than 26,000 square miles of regular coal measures. This will give of workable coal, if the average be one foot, 26,800,000,000 tons. The estimates from the developments already made in the different portions of the state will give 134,000,000,000 tons.

The economical value of this coal to the state, its influence in domestic life, in navigation, commerce and manufactures, is beyond the imagination of man to conceive. Suffice it to say, that in the possession of her developed and undeveloped coal mines, Missouri has a motive power which in its influence for good in the civilization of man is more than the gold of California.

Iron.—Prominent among the minerals which increase the power and prosperity of a nation is iron. Of this ore Missouri has an inexhaustible quantity, and, like her coal fields, it has been developed in many portions of the state, and of the best and purest quality. It is found in great abundance in the counties of Cooper, St. Clair, Green, Henry, Franklin, Benton, Dallas, Camden, Stone, Madison, Iron, Washington, Perry, St. Francois, Reynolds, Stoddard, Scott, Dent, and others. The greatest deposit of iron is found in the Iron Mountain, which is two hundred feet high, and covers an area of five hundred acres, and produces a metal which is shown by analysis to contain from 65 to 69 per cent. of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain contains from 64 to 67 per cent. of metallic iron. The ore of Pilot Knob contains from 53 to 60 per cent.

Rich beds of iron are also found at the Big Bogy Mountain, and at Russell Mountain. This ore has in its nude state a variety of colors, from the red, dark red, black, brown, to a light bluish gray. The red ores are found in 21 or more counties of the state, and are of great commercial value. The brown hematite iron ores extend over a greater range of country than all the others combined; embracing about 100 counties, and have been ascertained to exist in these in large quantities.

Lead.—Long before any permanent settlements were made in Missouri by the whites, lead was mined within the limits of the state, at two or three points on the Mississippi. At this time more than five hundred mines are opened, and many of them are being successfully worked. These deposits of lead cover an area, so far as developed, of more than 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Gene-

vieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and some other counties.

Copper and Zinc.—Several varieties of copper ore are found in Missouri. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison, and Franklin Counties have been known for years, and some of these have been successfully worked and are now yielding good results.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties.

Zinc is abundant in nearly all the lead mines in the southwestern part of the state, and since the completion of the A. & P. R. R. a market has been furnished for this ore, which will be converted into valuable merchandise.

Building Stone and Marble.—There is no scarcity of good building stone in Missouri. Limestone, sandstone and granite exist in all shades of buff, blue, red and brown, and are of great beauty as building material.

There are many marble beds in the state, some of which furnish very beautiful and excellent marble. It is found in Marion, Cooper, St. Louis and other counties.

One of the most desirable of the Missouri marbles is in the third Magnesian Limestone, on the Niangua. It is fine grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and clouded by deep flesh-colored shades. In ornamental architecture it is rarely surpassed.

Gypsum and Lime.—Though no extensive beds of gypsum have been discovered in Missouri, there are vast beds of the pure white crystalline variety on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on Kansas River, and on Gypsum Creek. It exists also in several other localities accessible by both rail and boat.

All of the limestone formations in the state, from the coal measures to the fourth Magnesian, have more or less strata of very nearly pure carbonate of pure lime.

Clays and Paints.—Clays are found in nearly all parts of the state suitable for making bricks. Potters' clay and fire clay are worked in many localities.

There are several beds of purple shades in the coal measures which possess the properties requisite for paints used in outside work. Yellow and red ochres are found in considerable quantities on the Missouri River. Some of these paints have been thoroughly tested and found fire-proof and durable.

SPRINGS AND WATER POWER.

No State is, perhaps, better supplied with cold springs of pure water than Missouri. Out of the bottoms there is scarcely a section of land

but has one or more perennial springs of good water. Even where there are no springs good water can be obtained by digging from twenty to forty feet. Salt springs are abundant in the central part of the state, and discharge their brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and adjoining counties. Considerable salt was made in Cooper and Howard counties at an early day.

Sulphur springs are also numerous throughout the state. The Choteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as salubrious waters, and have become popular places of resort. Many other counties have good sulphur springs.

Among the Chalybeate springs the Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus are, perhaps, the most popular of the kind in the State. There are, however, other springs impregnated with some of the salts of iron.

Petroleum springs are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. The variety called lubricating oil is the more common.

The water power of the State is excellent. Large springs are particularly abundant on the Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Niangua, Spring, White, Sugar and other streams. Besides these, there are hundreds of springs sufficiently large to drive mills and factories, and the day is not far distant when these crystal fountains will be utilized, and a thousand saws will buzz to their dashing music.

CHAPTER IV.

TITLE AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

TITLE TO MISSOURI LANDS—RIGHT OF DISCOVERY—TITLE OF FRANCE AND SPAIN—CESSION TO THE UNITED STATES—TERRITORIAL CHANGES—TREATIES WITH INDIANS—FIRST SETTLEMENT—STE. GENEVIEVE AND NEW BOURBON—ST. LOUIS—WHEN INCORPORATED—POTOSI—ST. CHARLES—PORTAGE DES SIOUX—NEW MADRID—ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY—PERRY—MISSISSIPPI—LOUTRE ISLANDS—"BOONE'S LICK"—COTE SANS DESSEIN—HOWARD COUNTY—SOME FIRST THINGS—COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

The title to the soil of Missouri was, of course, primarily vested in the original occupants who inhabited the country prior to its discovery by the whites. But the Indians, being savages, possessed but few rights

that civilized nations considered themselves bound to respect, so when they found this country in the possession of such a people, they claimed it in the name of the King of France by the *right of discovery*. It remained under the jurisdiction of France until 1763.

Prior to the year 1763 the entire continent of North America was divided between France, England, Spain and Russia. France held all that portion that now constitutes our national domain west of the Mississippi River, except Texas and the territory which we have obtained from Mexico and Russia. The vast region, while under the jurisdiction of France, was known as the "Province of Louisiana," and embraced the present State of Missouri. At the close of the "Old French War," in 1763, France gave up her share of the continent, and Spain came into the possession of the territory west of the Mississippi River, while Great Britain retained Canada and the regions northward, having obtained that territory by conquest in the war with France. For thirty-seven years the territory now embraced within the limits of Missouri, remained as a part of the possession of Spain, and then went back to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. On the 30th of April, 1803, France ceded it to the United States in consideration of receiving $11,250,000 and the liquidation of certain claims held by citizens of the United States against France, which amounted to the further sum of $3,750,00, making a total of $15,000,000. It will thus be seen that France has twice, and Spain once, held sovereignty over the territory embracing Missouri, but the financial needs of Napoleon afforded our government an opportunity to add another empire to its domain.

On the 31st of October, 1803, an act of Congress was approved, authorizing the President to take possession of the newly acquired territory, and provided for it a temporary government, and another act, approved March 26th, 1804, authorized the division of the "Louisiana Purchase," as it was then called, into two separate territories. All that portion south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the "Territory of Orleans," and that north of the said parallel was known as the "District of Louisiana," and was placed under the jurisdiction of what was then known as "Indiana Territory."

By virtue of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1805, the "District of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Louisiana," with a territorial government of its own, which went into operation July 4th, of the same year, and it so remained until 1812. In this year the "Territory of Orleans" became the State of Louisiana, and the "Territory of Louisiana" was organized as the "Territory of Missouri."

This change took place under an act of Congress, approved June 4th, 1812. In 1819 a portion of this territory was organized as "Arkansas Territory," and in 1812 the State of Missouri was admitted, being a part of the former "Territory of Missouri."

In 1836 the "Platte Purchase," then being a part of the Indian Territory, and now composing the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte, was made by treaty with the Indians, and added to the state. It will be seen then that the soil of Missouri belonged

First—To France with other territory.

Second—In 1768, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.

Third—October 1st, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

Fourth—April 30th, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

Fifth—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

Sixth—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.

Seventh—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

Eighth—June 4, 1812, it was embraced in what was then made the "Territory of Missouri."

Ninth—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a state.

Tenth—In 1836 the "Platte Purchase" was made, adding more territory to the state.

The cession by France, April 30, 1803, vested the title in the United States, subject to the claims of the Indians, which it was very justly the policy of the government to recognize. Before the government of the United States could vest clear title to the soil in the grantee it was necessary to extinguish the Indian title by purchase. This was done accordingly by treaties made with the Indians at different times.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The name of the first white man who set foot on the territory now embraced in the State of Missouri is not known, nor is it known at what precise period the first settlements were made. It is, however, generally agreed that they were made at Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon, tradition fixing the date of these settlements in the autumn of 1735. These towns were settled by the French from Kaskaskia and St. Philip in Illinois.

St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liguest, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclede, Liguest, Antoino Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the Missouri as far north as St. Peter's River.

While in search of a trading post he ascended the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Missouri, and finally returned to the present town site of St. Louis. After the village had been laid off he named it St. Louis, in honor of Louis XV, of France.

The colony thrived rapidly by accessions from Kaskaskia and other towns on the east side of the Mississippi, and its trade was largely increased by many of the Indian tribes, who removed a portion of their peltry trade from the same towns to St. Louis. It was incorporated as a town on the 9th day of November, 1809, by the court of Common Pleas of the district of St. Louis; the town trustees being Auguste Chouteau, Edward Hempstead, Jean F. Cabanne, Wm. C. Carr and Wm. Christy, and incorporated as a city December 9, 1822. The selection of the town site on which St. Louis stands was highly judicious, the spot not only being healthful and having the advantages of water transportation unsurpassed, but surrounded by a beautiful region of country, rich in soil and mineral resources. St. Louis has grown to be the fifth city in population in the Union, and is to-day, the great centre of internal commerce of the Missouri, the Mississippi and their tributaries, and, with its railroad facilities, it is destined to be the greatest inland city of the American continent.

The next settlement was made at Potosi, in Washington County, in 1765, by Francis Breton, who, while chasing a bear, discovered the mine near the present town of Potosi, where he afterward located.

One of the most prominent pioneers who settled at Potosi, was Moses Austin, of Virginia, who, in 1773, received by grant from the Spanish government, a league of land now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on the condition that Mr. Austin would establish a lead mine at Potosi and work it. He built a palatial residence, for that day, on the brow of the hill in the little village, which was, for many years, known as "Durham Hall." At this point the first shot-tower and sheet-lead manufactory were erected.

Five years after the founding of St. Louis the first settlement made in Northern Missouri was made at or near St. Charles, in St. Charles County, in 1769. The name given to it, and which it retained till 1784, was *Les Petites Cotes*, signifying Little Hills. The town site was located by Blanchette, a Frenchman, surnamed LeChasseur, who built the first fort in the town and established there a military post.

Soon after the establishment of the military post at St. Charles, the old French village of *Portage des Sioux* was located on the Mississipi, just below the mouth of the Illinois river, and at about the same time a Kickapoo village was commenced at Clear Weather Lake. The present town site of New Madrid, in New Madrid County, was settled in 1781, by French Canadians, it then being occupied by Delaware Indians. The place now known as Big River Mills, St. Francois County, was settled in

1796, Andrew Baker, John Alley, Francis Starater and John Andrews each locating claims. The following year a settlement was made in the same county, just below the the present town of Farmington, by the Rev. Wm. Murphy, a Baptist minister from East Tennessee. In 1796, settlements were made in Perry County by emigrants from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; the latter locating in the rich bottom lands of Bois Brule, the former generally settling in the "Barrens," and along the waters of Saline Creek.

Bird's Point, in Mississippi County, opposite Cairo, Ill., was settled August 6, 1800, by John Johnson, by virtue of a land grant from the commandant under the Spanish Government. Norfolk and Charleston, in the same county, were settled respectively in 1800 and 1801. Warren county was settled in 1801. Loutre Island, below the present town of Herman, in the Missouri River, was settled by a few American families in 1807. This little company of pioneers suffered greatly from the floods, as well as from the incursions of thieving and blood-thirsty Indians, and many incidents of a thrilling character could be related of trials and struggles had we the time and space.

In 1807 Nathan and Daniel Boone, sons of the great hunter and pioneer, in company with three others, went from St. Louis to "Boone's Lick," in Howard County, where they manufactured salt, and formed the nucleus of a small settlement.

Cote Sans Dessein, now called Bakersville, on the Missouri River, in Callaway County, was settled by the French in 1801. This little town was considered at that time as the "Far West" of the new world. During the war of 1812, at this place many hard-fought battles occurred between the whites and Indians, wherein woman's fortitude and courage greatly assisted in the defense of the settlement.

In 1810 a colony of Kentuckians, numbering one hundred and fifty families, immigrated to Howard County, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

Such, in brief, is the history of some of the early settlements of Missouri, covering a period of more than half a century.

These settlements were made on the water courses; usually along the banks of the two great streams, whose navigation afforded them transportation for their marketable commodities and communication with the civilized portion of the country.

They not only encountered the gloomy forests, settling as they did, by the river's brink, but the hostile incursion of savage Indians, by whom they were for many years surrounded.

The expedients of these brave men who first broke ground in the territory have been succeeded by the permanent and tasteful improvements of their descendants. Upon the spots where they toiled, dared and died, are seen the comfortable farm, the beautiful village and thrifty

city. Churches and school houses greet the eye on every hand; railroads diverge in every direction, and indeed, all the appliances of a higher civilization are profusely strewn over the smiling surface of the state.

Culture's hand
Has scattered verdure o'er the land;
And smiles and fragrance rule serene,
Where barren wild usurped the scene.

SOME FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage that took place in Missouri was April 20, 1766, in St. Louis.

The first baptism was performed in May, 1776, in St. Louis.

The first house of worship (Catholic), was erected in 1775, at St. Louis.

The first ferry established in 1805, on the Mississippi River, at St. Louis.

The first newspaper established in St. Louis (Missouri Gazette) in 1808.

The first postoffice was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.

The first Protestant church erected at Ste. Genevieve, in 1806—Baptist.

The first bank established, (Bank of St. Louis), in 1814.

The first market house opened in 1811, in St. Louis.

The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the General Pike, Capt. Jacob Reid; landed at St. Louis, 1817.

The first board of trustees for public schools appointed in 1817, St. Louis.

The first college built, (St. Louis College), in 1817.

The first steamboat that came up the Missouri River as high as Franklin was the Independence, in 1819; Capt. Nelson, master.

The first court house erected in 1823, in St. Louis.

The first cholera appeared in St. Louis in 1832.

The first railroad convention held in St. Louis, April 20, 1836.

The first telegraph lines reached East St. Louis, December 20, 1847.

The first great fire occurred in St. Louis, 1849.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

ORGANIZATION 1812—COUNCIL—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—WM. CLARK FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR—EDWARD HEMPSTEAD FIRST DELEGATE—SPANISH GRANTS—FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—SECOND ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—POPULATION OF TERRITORY—VOTE OF TERRITORY—RUFUS EASTON—ABSENT MEMBERS—THIRD ASSEMBLY—PROCEEDINGS—APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

Congress organized Missouri as a territory July 4, 1812, with a Governor and General Assembly. The Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives exercised the legislative power of the territory, the Governor's vetoing power being absolute.

The Legislative Council was composed of nine members, whose tenure of office lasted five years. Eighteen citizens were nominated by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, from whom he selected, with the approval of the Senate, nine Councillors to compose the Legislative Council.

The House of Representatives consisted of members chosen every two years by the people, the basis of representation being one member for every five hundred white males. The first House of Representatives consisted of thirteen members, and, by act of Congress, the whole number of Representatives could not exceed twenty-five.

The judicial power of the territory was vested in the Superior and Inferior Courts, and in the Justices of the Peace; the Superior Court having three judges, whose term of office continued four years, having original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases.

The Territory could send one delegate to Congress. Governor Clark issued a proclamation, October 1st, 1812, required by Congress, reorganizing the districts of St. Charles, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid into five counties, and fixed the second Monday in November following for the election of a delegate to Congress, and the members of the Territorial House of Representatives.

William Clark, of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, was the first Territorial Governor, appointed by the President, who began his duties in 1813.

Edward Hempstead, Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond and Matthew Lyon were candidates in November for delegates to Congress.

Edward Hempstead was elected, being the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Missouri. He served one term, declining a second, and was instrumental in having Congress to pass the act of June 13, 1812, which he introduced, confirming the title to lands which were claimed

by the people by virtue of Spanish grants. The same act confirmed to the people "for the support of schools," the title to village lots, out-lots or common field-lots, which were held and enjoyed by them at the time of the cession of 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 7th of December, 1812. The names of the members of the House were:

St. Charles.—John Pitman and Robert Spencer.

St. Louis.—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Clark.

Ste. Genevieve.—George Bullet, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready.

Cape Girardeau.—George F. Bollinger and Spencer Byrd.

New Madrid.—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the Territorial Judges, administered the oath of office. William C. Carr was elected Speaker and Andrew Scott, Clerk.

The House of Representatives proceeded to nominate eighteen persons from whom the President of the United States, with the Senate, was to select nine for the Council. From this number the President chose the following:

St. Charles.—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons.

St. Louis.—August Choteau, Sr. and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neely and Joseph Cavenor.

New Madrid.—Joseph Hunter.

The Legislative Council, thus chosen by the President and Senate, was announced by Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory, by proclamation, June 3, 1813, and fixing the first Monday in July following as the time for the meeting of the Legislature.

In the meantime the duties of the executive office were assumed by William Clark. The Legislature accordingly met as required by the Acting-Governor's proclamation, in July, but its proceedings were never officially published. Consequently but little is known in reference to the workings of the first Territorial Legislature of Missouri.

From the imperfect account, published in the Missouri Gazette, of that day, a paper which had been in existence since 1808, it is found that laws were passed regulating and establishing weights and measures; creating the office of sheriff; providing the manner for taking the census; permanently fixing the seats of justice, and an act to compensate its own members. At this session laws were also passed defining crimes and penalties; laws in reference to forcible entry and detainer; establishing Courts of Common Pleas; incorporating the Bank of St. Louis and organizing a part of Ste. Genevieve County into the county of Washington.

The next session of the Legislature convened in St. Louis, December 6, 1813. George Bullet, of Ste. Genevieve county, was Speaker elect, Andrew Scott, clerk, and William Sullivan, doorkeeper. Since the adjournment of the former Legislature several vacancies had occurred, and new members had been elected to fill their places. Among these was Israel McGready, from the county of Washington.

The president of the legislative council was Samuel Hammond. No journal of the council was officially published, but the proceedings of the House are found in the Gazette.

At this session of the Legislature many wise and useful laws were passed, having reference to the temporal as well as the moral and spiritual welfare of the people. Laws were enacted for the suppression of vice and immorality on the Sabbath day; for the improvement of public roads and highways; creating the offices of auditor, treasurer and county surveyor; regulating the fiscal affairs of the Territory and fixing the boundary lines of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Washington and St. Charles Counties. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of January, 1814, *sine die.*

The population of the territory as shown by the United States census in 1810, was 20,845. The census taken by the Legislature in 1814 gave the territory a population of 25,000. This enumeration shows the county of St. Louis contained the greatest number of inhabitants, and the new county of Arkansas the least—the latter having 827, and the former 3,149.

The candidates for delegate to Congress were Rufus Easton, Samuel Hammond, Alexander McNair and Thomas F. Riddick. Rufus Easton and Samuel Hammond had been candidates at the preceding election. In all the counties, excepting Arkansas, the votes aggregated 2,599, of which number Mr. Easton received 965, Mr. Hammond 746, Mr. NcNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previously to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814, showing a large increase in the population of the territory, an apportionment was made increasing the number of representatives in the territorial Legislature to twenty-two. The General Assembly began its session in St. Louis, December 5, 1814. There were present on the first day twenty Representatives. James Caldwell of Ste. Genevieve county was elected speaker, and Andrew Scott, who had been clerk of the preceding assembly, was chosen clerk. The president of the council was William Neely, of Cape Girardeau County.

It appears that James Maxwell, the absent member of the council, and Seth Emmons, member elect of the House of Representatives, were dead. The county of Lawrence was organized at this session, from the western part of New Madrid County, and the corporate powers of St. Louis were enlarged. In 1815 the territorial Legislature again began its

session. Only a partial report of its proceedings are given in the Gazette. The county of Howard was then organized from St. Louis and St. Charles Counties, and included all that part of the state lying north of the Osage and south of the dividing ridge between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The next session of the territorial Legislature commenced its session in December, 1816. During the sitting of this Legislature many important acts were passed. It was then that the "Bank of Missouri" was chartered and went into operation. In the fall of 1817 the "Bank of St. Louis" and the "Bank of Missouri" were issuing bills. An act was passed chartering lottery companies, chartering the academy at Potosi, and incorporating a board of trustees for superintending the schools in the town of St. Louis. Laws were also passed to encourage the "killing of wolves, panthers and wild-cats."

The territorial Legislature met again in December, 1818, and among other things, organized the counties of Pike, Cooper, Jefferson, Franklin, Wayne, Lincoln, Madison, Montgomery, and three counties in the southern part of Arkansas. It 1819 the Territory of Arkansas was formed into a separate government of its own.

The people of the Territory of Missouri had been, for some time, anxious that their territory should assume the duties and responsibilities of a sovereign state. Since 1812, the date of the organization of the territory, the population had rapidly increased, many counties had been established, its commerce had grown into importance, its agricultural and mineral resources were being developed, and believing that its admission into the Union as a state would give fresh impetus to all these interests and hasten its settlement, the territorial Legislature of 1818-19 accordingly made application to Congress for the passage of an act authorizing the people of Missouri to organize a state government.

CHAPTER VI.

APPLICATION OF MISSOURI TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION—"MISSOURI COMPROMISE"—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1820—CONSTITUTION PRESENTED TO CONGRESS—FURTHER RESISTANCE TO ADMISSION—MR. CLAY AND HIS COMMITTEE MAKE REPORT—SECOND COMPROMISE—MISSOURI ADMITTED.

With the application of the territorial Legislature of Missouri for her admission into the Union commenced the real agitation of the slavery question in the United States.

Not only was our National Legislature the theatre of angry discussions, but everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the Republic the "Missouri Question" was the all-absorbing theme. The political skies threatened,

"In forked flashes, a commanding tempest,"

Which was liable to burst upon the nation at any moment. Through such a crisis our country seemed destined to pass. The question as to the admission of Missouri was to be the beginning of this crisis, which distracted the public counsels of the nation for more than forty years afterward.

Missouri asked to be admitted into the great family of states. "Lower Louisiana," her twin sister territory, had knocked at the door of the Union eight years previously, and was admitted, as stipulated by Napoleon, to all the rights, privileges and immunities of a state, and in accordance with the stipulations of the same treaty, Missouri now sought to be clothed with the same rights, privileges and immunities.

As what is known in the history of the United States as the "Missouri Compromise," of 1820, takes rank among the most prominent measures that had up to that day engaged the attention of our National Legislature, we shall enter somewhat into its details, being connected as they are with the annals of the state.

February 15th, 1819.—After the House had resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the admission of Missouri into the Union, and after the question of her admission had been discussed for some time, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill by adding to it the following proviso:

"*And Provided*, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all children born within the said state, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

As might have been expected, this proviso precipitated the angry discussion which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only in its moral and social aspects, but as a great constitutional question, affecting Missouri and the admission of future states. The proviso, when submitted to a vote, was adopted—79 to 67, and so reported to the House.

Hon John Scott, who was at that time a delegate from the Territory of Missouri, was not permitted to vote, but as such delegate, he had the privilege of participating in the debates which followed. On the 16th day of February the proviso was taken up and discussed. After several speeches had been made, among them one by Mr. Scott and one by the

author of the proviso, Mr. Tallmadge, the amendment or proviso was divided into two parts, and voted upon. The first part of it, which included all to the word "convicted," was adopted—87 to 76. The remaining part was then voted upon, and also adopted, by 82 to 78. By a vote of 97 to 56 the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported the same to the Senate on the 10th of February, when that body voted first upon a motion to strike out of the proviso all after the word "convicted," which was carried by a vote of 32 to 7. It then voted to strike out the first entire clause, which prevailed—22 to 16, thereby defeating the proviso.

The House declined to concur in the action of the Senate, and the bill was again returned to that body, which in turn refused to recede from its position. The bill was lost, and Congress adjourned. This was most unfortunate for the country. The people having been wrought up to fever heat over the agitation of the question in the national councils, now became intensely excited. The press added fuel to the flame, and the progress of events seemed rapidly tending to the downfall of our nationality.

A long interval of nine months was to ensue before the meeting of Congress. That body indicated by its vote upon the "Missouri question" that the two great sections of the country were politically divided upon the subject of slavery. The restrictive clause, which it was sought to impose upon Missouri as a condition of her admission, would in all probability be one of the conditions of the admission of the Territory of Arkansas. The public mind was in a state of great doubt and uncertainty up to the meeting of Congress, which took place on the 6th of December, 1819. The memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory, praying for admission into the Union, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some three weeks having passed without any action thereon by the Senate, the bill was taken up and discussed by the House until the 19th of February, when the bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine was considered. The bill for the admission of Maine included the "Missouri question" by an amendment, which reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in all territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, north latitude, (excepting such part thereof as is) included within the limits of the state, contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed,

in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The Senate adopted this amendment, which formed the basis of the "Missouri Compromise," modified afterward by striking out the words, "*excepting only such part thereof.*"

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 20. On the 2d day of March the House took up the bill and amendments for consideration, and by a vote of 134 to 42 concurred in the Senate amendment, and the bill, being passed by the two Houses, constituted section 8, of "An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territory."

This act was approved March 6, 1820. Missouri then contained fifteen organized counties. By act of Congress the people of said state were authorized to hold an election on the first Monday, and two succeeding days thereafter in May, 1820, to select representatives to a state convention. This convention met in St. Louis on the 12th of June, following the election in May, and concluded its labors on the 19th of July, 1820. David Barton was its president, and Wm. G. Pettis, secretary. There were forty-one members of this convention, men of ability and statesmanship, as the admirable constitution which they framed amply testifies. Their names and the counties represented by them are as follows:

Cape Girardeau.—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner and Joseph McFerron.

Cooper.—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, Wm. Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

Howard.—Nicholas S. Burkhart, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findley, Benj. H. Reeves.

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery.—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison.—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid.—Robert S. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike.—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles.—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Baber.

Ste. Genevieve.—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis.—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, Wm. Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Choteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne.—Elijah Bettis.

On the 13th of November, 1820, Congress met again, and on the 6th of the same month Mr. Scott, the delegate from Missouri, presented to the House the constitution as framed by the convention. The same was referred to a select committee, who made thereon a favorable report.

The admission of the state, however, was resisted, because it was claimed that its constitution sanctioned slavery, and authorized the Legislature to pass laws preventing free negroes and mulattoes from settling in the state. The report of the committee to whom was referred the Constitution of Missouri was accompanied by a preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina. The preamble and resolutions were stricken out.

The application of the state for admission shared the same fate in the Senate. The question was referred to a select committee, who, on the 29th of November, reported in favor of admitting the state. The debate which followed continued for two weeks, and finally Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to the resolution, as follows:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the Constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the Constitution of the United States which declares that the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted. The resolution and proviso were again taken up and discussed at great length, when the committee agreed to report the resolution to the House.

The question on agreeing to the amendment, as reported from the committee of the whole, was lost in the House. A similar resolution afterward passed the Senate, but was again rejected in the House. Then it was that the great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussion should cease:

> "With grave
> Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
> A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven
> Deliberation sat and public care;
> And princely counsel in his face yet shone
> Majestic" * * * * *

proposed that the question of Missouri's admission be referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three persons, (a number equal to the number of states then composing the Union,) to be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of the Senate to consider and report whether Missouri should be admitted, etc.

The motion prevailed, the committee was appointed and Mr. Clay made its chairman. The Senate selected seven of its members to act

with the committee of twenty-three, and the 26th of February the following report was made by that committee:

"*Resolved*, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the Constitution of the United States; *Provided*, That the Legislature of said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into the Union shall be considered complete."

This resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted in the House, and passed the Senate on the 28th of February, 1821.

At a special session of the Legislature held in St. Charles, in June following, a solemn public act was adopted, giving its assent to the conditions of admission, as expressed in the resolution of Mr. Clay. August 10th, 1821, President Monroe announced by proclamation the admission of Missouri into the Union to be complete.

CHAPTER VII.

MISSOURI AS A STATE.

FIRST ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS—SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SHERIFFS AND CORONERS—UNITED STATES SENATORS—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—SUPREME COURT JUDGES—COUNTIES ORGANIZED—CAPITAL MOVED TO ST. CHARLES—OFFICIAL RECORD OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

By the Constitution adopted by the Convention on the 19th of July, 1820, the General Assembly was required to meet in St. Louis on the third Monday in September of that year, and an election was ordered to

be held on the 28th of August for the election of a Governor and other state officers, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

It will be seen that Missouri had not as yet been admitted as a State, but in anticipation of that event and according to the provisions of the constitution the election was held, and the General Assemby convened.

William Clark (who had been Governor of the territory) and Alexander McNair were candidates for Governor. McNair received 6,576 votes, Clark 2,556, total vote of the state 9,132. There were three candidates for Lieutenant Governor, to wit: William H. Ashley, Nathaniel Cook and Henry Elliot. Ashley received 3,907 votes, Cook 3,212, Elliot 931. A Representative was to be elected for the residue of the Sixteenth Congress and one for the Seventeenth. John Scott, who was at the time territorial delegate, was elected to both Congresses without opposition.

The General Assembly elected in August met on the 19th September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, Speaker, and John McArthur, Clerk; William H. Ashley, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President *pro tem.*

Matthias McKirk, John D. Cook and John R. Jones were appointed Supreme Judges, each to hold office until sixty-five years of age.

Joshua Barton was appointed Secretary of State; Peter Didier, State Treasurer; Edward Bates, Attorney General, and William Christie, Auditor of Public Accounts.

David Barton and Thomas H. Benton were elected by the General Assembly to the United States Senate.

At this session of the Legislature the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in detail the meetings and proceedings of the different Legislatures which followed, the elections for Governors and other state officers, the elections for Congressmen and United States Senators, but for want of space we can only present in a condensed form the official record of the territorial and state officers.

OFFICIAL RECORD—TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors. — Frederick Bates, Secretary and Acting-Governor, 1812-13; William Clark, 1813-20.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820-24; Frederick Bates, 1824-25; Abraham J. Williams vice Bates, 1825; John Miller vice Bates, 1826-28;

John Miller, 1828-32; Daniel Dunklin, 1832-36, resigned, appointed Surveyor General United States; Lilburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40; Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844; M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, 1856-57, resigned; Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson, Governor Gamble died 1864; Williard P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48-60; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Williard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edward O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravely, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Colman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Miner, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years; Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years; Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38; Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; Geo. C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Phillip E. Chappel, 1880, and present incumbent.

Attorneys General.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Roberts, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welsh, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry Clay Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; —— McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; Geo. B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker, 1880, and present incumbent.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Walsh, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott, appointed 1841 till meeting of General Assembly, in place of M. McKirk resigned, re-appointed 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851 for six years; Gamble resigned 1854; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble; William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned), elected August, 1857, for six years; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation; Barton Bates appointed 1862; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862; John D. S. Dryden, appointed 1862; Barton Bates, 1863-65; W. V. N. Bay, elected 1863; John D. S. Dryden, elected 1863; David Wagner, appointed 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace, appointed 1865; Nathaniel Holmes, appointed 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg, appointed 1866; James Baker, appointed 1868; David Wagner, elected 1868-70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70; Warren Currier, 1868-71; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place, who resigned; Ephraim B. Ewing, elected 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873, in place of Ewing, deceased; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned; Warwick Hough, elected 1874; William B. Napton, elected 1874-80; John E. Henry, 1876-86; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton in 1880; Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alex. Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; Jas. M. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robt. Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Chas. D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81; re-elected 1881; Geo. C. Vest, 1879.

Representatives to Congress.—Jno. Scott, 1820-26: Ed. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; Wm. H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; Jno. Miller, 1836-43; John Jameson,

1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; Jno. C. Edwards, 1840-42; Jas. M. Hughes, 1842-44; Jas. H. Relfe, 1842-46; Jas. B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; Wm. McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; Jas. S. Green, 1846-50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; Wm. V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thos. H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; Jas. J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-1860; James Craig, 1856-60; Samuel H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robt. T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-69; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac C. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stannard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; Jno. M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Chas. H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. E. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair . . . . . January 29, 1841
Andrew . . . . . January 29, 1841
Atchison . . . . . January 14, 1845
Audrain . . . . . December 17, 1836
Barry . . . . . January 5, 1835
Barton . . . . . December 12, 1835
Bates . . . . . January 29, 1841
Benton. . . . . January 3, 1835
Bollinger . . . . . March 1, 1851
Boone . . . . . November 16, 1820
Buchanan . . . . . February 10, 1839
Butler . . . . . February 27, 1849
Caldwell . . . . . December 26, 1836
Callaway . . . . . November 25 1820
Camden . . . . . January 29, 1841
Cape Girardeau . . . . . October 1, 1812
Carroll . . . . . January 3, 1833
Carter . . . . . March 10, 1859
Cass . . . . . September 14, 1835
Cedar . . . . . February 14 1845
Chariton . . . . . November 16, 1820
Christian . . . . . March 8, 1860
Clark . . . . . December 15, 1818
Clay . . . . . January 2, 1822
Clinton . . . . . January 15, 1833
Cole . . . . . November 16, 1820
Cooper . . . . . December 17, 1818
Crawford . . . . . January 23, 1829
Dade . . . . . January 29, 1841
Dallas . . . . . December 10, 1844
Daviess . . . . . December 29, 1836
DeKalb . . . . . February 25, 1845
Dent . . . . . February 10, 1851
Douglas . . . . . October 19, 1857
Dunklin . . . . . February 14, 1845
Franklin . . . . . December 11, 1818
Gasconade . . . . . November 25, 1820
Gentry . . . . . February 12, 1841
Greene . . . . . January 2, 1833
Grundy . . . . . January 2, 1843
Harrison . . . . . February 14, 1845
Henry . . . . . December 13, 1834
Hickory . . . . . February 14, 1845
Holt . . . . . February 15, 1841
Howard . . . . . January 23, 1816
Howell . . . . . March 2, 1857
Iron . . . . . February 17, 1857
Jackson . . . . . December 15, 1826
Jasper . . . . . January 29, 1841
Jefferson. . . . . December 8, 1818
Johnson . . . . . December 13, 1834
Knox . . . . . February 14, 1845
Laclede . . . . . February 24, 1849
Lafayette . . . . . November 16, 1820
Lawrence . . . . . February 25, 1845
Lewis . . . . . January 2, 1833
Lincoln . . . . . December 14, 1818
Linn . . . . . January 7, 1837
Livingston . . . . . January 6, 1837
McDonald . . . . . March 3, 1849
Macon . . . . . January 6, 1837
Madison . . . . . December 14, 1818
Maries . . . . . March 2, 1855
Marion . . . . . December 23, 1826
Mercer . . . . . February 14, 1845
Miller . . . . . February 6, 1837
Mississippi . . . . . February 14, 1845
Moniteau . . . . . February 14, 1845
Monroe . . . . . January 6, 1831
Montgomery . . . . . December 14, 1818
Morgan . . . . . January 5, 1833
New Madrid . . . . . October 1, 1812
Newton . . . . . December 31, 1838
Nodaway . . . . . February 14, 1845
Oregon . . . . . February 14, 1845
Osage . . . . . January 29 1841
Ozark . . . . . January 29, 1841
Pemiscot . . . . . February 19, 1861
Perry . . . . . November 16, 1820
Pettis . . . . . January 26, 1833
Phelps . . . . . November 13, 1857
Pike . . . . . December 14, 1818
Platte . . . . . December 31, 1838
Polk . . . . . March 13, 1835
Pulaski . . . . . December 15, 1818
Putnam . . . . . February 28, 1845
Ralls . . . . . November 16, 1820
Randolph . . . . . January 22, 1829
Ray . . . . . November 16, 1820
Reynolds . . . . . February 25, 1845
Ripley . . . . . January 5, 1833
St. Charles . . . . . October 1, 1812
St. Clair . . . . . January 29, 1841
St. Francois . . . . . December 19, 1821
Ste. Genevieve . . . . . October 1, 1812
St. Louis . . . . . October 1, 1812
Saline . . . . . November 25, 1820
Schuyler . . . . . February 14, 1845
Scotland . . . . . January 29, 1841
Scott . . . . . December 28, 1821
Shannon . . . . . January 29, 1841
Shelby . . . . . January 2, 1835

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.—*Continued.*

Stoddard . . . . . January 2, 1835	Warren . . . . . January 5, 1833
Stone . . . . . February 10, 1851	Washington . . . . . August 21, 1813
Sullivan . . . . . February 16, 1845	Wayne . . . . . December 11, 1818
Taney . . . . . January 16, 1837	Webster . . . . . March 3, 1855
Texas . . . . . February 14, 1835	Worth . . . . . February 8, 1861
Vernon . . . . . February 17, 1851	Wright . . . . . January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

BLACK HAWK WAR—MORMON DIFFICULTIES—FLORIDA WAR—MEXICAN WAR.

On the 14th day of May, 1832, a bloody engagement took place between the regular forces of the United States, and a part of the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebago Indians, commanded by Black Hawk and Keokuk, near Dixon's Ferry, in Illinois.

The Governor (John Miller) of Missouri, fearing these savages would invade the soil of his state, ordered Major-General Richard Gentry to raise one thousand volunteers for the defense of the frontier. Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe other companies were raised.

Two of these companies, commanded respectively by Captain John Jaimison, of Callaway, and Captain David M. Hickman, of Boone County, were mustered into service in July for thirty days, and put under command of Major Thomas W. Conyers.

This detachment, accompanied by General Gentry, arrived at Fort Pike on the 15th of July, 1832. Finding that the Indians had not crossed the Mississippi into Missouri, General Gentry returned to Columbia, leaving the fort in charge of Major Conyers. Thirty days having expired, the command under Major Conyers was relieved by two other companies under Captains Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Col. Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained until September following, at which time the Indian troubles, so far as Missouri was concerned, having all subsided, the frontier forces were mustered out of service.

Black Hawk continued the war in Iowa and Illinois, and was finally defeated and captured in 1833.

MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

In 1832, Joseph Smith, the leader of the Mormons, and the chosen prophet and apostle, as he claimed, of the Most High, came with many followers to Jackson County, Missouri, where they located and entered several thousand acres of land.

The object of his coming so far west—upon the very outskirts of civilization at that time—was to more securely establish his church, and the more effectively to instruct his followers in its peculiar tenets and practices.

Upon the present town site of Independence the Mormons located their "Zion" and gave it the name of "The New Jerusalem." They published here the Evening Star, and made themselves generally obnoxious to the Gentiles, who were then in the minority, by their denunciatory articles through their paper, their clannishness and their polygamous practices.

Dreading the demoralizing influence of a paper which seemed to be inspired only with hatred and malice toward them, the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river, tarred and feathered one of their bishops, and otherwise gave the Mormons and their leaders to understand that they must conduct themselves in an entirely different manner if they wished to be let alone.

After the destruction of their paper and press, they became furiously incensed, and sought many opportunities for retaliation. Matters continued in an uncertain condition until the 31st of October, 1833, when a deadly conflict occurred near Westport, in which two Gentiles and one Mormon were killed.

On the 2d of November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the country with their families by January 1st, on the condition that the owner would be paid for his printing press.

Leaving Jackson County, they crossed the Missouri and located in Clay, Carroll, Caldwell and other counties, and selected in Caldwell County a town site, which they called "Far West," and where they entered more land for their future homes.

Through the influence of their missionaries, who were exerting themselves in the East and in different portions of Europe, converts had constantly flocked to their standard, and "Far West" and other Mormon settlements rapidly prospered.

In 1837 they commenced the erection of a magnificent temple, but never finished it. As their settlements increased in numbers they became bolder in their practices and deeds of lawlessness.

During the summer of 1838 two of their leaders settled in the town of DeWitt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an

Illinois merchant. DeWitt was in Carroll County, and a good point from which to forward goods and immigrants to their town—Far West.

Upon its being ascertained that these parties were Mormon leaders, the Gentiles called a public meeting, which was addressed by some of the prominent citizens of the county. Nothing, however, was done at this meeting, but at a subsequent meeting, which was held a few days afterward, a committee of citizens was appointed to notify Colonel Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt), what they intended to do.

Col. Hinkle, upon being notified by this committee, became indignant, and threatened extermination to all who should attempt to molest him or the Saints.

In anticipation of trouble, and believing that the Gentiles would attempt to force them from DeWitt, Mormon recruits flocked to the town from every direction, and pitched their tents in and around the town in great numbers.

The Gentiles, nothing daunted, planned an attack upon this encampment, to take place on the 21st day of September, 1838, and, accordingly, one hundred and fifty men bivouacked near the town on that day. A conflict ensued, but nothing serious occurred.

The Mormons evacuated their works and fled to some log houses, where they could the more successfully resist the Gentiles, who had in the meantime returned to their camp to await reinforcements. Troops from Howard, Ray and other counties came to their assistance, and increased their number to five hundred men.

Congreve Jackson was chosen Brigadier General; Ebenezer Price, Colonel; Singleton Vaughn, Lieutenant Colonel, and Sarchel Woods, Major. After some days of discipline, this brigade prepared for an assault, but before the attack was commenced Judge James Earickson and William F. Dunnica, influential citizens of Howard County, asked permission of General Jackson to let them try and adjust the difficulties without any bloodshed.

It was finally agreed that Judge Earickson should propose to the Mormons that, if they would pay for all the cattle they had killed belonging to the citizens, and load their wagons during the night and be ready to move by ten o'clock next morning, and make no further attempt to settle in Howard County, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Col. Hinkle, the leader of the Mormons, at first refused all attempts to settle the difficulties in this way, but finally agreed to the proposition.

In accordance therewith, the Mormons, without further delay, loaded up their wagons for the town of Far West, in Caldwell County. Whether the terms of the agreement were ever carried out on the part of the citizens, is not known.

The Mormons had doubtless suffered much and in many ways—the result of their own acts—but their trials and sufferings were not at an end.

In 1838 the discord between the citizens and Mormons became so great that Governor Boggs issued a proclamation ordering Major General David R. Atchison to call the militia of his division to enforce the laws. He called out a part of the First Brigade of the Missouri state militia, under command of General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General John B. Clark, of Howard County, was placed in command of the militia.

The Mormon forces numbered about 1,000 men, and were led by G. W. Hinkle. The first engagement occurred at Crooked River, where one Mormon was killed. The principal fight took place at Haughn's Mills, where eighteen Mormons were killed and the balance captured, some of them being killed after they had surrendered. Only one militiaman was wounded.

In the month of October, 1838, Joe Smith surrendered the town of Far West to General Doniphan, agreeing to his conditions, viz: That they should deliver up their arms, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State. Indictments were found against a number of these leaders, including Joe Smith, who, while being taken to Boone County for trial, made his escape, and was afterward, in 1844, killed at Carthage, Illinois, with his brother Hyrum.

FLORIDA WAR.

In September, 1837, the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Governor Boggs, of Missouri, for six hundred volunteers, for service in Florida against the Seminole Indians, with whom the Creek nation had made common cause under Osceola.

The first regiment was chiefly raised in Boone County by Colonel Richard Gentry, of which he was elected Colonel; John W. Price, of Howard County, Lieutenant Colonel; Harrison H. Hughes, also of Howard, Major. Four companies of the Second regiment were raised and attached to the First. Two of these companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

October 6, 1837, Colonel Gentry's regiment left Columbia for the seat of war, stopping on the way at Jefferson barracks, where they were mustered into service.

Arriving at Jackson barracks, New Orleans, they were from thence transported in brigs across the Gulf to Tampa Bay, Florida. General Zachary Taylor, who then commanded in Florida, ordered Colonel Gentry to march to Okee-cho-bee Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles inland by the route traveled. Having reached the Kissimmee

River, seventy miles distant, a bloody battle ensued in which Colonel Gentry was killed. The Missourians, though losing their gallant leader, continued the fight until the Indians were totally routed, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. There being no further service required of the Missourians, they returned to their homes in 1838.

MEXICAN WAR.

Soon after Mexico declared war against the United States, on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country. In none of her sister states however, did the fires of patriotism burn more intensely than in Missouri. Not waiting for the call for volunteers, the "St. Louis Legion" hastened to the field of conflict. The Legion was commanded by Colonel A. R. Easton. During the month of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, called for voluoteers to join the "Army of the West," an expedition to the Santa Fe—under command of General Stephen W. Kearny.

Fort Leavenworth was the appointed rendezvous for the volunteers. By the 18th of June, the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived from Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway Counties. Of this regiment A. W. Doniphan was made Colonel; C. F. Ruff, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Gilpin, Major. The battalion of light artillery from St. Louis, was commanded by Captains R. A. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Major M. L. Clark as field officer; battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties, commanded by Captains Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively, and the "Laclede Rangers," from St. Louis, by Captain Thomas B. Hudson, aggregating, all told, from Missouri, 1,658 men. In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price resigned his seat in Congress, and raised one mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry to reinforce the "Army of the West." Mr. Price was made Colonel, and D. D. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel.

In August, 1847, Governor Edwards made another requisition for one thousand men, to consist of infantry. The regiment was raised at once. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen Colonel, but before the regiment marched the President countermanded the order.

A company of mounted volunteers was raised in Ralls County, commanded by Captain Wm. T. Lalfland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, El Embudo, Taos and Santa Cruz de Rosales. The forces from Missouri were mustered out in 1848, and will ever be remembered in the history of the Mexican war, for

> "A thousand glorious actions that might claim
> Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame."

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

FORT SUMTER FIRED UPON—CALL FOR 75,000 MEN—GOV JACKSON REFUSES TO FURNISH A MAN—U. S. ARSENAL AT LIBERTY, MO., SEIZED—PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR JACKSON—GENERAL ORDER NO. 7—LEGISLATURE CONVENES—CAMP JACKSON ORGANIZED—STERLING PRICE APPOINTED MAJOR-GENERAL—FROST'S LETTER TO LYON—LYON'S LETTER TO FROST—SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON—PROCLAMATION OF GEN HARNEY—CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRICE AND HARNEY—HARNEY SUPERSEDED BY LYON—SECOND CONFERENCE—GOV. JACKSON BURNS THE BRIDGES BEHIND HIM—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. JACKSON—GEN. BLAIR TAKES POSSESSION OF JEFFERSON CITY—PROCLAMATION OF LYON—LYON AT SPRINGFIELD—STATE OFFICES DECLARED VACANT—GEN. FREMONT ASSUMES COMMAND—PROCLAMATION OF LIEUT. GOV. REYNOLDS—PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON AND GOV. JACKSON—DEATH OF GEN. LYON—SUCCEEDED BY STURGIS—PROCLAMATION OF M'CULLOCH AND GAMBLE—MARTIAL LAW DECLARED—SECOND PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON—PRESIDENT MODIFIES FREMONT'S ORDER—FREMONT RELIEVED BY HUNTER—PROCLAMATION OF PRICE—HUNTER'S ORDER OF ASSESSMENT—HUNTER DECLARES MARTIAL LAW—ORDER RELATING TO NEWSPAPERS—HALLECK SUCCEEDS HUNTER—HALLECK'S ORDER 81—SIMILAR ORDER BY HALLECK—BOONE COUNTY STANDARD CONFISCATED—EXECUTION OF PRISONERS AT MACON AND PALMYRA—GEN. EWING'S ORDER NO. 11—GEN. ROSECRANS TAKES COMMAND—MASSACRE AT CENTRALIA—DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON—GEN. DODGE SUCCEEDS GEN. ROSECRANS—LIST OF BATTLES.

"Lastly stood war—
With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hued,
* * * * * * *
Ah! why will kings forget that they are men?
And men that they are brethren? Why delight
In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties
Of nature, that should knit their souls together
In one bond of amity and love?"

Fort Sumter wss fired upon April 12, 1861. On April 15th, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, from the militia of the several states, to suppress combinations in the Southern States therein named. Simultaneously therewith the secretary of war sent a telegram to all the governors of the states, excepting those mentioned in the proclamation, requesting them to detail a certain number of militia to serve for three months, Missouri's quota being four regiments.

In response to this telegram Gov. Jackson sent the following answer:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861.

TO THE HON. SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service, has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the

seceded states. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy war.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

April 21, 1861. U. S. Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

April 22, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation convening the Legislature of Missouri in May following, in extra session, to take into consideration the momentuous issues, which were presented, and the attitude to be assumed by the state in the impending struggle.

On the 22nd of April, 1861, the Adjutant-General of Missouri issued the following military order:

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MO.,
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861.

(*General Order No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this state, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3rd of May, and to go into an encampment for a period of six days as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions, will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

II. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to quartermasters of districts, for these commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

III. The Light Battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

IV. The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and district inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of state forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

May 2, 1861. The Legislature convened in extra session. Many acts were passed among which was one to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballantine's foundry, at Boonville, for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; to authorize the governor to

appoint one major-general ; to authorize the governor, when in his opinion the security and welfare of the state required it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines of the state ; to provide for the organization, government and support of the military forces ; to borrow one million of dollars to arm and equip the militia of the state to repel invasion and protect the lives and property of the people. An act was also passed creating a "Military Fund," to consist of all the money then in the treasury or that might thereafter be received from the one-tenth of one per cent. on the hundred dollars, levied by act of November, 1857, to complete certain railroads ; also the proceeds of a tax of fifteen cents on the hundred dollars of the assessed value of the taxable property of the several counties in the state, and the proceeds of the two mill tax, which had been theretofore appropriated for educational purposes.

May 3, 1861. "Camp Jackson" was organized.

May 10, 1861. Sterling Price appointed major-general of state guard.

May 10, 1861. General Frost, commanding "Camp Jackson," addressed General N. Lyon, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP JACKSON, MISSOURI MILITIA,
May 10, 1861.

Capt. N. Lyon, Commanding United States Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal:

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the Militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States, who are in lawful performance of their duties, devolving upon them under the constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the state in obedience to her laws, and, therefore, have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you personally whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, or its property or representatives by any portion of my command, or, as far as I can learn, (and I think I am fully informed,) of any other part of the state forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Mayor Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and, if necessary, the whole power of the state, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon General Harney taking command of this department, I made the some proffer of services to him, and authorized his Adjutant General, Captain Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the War Department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at the time, neither of my own volition nor through the orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement that we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed you by Colonel Bowen, my Chief of Staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

May 10, 1861. General Lyon sent the following to General Frost:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 10, 1861.

General D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson:

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this state, under whose orders you are acting, and whose communication to the Legislature has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general government and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of state policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,
Capt. 2d Infantry, Commanding Troops.

May 10, 1861. Camp Jackson surrendered and prisoners all released excepting Capt. Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier General Wm. S. Harney issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, saying, "he would carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers," and only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve peace."

May 14, 1861. General Harney issued a second proclamation.

May 21, 1861. General Harney held a conference with General Sterling Price, of the Missouri State Guards.

May 31, 1861. General Harney superseded by General Lyon.

June 11, 1861. A second conference was held between the national and state authorities in St. Louis, which resulted in nothing.

June 11, 1861. Governor Jackson left St. Louis for Jefferson City, burning the railroad bridges behind him, and cutting telegraph wires.

June 12, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation calling into active service 50,000 militia, "to repel invasion, protect life, property, etc."

June 15, 1861. Colonel F. P. Blair took possession of the state capital, Governor Jackson, General Price and other officers having left on the 13th of June for Boonville.

June 17, 1861. Battle of Boonville took place between the forces of General Lyon and Colonel John S. Marmaduke.

June 18, 1861. General Lyon issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

July 5, 1861. Battle at Carthage between the forces of General Sigel and Governor Jackson.

July 6, 1861. General Lyon reached Springfield.

July 22, 1861. State convention met and declared the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State vacated.

July 26, 1861. General John C. Fremont assumed command of the Western Department, with headquarters in St. Louis.

July 31, 1861. Lieutenant Governor Thomas C. Reynolds issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 1, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation at Bloomfield.

August 2, 1861. Battle of Dug Springs, between Captain Steele's forces and General Rains.

August 5, 1861. Governor Jackson issued a proclamation at New Madrid.

August 5, 1861. Battle of Athens.

August 10, 1861. Battle of Wilson's Creek, between the forces under General Lyon and General McCulloch. In this engagemeet General Lyon was killed. General Sturgis succeeded General Lyon.

August 12, 1861. McCulloch issued a proclamation, and soon left Missouri.

August 20, 1861. General Price issued a proclamation.

August 24, 1861. Governor Gamble issued a proclamation calling for 32,000 men for six months, to protect the property and lives of the citizens of the state.

August 30, 1861. General Fremont declared martial law, and declared that the slaves of all persons who should thereafter take an active part with the enemies of the Government should be free.

September 2, 1861. General Jeff. Thompson issued a proclamation in response to Fremont's proclamation.

September 7, 1861. Battle at Drywood Creek.

September 11, 1861. President Lincoln modified the clause in General Fremont's declaration of martial law, in reference to the confiscation of property and liberation of slaves.

September 12, 1861. General Price begins the attack at Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

September 20, 1861. Colonel Mulligan with 2,640 men surrendered.

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

November 2, 1861. General Fremont succeeded by General David Hunter.

November 7, 1861. General Grant attacked Belmont.

November 9, 1861. General Hunter succeeded by General Halleck, who took command on the 19th of same month, with headquarters in St. Louis.

November 27, 1861. General Price issued proclamation calling for 50,000 men, at Neosho, Missouri.

December 12, 1861. General Hunter issued his order of assessment upon certain wealthy citizens in St. Louis, for feeding and clothing Union refugees.

December 23–25, 1861. Declared martial law in St. Louis and the country adjacent, and covering all the railroad lines.

March 6, 1862. Battle at Pea Ridge between the forces under Generals Curtis and Van Dorn.

January 8, 1862. Provost Marshal Farrar, of St. Louis, issued the following order in reference to newspapers:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, January 8, 1862.

(*General Order No. 10.*)

It is hereby ordered that from and after this date the publishers of newspapers in the State of Missouri, (St. Louis city papers excepted), furnish to this office, immediately upon publication, one copy of each issue, for inspection. A failure to comply with this order will render the newspaper liable to suppression.

Local Provost Marshals will furnish the proprietors with copies of this order, and attend to its immediate enforcement.

BERNARD G. FARRAR,
Provost Marshal General.

January 26, 1862. General Halleck issued order (No. 18) which forbade, among other things, the display of Secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages, in the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College, the carriages to be confiscated and the offending women to be arrested.

February 4, 1862. General Halleck issued another order similar to Order No. 18, to railway companies, and to the professors and directors of the State University at Columbia, forbidding the funds of the institution to be used "to teach treason or to instruct traitors."

February 20, 1862. Special Order No. 120 convened a military commission, which sat in Columbia, March following, and tried Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of the Boone County Standard for the publication of information for the benefit of the enemy, and encouraging resistance to the United States Government. Ellis was found guilty, was banished during the war from Missouri, and his printing materials confiscated and sold.

April, 1862. General Halleck left for Corinth, Mississippi, leaving General Schofield in command.

June, 1862. Battle at Cherry Grove between the forces under Colonel Joseph C. Porter and Colonel H. S. Lipscomb.

June, 1862. Battle at Pierce's Mill between the forces under Major John Y. Clopper and Colonel Porter.

July 22, 1862. Battle at Florida.

July 28, 1862. Battle at Moore's Mill.

August 6, 1862. Battle near Kirksville.

August 11, 1862. Battle at Independence.

August 16, 1862. Battle at Lone Jack.

September 13, 1862. Battle at Newtonia.

September 25, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners were executed at Macon by order of General Merrill.

October 18, 1862. Ten Confederate prisoners executed at Palmyra by order of General McNeill.

January 8, 1863. Battle at Springfield between the foces of General Marmaduke and General E. B. Brown.

April 26, 1863. Battle at Cape Girardeau.

August —, 1863. General Jeff. Thompson captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, with his staff.

August 25, 1863. General Thomas Ewing issued his celebrated Order No. 11, at Kansas City, Missouri, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY, MO., August 25, 1863.

("*General Order No. 11.*")

First.—All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the state. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officer there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th day of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third.—The provisions of General Order No. 10, from these headquarters, will at once be vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at stations not subject to the operations of paragraph First of this Order—and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth—Paragraph 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in the district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjutant.*

October 12-13, 1863. Battle of Arrow Creek.

January, 1864. General Rosecrans takes command of the department.

September, 1864. Battle at Pilot Knob, Harrison and Little Morceau River.

September 27, 1864. Massacre at Centralia, by Captain William Anderson.

October 5, 1864. Battle at Prince's Ford and James Gordon's farm.

October 15, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

October 27, 1864. Capt. Anderson killed.

December —, 1864. General Rosecrans relieved, and General Dodge appointed to succeed him.

Nothing occurred specially, of a military character, in the state, after December, 1864. We have, in the main, given the facts as they occurred, without comment or entering into details. Many of the minor incidents and skirmishes of the war have been omitted because of our limited space.

It is utterly impossible, at this date, to give the names and dates of all the battles fought in Missouri during the civil war. It will be found,

however, that the list given below, which has been arranged for convenience, contains the prominent battles and skirmishes which took place within the State :

Potosi, May 14, 1861.
Booneville, June 17, 1861.
Carthage, July 5, 1861.
Monroe Station, July 10, 1861.
Overton's Run, July 17, 1861.
Dug Spring, August 2, 1861.
Wilson's Creek, August 9, 1861.
Athens, August 5, 1861.
Moreton, August 20, 1861.
Bennett's Mills, September —, 1861.
Drywood Creek, September 7, 1861.
Norfolk, September 10, 1861.
Lexington, September 12-20, 1861.
Blue Mills Landing, September 17, 1861.
Glasgow Mistake, September 20, 1861.
Osceola, September 25, 1861.
Shanghai, October 13, 1861.
Lebanon, October 13, 1861.
Linn Creek, October 15, 1861.
Big River Bridge, October 15, 1861.
Fredericktown, October 21, 1861.
Springfield, October 25, 1861.
Belmont, November 7, 1861.
Piketon, November 8, 1861.
Little Blue, November 10, 1861.
Clark's Station, November 11, 1861.
Zion Church, December 28, 1861.
Silver Creek, January 15, 1862.
New Madrid, February 28, 1862.
Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862.
Neosho, April 22, 1862.
Rose Hill, July 10, 1862.
Chariton River, July 30, 1862.
Cherry Grove, June —, 1862.
Pierce's Mill, June —, 1862.
Florida, July 22, 1862.
Moore's Mill, July 28, 1862.
Kirksville, August 6, 1862.
Compton's Ferry, August 8, 1862.
Yellow Creek, August 13, 1862.

Independence, August 11, 1862.
Lone Jack, August 16, 1862.
Newtonia, September 13, 1862.
Springfield, January 8, 1863.
Cape Girardeau, April 29, 1863.
Arrow Rock, October 12 and 13, 1863.
Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
Harrison, September —, 1864
Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
Glasgow, October 15, 1864.
Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
Albany, October 27, 1864.
Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
Centralia, September 27, 1864.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND MATERIAL WEALTH.

MISSOURI AS AN AGRICULTURAL STATE—THE DIFFERENT CROPS—LIVE STOCK—HORSES MULES—MILCH COWS—OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE—SHEEP—HOGS—COMPARISONS—MISSOURI ADAPTED TO LIVE STOCK—COTTON—BROOM-CORN AND OTHER PRODUCTS—FRUITS—BERRIES—GRAPES—RAILROADS—FIRST NEIGH OF THE "IRON HORSE" IN MISSOURI—NAMES OF RAILROADS—MANUFACTURES—GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Agriculture is the greatest among all the arts of man, as it is the first in supplying his necessities. It favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation, and furnishes materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry, and opens to nations the safest channels of wealth. It is the strongest bond of well-regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of correct morals. Among all the occupations and professions of life there is none more honorable, none more independent and none more conducive to health and happiness.

"In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some, with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day,
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plow and greatly independent lived."

As an agricultural region, Missouri is not surpassed by any state in the Union. It is indeed the farmer's kingdom, where he always reaps an abundant harvest. The soil, in many portions of the state, has an open, flexible structure, quickly absorbs the most excessive rains, and retains moisture with great tenacity. This being the case it is not so easily affected by drouth. The prairies are covered with sweet, luxuriant grass, equally good for grazing and hay; grass not surpassed by the Kentucky blue grass—the best of clover and timothy in growing and fattening cattle. This grass is now as full of life-giving nutriment as it was when cropped by the buffalo, the elk, the antelope and the deer, and costs the herdsman nothing.

No state or territory has a more complete or rapid system of natural drainage, or a more abundant supply of pure, fresh water, than Missouri. Both man and beast may slake their thirst from a thousand perennial fountains, which gush in limpid streams from the hillsides and wend their way through verdant valleys and along smiling prairies, varying in size as they onward flow, from the diminutive brooklet to the giant river.

Here nature has generously bestowed her attractions of climate, soil and scenery to please and gratify man while earning his bread in the sweat of his brow. Being thus munificiently endowed, Missouri offers superior inducements to the farmer, and bids him enter her broad domain and avail himself of her varied resources.

We present here a table showing the product of each principal crop in Missouri for 1878.

Indian Corn	93,062,000 bushels
Wheat	2c,196,000 "
Rye	732,000 "
Oats	19,584,000 "
Buckwheat	46,400 "
Potatoes	5,415,000 "
Tobacco	23,023,000 pounds
Hay	1 620,000 tons

There were 3,522,000 acres in corn; wheat, 1,836,000; rye, 48,800; oats, 640,000; buckwheat, 2,900; potatoes, 72,200; tobacco, 29,900; hay; 850,000. Value of each crop: corn, $24,196,224; wheat, $13,531,320; rye, $300,120; oats, $3,325,120; buckwheat, $24,128; potatoes, $2,057,700; tobacco, $1,151,150; hay, $10,416,600.

Average cash value of crops per acre, $7.69; average yield of corn per acre, 26 bushels; wheat, 11 bushels.

Next in importance to the corn crop in value is the live stock. The following table shows the number of horses, mules and milch cows in the different states for 1879:

STATES.	HORSES.	MULES.	MILCH COWS.
Maine	81,700	. . .	169,100
New Hampshire	57,100	. . .	98,100
Vermont	77 400	. . .	217,800
Massachusetts	131,000	. . .	160,700
Rhode Island	16,200	. . .	22,000
Connecticut	53 500	. . .	116,500
New York	898,000	11,800	1,446,200
New Jersey	114,500	14,400	152,200
Pennsylvania	614 500	24,900	828,400
Delaware	19,900	4,000	23,200
Maryland	108,600	11,300	100,500
Virginia	208,700	30,600	236,200
North Carolina	144,200	74,000	232,300
South Carolina	59,600	51,500	131,300
Georgia	119,200	97,200	273,100
Florida	22,400	11,900	70,000
Alabama	112,800	111,700	215,200
Mississippi	97 200	100,000	188,000
Louisiana	79,300	80,700	110,900
Texas	618,000	180,200	544,500
Arkansas	180,500	89,300	187,700
Tennessee	329 700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	237 200
Ohio	772,700	26,700	714,100
Michigan	333,800	4,300	416,900
Indiana	688,800	61 200	439,200
Illinois	1,100,000	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384 400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278,900
Iowa	770,700	43,400	676,200
Missouri	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	265,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127,600
California	173,000	25,700	459,600
Oregon	109,700	3,500	112,400
Nevada, Colorado, and Territories	250,000	25,700	423 600

It will be seen from the above table that Missouri is the *fifth* state in the number of horses; *fifth* in number of milch cows, and the leading state in number of mules, having 11,700 more than Texas, which produces the next largest number. Of oxen and cattle Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other state produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. In 1879, Missouri raised 2,817,600 hogs, which was more than any other state produced excepting Iowa. The number of sheep was 1,296,400. The number of hogs packed in 1879 by the different states is as follows:

STATES.	NO.	STATES.	NO.
Ohio	932,878	Missouri	965 839
Indiana	622,321	Wisconsin	472,108
Illinois	3 214,896	Kentucky	212,412
Iowa	569,763		

Average weight per head for each state:

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210.47	Missouri	213.32
Indiana	193.80	Wisconsin	220 81
Illinois	225 71	Kentucky	210.11
Iowa	211.98		

From the above, it will be seen that Missouri annually packs more hogs than any other state, except Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising state of the Union. In addition to the enormous yield of corn and oats upon which the stock is largely dependent, the climate is well adapted to their growth and health. Water is not only inexhaustible, but everywhere convenient. The ranges for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year, excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon her thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the state, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscott, Butler, New Madrid, Lawrence and Mississippi.

Sweet potatoes are produced in abundance and are not only sure but profitable.

Broom corn, sorghum, castor beans, white beans, peas and hops, thrive well, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in great abundance and are found in the markets during all seasons of the year. Fruits of every variety, including the apple, pear, peach, cherries, apricots and nectarines are cultivated with great success, as are also the strawberry, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and blackberry.

The grape has not been produced with that success that was at first anticipated, yet the yield of wine for the year 1879 was nearly half a million gallons. Grapes do well in Kansas, and we see no reason why they should not be as surely and profitably grown in a similar climate and soil in Missouri, and particularly in many of the counties north and east of the Missouri River.

RAILROADS.

Twenty-nine years ago the neigh of the "iron horse" was heard for the first time within the broad domain of Missouri. His coming presaged the dawn of a brighter and grander era in the history of the state. Her fertile prairies and more prolific valleys would soon be of easy access to the oncoming tide of immigration, and the ores and minerals of her hills and mountains would be developed and utilized in her manufacturing and industrial enterprises.

Additional facilities would be opened to the marts of trade and commerce; transportation from the interior of the state would be secured;

a fresh impetus would be given to the growth of her towns and cities, and new hopes and inspirations would be imparted to all her people.

Since 1852, the initial period of railroad building in Missouri, between four and five thousand miles of track have been laid; additional roads are now being constructed and many others in contemplation. The state is already supplied with railroads which thread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great centre of western railroads and inland commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than one hundred millions of dollars, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of railroads which are operated in the state are the following:

Missouri Pacific—chartered May 10th, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Illinois, Missouri & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the St. Joseph & Des Moines.

MANUFACTURES.

The natural resources of Missouri especially fit her for a great manufacturing state. She is rich in soil; rich in all the elements which supply the furnace, the machine shop and the planing mill; rich in the multitude and variety of her gigantic forests; rich in her marble, stone and granite quarries; rich in her mines of iron, coal, lead and zinc; rich in strong arms and willing hands to apply the force; rich in water power and river navigation; and rich in her numerous and well built railroads, whose numberless engines thunder along their multiplied trackways.

Missouri contains over fourteen thousand manufacturing establishments, 1,965 of which are using steam and give employment to 80,000 hands. The capital employed is about $100,000,000, the material annually used and worked up amounts to over $150,000,000 and the value of the products put upon the markets $250,000,000, while the wages paid are more than $40,000,000.

The leading manufacturing counties of the state are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Green, Lafayette, Platte, Cape Girardeau and Boone. Three-fourths, however, of the manufacturing is done in St. Louis, which is now about the second manufacturing city of the Union. Flouring mills produce annually about $38,194,000; carpentering, $18,763,000; meat-packing, $16,769,000; tobacco, $12,496,000; iron and castings, $12,000,000; liquors, $11,245,000; clothing, 10,022,000; lumber, $8,652,000; bagging and bags, $6,914,000, and many other smaller industries in proportion.

GREAT BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public improvements which do honor to the state and reflect great credit upon the genius of their projectors, we have space only to mention the great bridge at St. Louis.

This truly wonderful structure is built of tubular steel, the total length of which, with its approaches, is 6,277 feet, at a cost of nearly $8,000,000. The bridge spans the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Missouri shore, and has separate railroad tracks, roadways and foot paths. In durability, architectural beauty and practical utility, there is, perhaps, no similar piece of workmanship that opproximates it.

The structure of Darius upon the Bosphorus; of Xerxes upon the Hellespont; of Cæsar upon the Rhine; and Trajan upon the Danube, famous in ancient history, were built for military purposes, that over them might pass invading armies with their munitions of war, to destroy commerce, to lay in waste the provinces, and to slaughter the people.

But the erection of this was for a higher and nobler purpose. Over it are coming the trade and merchandise of the opulent East, and thence are passing the untold riches of the West. Over it are crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but the implements of peace and industry; men who are skilled in all the arts of agriculture, of manufacture and of mining; men who will hasten the day when St. Louis shall rank in population and importance second to no city on the continent, and when Missouri shall proudly fill the measure of greatness, to which she is naturally so justly entitled.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MISSOURI—LINCOLN INSTITUTE—OFFICERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—CERTIFICATES OF TEACHERS—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—SCHOOLS—COLLEGES—INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING—LOCATION—LIBRARIES—NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—NO. OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—AMOUNT EXPENDED—VALUE OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS—"THE PRESS."

The first constitution of Missouri provided that "one school or more shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

It will be seen that even at that early day (1820), the framers of the constitution made provision for at least a primary education for the poorest and the humblest, taking it for granted that those who were able would avail themselves of educational advantages which were not gratuitous.

The establishment of the public school system in its essential features was not perfected until 1839, during the administration of Governor Boggs, and since that period the system has slowly grown into favor, not only in Missouri, but throughout the United States. The idea of a free or public school for all classes was not at first a popular one, especially among those who had the means to patronize private institutions of learning. In upholding and maintaining public schools, the opponents of the system felt that they were not only compromising their own standing among their more wealthy neighbors, but that they were to some extent bringing opprobrium upon their children. Entertaining such prejudices they naturally thought that the training received in public schools could not be otherwise than defective, hence many years of probation passed before the popular mind was prepared to appreciate the benefits and blessings which spring from these institutions.

Every year only adds to their popularity, and commends them the more earnestly to the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures, and to the esteem and favor of all classes of our people.

We can hardly conceive of two grander and more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and the free press. They would indeed seem to constitute all that was necessary to the attainment of the happiness and intellectual growth of the republic, and all that was necessary to broaden, to liberalize, and to instruct.

"'Tis education forms the common mind;
* * * * * *
For noble youth there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to reform as right and justice will,
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws.

All the states of the Union have in practical operation the public school system, governed in the main by similar laws, and not differing materially in the manner and methods by which they are taught, but none have a wiser, a more liberal and comprehensive machinery of instruction than Missouri. Her school laws since 1839 have undergone many changes, and always for the better, keeping pace with the most enlightened and advanced theories of the most experienced educators of the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did the present admirable system of public instruction go into effect.

Provisions were made not only for white, but for children of African descent, and are a part of the organic law, not subject to the caprices of unfriendly legislatures, or the whims of political parties. The Lincoln Institute, located at Jefferson City, for the education of colored teachers, receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly.

For the support of the public schools, in addition to the annual income derived from the public school fund, which is set apart by law, not less than twenty-five per cent. of the state revenue, exclusive of the interest and sinking fund, is annually applied to this purpose.

The officers having in charge the public school interests are the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent, County Superintendent, County Clerk and Treasurer, Board of Directors, City and Town School Board and teacher. The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent the Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General, the executive officer of this board being the State Superintendent, who is chosen by the people every four years. His duties are numerous. He renders decisions concerning the local application of school law; keeps a record of all the school funds and annually distributes the same to the counties; supervises the work of county school officers; delivers lectures; visits schools; distributes educational information; grants certificates of higher qualifications and makes an annual report to the General Assembly of the condition of the schools.

The County Superintendents are also elected by the people for two years. Their work is to examine teachers, to distribute blanks and make reports. County clerks receive estimates from the local directors and extend them upon the tax-books. In addition to this they keep the general records of the county and township school funds, and return an

annual report of the financial condition of the schools of their county to the State Superintendent. School taxes are gathered with other taxes by the county collector. The custodian of the school funds belonging to the schools of the counties is the county treasurer, except in counties adopting the township organization, in which case the township trustee discharges these duties.

Districts organized under the special law for cities and towns are governed by a board of six directors, two of whom are selected annually on the second Saturday in September, and hold their office for three years.

One director is elected to serve for three years in each school district at the annual meeting. These directors may levy a tax not exceeding forty per cent. on the one hundred dollars valuation, provided such annual rates for school purposes may be increased in districts formed of cities and towns, to an amount not to exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars valuation; and in other districts to an amount not to exceed sixty-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are tax payers, voting at an election held to decide the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public buildings in school districts, the rates of taxation thus limited, may be increased when the rate of such increase and the purpose for which it is intended shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the qualified voters of such school district voting at such election shall vote therefor.

Local directors may direct the management of the school in respect to the choice of teachers and other details, but in the discharge of all important business such as the erection of a school house or the extension of a term of school beyond the constitutional period, they simply execute the will of the people. The clerk of this board may be a director. He keeps a record of the names of all the children and youth in the district between the ages of five and twenty-one; records all business proceedings of the district, and reports to the annual meeting, to the County Clerk and County Superintendents.

Teachers must hold a certificate from the State Superintendent or County Commissioner of the county where they teach. State certificates are granted upon personal written examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any of the public schools of the state without further examination. Certificates granted by County Commissioners are of two classes, with two grades in each class. Those issued for a longer term than one year belong to the first class, and are susceptible of two grades, differing both as to length of time and attainments. Those issued for one year may represent two grades, marked by qualification alone. The township school fund arises from a grant of land by

the general government, consisting of section sixteen in each Congressional township. The annual income of the township fund is appropriated to the various townships, according to their respective proprietary claims. The support from the permanent funds is supplemented by direct taxation laid upon the taxable property of each district. The greatest limit of taxation for the current expenses is one per cent.; the tax permitted for school house building cannot exceed the same amount.

Among the institutions of learning, and ranking, perhaps, the first in importance, is the State University, located at Columbia, Boone County. When the state was admitted into the Union, Congress granted to it one entire township of land (46,080 acres) for the support of a "Seminary of Learning." The lands secured for this purpose are among the best and most valuable in the state. These lands were put upon the market in 1832 and brought $75,000, which amount was invested in the stock of the old Bank of the State of Missouri, where it remained and increased by accumulation to the sum of $100,000. In 1839, by an act of the General Assembly, five commissioners were appointed to select a site for the State University, the site to contain at least fifty acres of land in a compact form within two miles of the county seat of Cole, Cooper, Howard, Boone, Callaway or Saline. Bids were let among the counties named, and the county of Boone having subscribed the sum of $117,921, some $18,000 more than any other county, the State University was located in that county, and on the 4th of July, 1840, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies.

The present annual income of the university is nearly $65,000. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly $400,000. This university, with its different departments, is opened to both male and female, and both sexes enjoy alike its rights and privileges. Among the professional schools, which form a part of the university, are the Normal, or College of Instruction in Teaching, the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College, and Department of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Other departments are contemplated and will be added as necessity requires.

The following will show the names and locations of the schools and institutions of the state as reported by the Commissioner of Education in 1875.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Christian University	Canton.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau.
University of Missouri	Columbia.
Central College	Fayette.

Westminster College.....Fulton.
Lewis College.....Glasgow.
Pritchett School Institute.....Glasgow.
Lincoln College.....Greenwood.
Hannibal College.....Hannibal.
Woodland College.....Independence.
Thayer College.....Kidder.
LaGrange College.....LaGrange.
William Jewell College.....Liberty.
Baptist College.....Louisiana.
St. Joseph College.....St. Joseph.
College of Christian Brothers.....St. Louis.
St. Louis University.....St. Louis.
Washington University.....St. Louis.
Drury College.....Springfield.
Central Wesleyan College.....Warrenton.

FOR SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

St. Joseph Female Seminary.....St. Joseph.
Christian College.....Columbia.
Stephens' College.....Columbia.
Howard College.....Fayette.
Independence Female College.....Independence.
Central Female College.....Lexington.
Clay Seminary.....Liberty.
Ingleside Female College.....Palmyra.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies.....St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....St. Louis.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....Edinburgh.
Marionville College Institute.....Marionville.
Palmyra Seminary.....Palmyra.
St. Paul's College.....Palmyra.
Van Rensselaer Academy.....Rensselaer.
Shelby High School.....Shelbyville.
Stewartsville Male and Female Seminary.....Stewartsville.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE..

Mo. Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Mo.).Columbia.
Schools of Mines and Metallurgy (Universy of Missouri).....Rolla.
Polytechnic Institute (Washington University).....St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

St. Vincent's College (Theological Department)	Cape Girardeau.
Westminster College (Theological School)	Fulton.
Vardeman School of Theology (William Jewell College)	Liberty.
Concordia College	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Law School of the University of Missouri	Columbia.
Law School of the Washington University	St. Louis.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical College, University of Missouri	Columbia
College of Physicians and Surgeons	St. Joseph
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons	Kansas City
Hospital Medical College	St. Joseph
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis
Northwestern Medical College	St. Joseph
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis
Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	St. Louis
Mo. School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children,	St. Louis
Missouri Central College	St. Louis
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	St. Louis

LARGEST PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

NAME	LOCATION.	VOLUMES.
St. Vincent's College	Cape Girardeau	5,500
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau	1,225
University of Missouri	Columbia	10,000
Athenian Society	Columbia	1,200
Union Literary Society	Columbia	1,200
Law College	Columbia	1,000
Westminster College	Fulton	5,000
Lewis College	Glasgow	3,000
Mercantile Library	Hannibal	2,219
Library Association	Independence	1,100
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson	1,000
State Library	Jefferson City	13,000
Fetterman's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,300
Law Library	Kansas City	3,000
Whittemore's Circulating Library	Kansas City	1,000
North Missouri State Normal School	Kirksville	1,050
William Jewell College	Liberty	4,000
St. Paul's College	Palmyra	2,000
Missouri Schools of Mines and Metallurgy	Rolla	2,478
St. Charles Catholic Library	St. Charles	1,716
Carl Fuelling's Library	St. Joseph	6,000
Law Library	St. Joseph	2,000
Public School Library	St. Joseph	2,500

Woolworth & Colt's Circulating Library	St. Joseph	4,000
Academy of Science	St. Louis	2,744
Academy of Visitation	St. Louis	4,000
College of the Christian Brothers	St. Louis	22,000
Deutsche Institute	St. Louis	1,000
German Evang. Lutheran, Concordia College	St. Louis	4,800
Law Library Association	St. Louis	8,000
Missouri Medical College	St. Louis	1,000
Mrs. Cuthbert's Seminary (Young Ladies)	St. Louis	1,500
Odd Fellows Library	St. Louis	4,000
Public School Library	St. Louis	40,097
St. Louis Medical College	St. Louis	1,100
St. Louis Mercantile Library	St. Louis	45,000
St. Louis Seminary	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis Turn Verein	St. Louis	2,000
St. Louis University	St. Louis	17,000
St. Louis University, Libraries	St. Louis	8,000
Ursuline Academy	St. Louis	2,000
Washington University	St. Louis	4,500
St. Louis Law School	St. Louis	3,000
Young Men's Sodality	St. Louis	1,327
Library Association	Sedalia	1,500
Public School Library	Sedalia	1,015
Drury College	Springfield	2,000

IN 1880.

Newspapers and periodicals	481

CHARITIES.

State Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	Fulton.
St. Bridget's Institution for Deaf and Dumb	St. Louis.
Institution for the Education of the Blind	St. Louis.
State Asylum for Insane	Fulton.
State Asylum for the Insane	St. Joseph.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Institute	Bolivar.
Southeast Missouri State Normal School	Cape Girardeau.
Normal School (University of Missouri)	Columbia.
Fruitland Normal Institute	Jackson.
Lincoln Institute (for colored)	Jefferson City.
City Normal School	St. Louis.
Missouri State Normal School	Warrensburg.

IN 1878

Estimated value of school property	$1,321,399
Total receipts for public schools	4,207,617
Total expenditures	2,406,139

NUMBER OF TEACHERS.

Male teachers,	6,239 ;	average monthly pay.....	$36.36
Female teachers,	5,060 ;	average monthly pay.....	21.09

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The fact that Missouri supports and maintains four hundred and seventy-one newspapers and periodicals shows that her inhabitants are not only a reading and reflecting people, but that they appreciate "The Press," and its wonderful influence as an educator. The poet has well said:

> But mightiest of the mighty means,
> On which the arm of progress leans,
> Man's noblest mission to advance,
> His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
> His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
> Mightiest of mighty is the Press.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

BAPTIST CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—CONGREGATIONAL—WHEN FOUNDED—ITS HISTORY—CHRISTIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—UNITARIAN CHURCH—ITS HISTORY—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—ITS HISTORY.

The first representatives of religious thought and training who penetrated the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys were Pere Marquette, La Salle, and others of Catholic persuasion, who performed missionary labor among the Indians. A century afterward came the Protestants. At that early period

> "A church in every grove that spread
> Its living root above their heads,"

constituted for a time, their only house of worship, and yet to them

> "No temple built with hands could vie
> In glory with its majesty."

In the course of time the seeds of Protestantism were scattered along the shores of the two great rivers which form the eastern and western boundaries of the state, and still a little later they were sown upon her hillsides and broad prairies, where they have since bloomed and blossomed as the rose.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The earliest anti-Catholic religious denomination of which there is any record, was organized in Cape Girardeau County in 1806, through the efforts of Rev. David Green, a Baptist, and a native of Virginia. In 1816 the first association of Missouri Baptists was formed, which was composed of seven churches, all of which were located in the southeastern part of the state. In 1817 a second association of churches was formed, called the Missouri Association, the name being afterwards changed to St. Louis Association. 1834 a general convention of all the churches of this denomination was held in Howard County, for the purpose of effecting a central organization, at which time was commenced what is now known as the "General Association of Missouri Baptists."

To this body is committed the state mission work, denominational education, foreign missions and the circulation of religious literature. The Baptist Church has under its control a number of schools and colleges, the most important of which is William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Clay County. As shown by the annual report for 1875, there were in Missouri at that date, sixty-one associations, one thousand four hundred churches, eight hundred and twenty-four ministers and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty church members.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists inaugurated their missionary labors in the state in 1814. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, of Torringford, Connecticut, and Rev. Daniel Smith, of Bennington, Vermont, were sent west by the Massachusetts Congregational Home Missionary Society during that year, and in November, 1814, they preached the first regular Protestant sermons in St. Louis. Rev. Salmon Giddings, sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Congregational Missionary Society, organized the first Protestant church in the city, consisting of ten members, constituted Presbyterian. The churches organized by Mr. Giddings were all Presbyterian in their order.

No exclusively Congregational church was founded until 1852, when the First Trinitarian Congregational Church of St. Louis was organized. The next church of this denomination was organized at Hannibal, in 1859. Then followed a Welsh church in New Cambria, in 1864, and after the close of the war fifteen churches of the same order were formed in different parts of the state. In 1866 Pilgrim Church, St. Louis was organized. The General Conference of Churches of Missouri was formed in 1865, which was changed in 1868 to General Association. In 1866 Hannibal, Kidder and St. Louis District Associations were formed, and following these were the Kansas City and Springfield District Associa-

tions. This denomination in 1875 had 70 churches, 41 ministers, 3,363 church members, and had also several schools and colleges and one monthly newspaper.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The earliest churches of this denomination were organized in Callaway, Boone and Howard Counties, some time previously to 1829. The first church was formed in St. Louis in 1836, by Elder R. B. Fife. The first state Sunday school convention of the Christian Church was held in Mexico, in 1876. Besides a number of private institutions this denomination has three state institutions, all of which have an able corps of professors and have a good attendance of pupils. It has one religious paper published in St. Louis, The Christian, which is a weekly publication and well patronized. The membership of this church now numbers nearly one hundred thousand in the state and is increasing rapidly. It has more than five hundred organized churches, the greater portion of which are north of the Missouri River.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1820 the first Presbytery of this denomination west of the Mississippi, was organized in Pike County. This Presbytery included all the territory of Missouri, Western Illinois and Arkansas, and numbered only four ministers, two of whom resided at the time in Missouri. There are now in the state twelve Presbyteries, three Synods, nearly three hundred ministers and over twenty thousand members. The Board of Missions is located at St. Louis. They have a number of High Schools and two monthly papers published at St. Louis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1806, Rev. John Travis, a young Methodist minister, was sent out to the Western Conference, which then embraced the Mississippi Valley, from Green County, Tennessee. During that year Mr. Travis organized a number of small churches. At the close of his conference year he reported the result of his labors to the Western Conference, which was held at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1807, and showed an aggregate of one hundred and six members and two circuits, one called Missouri and the other Meramec. In 1808 two circuits had been formed, and at each succeeding year the number of circuits and members constantly increased, until 1812, when what was called the Western Conference was divided into the Ohio and Tennessee Conferences, Missouri falling into the Tennessee Conference. In 1816 there was another division when the Missouri Annual Conference was formed. In 1810 there were four traveling

preachers, and in 1820 fifteen traveling preachers, with over two thousand members. In 1836 the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the state. In 1840 there were seventy-two traveling preachers, 177 local ministers and 13,992 church members. Between 1840 and 1850 the church was divided by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1850 the membership of the M. E. Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875 the M. E. Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the M. E. Church South reported 443 church edifices and 49,588 members. This denomination has under its control several schools and colleges and two weekly newspapers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church dates the beginning of their missionary efforts in the state as far back as 1814, but the first Presbyterian Church was not organized until 1816, at Bellevue settlement, eight miles from St. Louis. The next churches were formed in 1816 and 1817, at Bonhomme, Pike County. The first Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Louis in 1817, by Rev. Salmon Gidding. The first Presbytery was organized 1817, by the Synod of Tennessee, with four ministers and four churches. The first Presbyterian house of worship (which was the first Protestant) was commenced in 1819 and completed in 1826. In 1820 a mission was formed among the Osage Indians. In 1831, the Presbytery was divided into three: Missouri, St. Louis and St. Charles. These were erected with a synod, comprising eighteen ministers and twenty-three churches.

The church was divided in 1838, throughout the United States. In 1860 the rolls of the Old and New School Synods together showed 109 ministers and 146 churches. In 1866 the Old School Synod was divided on political questions springing out of the war—a part forming the Old School or Independent Synod of Missouri, who are connected with the General Assembly South. In 1870 the Old and New School Presbyterians united, since which time this Synod has steadily increased until it now numbers more than 12,000 members, with more than 220 churches and 150 ministers.

This Synod is composed of six Presbyteries and has under its control one or two institutions of learning and one or two newspapers. That part of the original Synod which withdrew from the General Assembly remained an independent body until 1874, when it united with the Southern Presbyterian Church. The Synod in 1875 numbered 80 ministers, 140 churches and 9,000 members. It has under its control several male and female institutions of a high order. The St. Louis Presbyterian, weekly paper, is the recognized organ of the Synod.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The missionary enterprises of this church began in the state in 1818, when a parish was organized in the city of St. Louis. In 1828 an agent of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society visited the city, who reported the condition of things so favorably that Rev. Thomas Horrell was sent out as a missionary, and in 1825 he began his labors in St. Louis. A church edifice was completed in 1830. In 1836 there were five clergymen of this denomination in Missouri, who had organized congregations in Booneville, Fayette, St. Charles, Hannibal and other places. In 1840, the clergy and laity met in convention, a diocese was formed, a constitution and canons adopted, and in 1844 a Bishop was chosen, he being the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks.

Through the efforts of Bishop Kemper, Kemper College was founded near St. Louis, but was afterward given up on account of pecuniary troubles. In 1847, the Clark Mission began and in 1849 the Orphans Home, a charitable institution was founded. In 1865, St. Luke's Hospital was established. In 1875, there were in the city of St. Louis, twelve parishes and missions and twelve clergymen. This denomination has several schools and colleges and one newspaper.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This denomination is made up of the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches of the Northern states, which two bodies united in 1858, taking the name of United Presbyterian Church of North America. Its members were generally bitterly opposed to the institution of slavery. The first congregation was organized at Warrensburg, Johnson County, in 1867. It rapidly increased in numbers and had, in 1875, ten ministers and five hundred members.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

This church was formed in 1834, by Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the state, the membership being probably less than 300, all told. It has a mission house and free school, for poor children, supported by donations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The earliest written record of the Catholic Church in Missouri shows that Father Watrin performed ministerial services in Ste. Genevieve in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770 Father Meurin erected a small log church in St. Louis. In 1818 there were in the state four chapels, and for Upper Louisiana, seven priests. A college and semin-

ary were opened in Perry County about this period for the education of the young, being the first college west of the Mississippi river. In 1824 a college was opened in St. Louis, which is now known as the St. Louis University. In 1826, Father Rosatti was appointed Bishop of St. Louis, and, through his instrumentality, the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph and of the Visitation were founded, besides other benevolent and charitable institutions. In 1834 he completed the present Cathedral Church. Churches were built in different portions of the state. In 1847 St. Louis was created an arch-diocese, with Bishop Kenrick, Archbishop.

In Kansas City there are five parish churches, a hospital, a convent and several parish schools. In 1868 the northwestern portion of the state was erected into a separate diocese, with its seat at St. Joseph, and Right-Reverend John J. Hogan appointed Bishop. There were, in 1875, in the city of St. Louis, 34 churches, 27 schools, 5 hospitals, 3 colleges, 7 orphan asylums and 3 female protectorates. There were also 105 priests, 7 male and 13 female orders, and 20 conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering 1,100 members. In the diocese, outside of St. Louis, there is a college, a male protectorate, 9 convents, about 120 priests, 150 churches and 30 stations. In the diocese of St. Joseph there were, in 1875, 21 priests, 29 churches, 24 stations, 1 college, 1 monastery, 5 convents and 14 parish schools.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Instruction preparatory to ministerial work is given in connection with collegiate study, or in special theological courses, at:

Central College, (M. E. South).....Fayette
Central Wesleyan College (M. E. Church).....Warrenton
Christian University (Christian).....Canton
Concordia College Seminary (Evangelical Lutheran).....St. Louis
Lewis College (M. E. Church).....Glasgow
St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic).....Cape Girardeau
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist).....Liberty

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

History of Buchanan County.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

THE COUNTY, ITS LOCATION AND NAME—PLAN AND SCOPE OF THIS WORK.

Over two score years have passed since the first white settlement was made within the bounds of that territory now known as Buchanan County, Missouri.

A little more than half a century since, the uncivilized aborigines roamed the prairies wild and free, unfettered by the restraint of common or statutory law, and uncircumscribed by township boundaries and county lines. The transformation which has taken place in the physiognomy of the country alone is beyond the comprehension of the finite mind; luxuriant groves where there was the wide stretching prairie; cultivated fields where was the primeval forest; orchards, vineyards and gardens where waved the tall prairie grass. So marked has been the change in the physiognomy of the country that there has been a decided change in the climatology. The elements themselves seem to have taken notice of the great change and have governed themselves accordingly. While the annual rainfall and the mean annual temperature remain the same in quantity, they are now entirely different in quality, and although imperceptible and independent of man's will, they have nevertheless come under the same civilizing power which has changed the wilderness into a fruitful land.

The great change which has taken place in the development of the material resources of the country is more noticeable, as man can more readily discern the changes which take place by detail in his own cir-

cumscribed field of activity than he can those grand revolutions in the boundless domain of nature. The changes which have occurred in social, intellectual and moral conditions are still more marked, mind being more swift to act on mind than on matter.

These changes can best be estimated by the institution of a brief contrast:

Then the material resources of the country consisted simply in the streams of water which quenched the thirst of the aborigine, wherein was found the fish which he ate, and upon which floated his frail canoe; the forest where he procured his fuel, material for the construction of his rude weapons, and which sheltered the game which afforded him a meagre and uncertain sustenance. Such were the material resources made available to the owner of the soil. The social condition of the people was scarcely more advanced than is that of certain orders of the lower animals, whose social attainments are comprehended in the ability to unite for mutual offense or defense. In intellect and morals, there was a people somewhat above the brute, but on the lowest round of the ladder.

Now the material resources of the country include in their number the soil, with every useful and ornamental product known to the temperate zone; the forest with every species of manufacture, useful and ornamental, known to the civilized world. The water in the streams, and the currents of air above us, are alike trained to do man's bidding, while from the depths of the earth beneath our feet is brought forth the hidden wealth, which was hoarded by the turmoil of ages. A city with its tens of thousands of people, a country with its thousands of inhabitants, while in city and country the lofty spires of churches and school houses are evidences of the social, moral and intellectual conditions.

All this change in material things has been brought about by the incoming of a new people from the far off East and South, and that, too, within the space of half a century. History furnishes no parallel to the rapid development of this western country; it has been a chain whose links were ever recurring surprises, and among the astonshed, there are none more so, than those whose throbbing brains have planned, and whose busy hands have executed the work.

Almost a century ago, a friend of America, although an Englishman, in language almost prophetic, wrote:

> "Westward the course of empire takes its way,
> The four first acts already past,
> The fifth shall close the drama of the day;
> Time's noblest offering is the last."

The settlement of the new world, alluded to by the writer, has, as a whole, fully met the conditions of that prophecy, but not till the past half a century, did the onward march of empire culminate in the settle-

ment of Northwest Missouri. With the exception of a few mining towns in the gold regions of California and the silver districts of Colorado, nothing has been like it before, and it will not be exceeded in time to come.

This has not been an accident. All kinds of material development follow recognized and well-established laws, and in nothing does this fact more reveal itself than in the settlement of a country.

Whoever has made it his business to study the "Great Northwest," as it has unfolded itself in history during the last quarter of a century, has doubtless met with ever returning wonders. The story of its unparalleled growth, and almost phenomenal development, has so often been repeated that it has become a common place platitude; but a careful study of the country will suggest questions, which have thus far not been answered, and cannot be. Why, for instance, have some sections filled up so rapidly, and certain cities spring up as if by magic, while others seemingly no less favored by nature, are still in the first stages of development? These question cannot in all cases be answered; but whoever has studied the matter carefully cannot fail to have discovered a law of growth, which is as unvarying as any law of nature.

The two leading factors in the problem of municipal growth are location and character of first settlers. The location of Buchanan County was most favorable, and what is true of Buchanan County is true of the whole state. Almost surrounded, as it is, by two of the most renowned water-courses of the world, one will readily see that it possessed advantages enjoyed by no other state in the Union. These conditions, so favorable to the past and future development of the country, are beautifully illustrated by an ingenious little poem entitled "Two Ancient Misses," written by a gentleman who has won a widespread reputation at the bar. We here quote it, as it well illustrates our point, and is of sufficient merit to be preserved:

TWO ANCIENT MISSES.

I know two ancient misses
Who ever onward go,
From a cold and rigid northern clime,
Through a land of wheat, and corn and wine,
To the southern sea where the fig and the lime
And the golden orange grow.

In graceful curves they wind about,
Upon their long and lonely route,
Among the beau as hills;
They never cease their onward step,
Though day and night they're dripping wet,
And oft with the sleet and snow beset,
And sometimes with the chills.

The one is a romping, dark brunette,
As fickle and gay as any coquette;
She glides along by the western plains,
And changes her bed every time it rains;
Witching as any dark-eyed houri,
This romping, wild brunette, Missouri.

The other is placid, mild and fair,
With a gentle, sylph-like, quiet air,
And a voice as sweet as a soft guitar;
She moves along the meadows and parks
Where naiads play Æolian harps—
Nor ever go by fits and starts—
No fickle coquette of the city,
But gentle, constant Mississippi.

I love the wild and dark brunette
Because she is a gay coquette;
Her, too, I love, of quiet air,
Because she's gentle, true and fair;
The land of my birth, on the east and the west,
Embraced by these is doubly blest—
'Tis hard to tell which I love best.

In entering upon the work before us, we have not underestimated the difficulty and importance of the task. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the events to be treated, while they have to do with the past, are so intimately interwoven with the present that they are properly a part of it. The writer of history, as a general thing, deals wholly with the affairs of past generations, and his aim is to pause when he arrives at that realm bounded by the memory of men now living. The whole field of our investigation lies this side of that boundary line, as there are many who will doubtless peruse this work who from the first have witnessed and taken part in the events we shall attempt to relate.

While there are a few who came to Buchanan County as early as 1836, its permanent settlement did not properly begin until 1837–8. Assuming 1837, to be the beginning of the history proper, there have elapsed but forty-four years, and many who came at that time, or shortly afterward, still live in our midst. And such, while they have grown prematurely old in body by reason of the hardships and privations incident upon a life of more than ordinary activity and trial have not grown old in spirit. Each one of such knows the history of the county, and be it said, with due reverence for their hoary heads and bended forms, each one knows the history better than anyone else. Such readers are very uncharitable critics; and a work of this kind, absolutely accurate in all its details and particulars, were it within the scope of human possibility to make such a work, would undoubtedly be pronounced by many well-meaning and honest persons, faulty and untrustworthy. This results

from the fact that forty-three years, though not a long period in the history of the world, is a long time in the life of an individual. Events occurring at that length of time in the past, we think we know perfectly well, when the fact is we know them very imperfectly. This is proved and illustrated by the reluctancy and hesitation manifested invariably by old settlers, when called upon, to give the details of some early transaction; the old settler usually hesitates before giving a date, and after having finally settled down upon the year and the month, when a certain event occurred, will probably hunt you up, in less than a day, and request the privilege of correcting the date. In the meantime, you have found another old settler, who was an eye witness of the act in question, and the date he will give you does not correspond with the first date, nor the corrected date as given by the first old settler. There are some marked exceptions, but as a rule the memory of the old settler is not trustworthy; his ideas of the general outlines are usually comparatively correct, but no one who has the grace to put the proper estimate upon his mental faculties when impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years will trust it to the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details.

The stranger who comes into the county with none of the information which those possess who have resided here for years, works at a great disadvantage in many respects. He does not at first know whom to interview, or where to find the custodians of important records. However, he possesses one great advantage which more than makes up for this: he enters upon his work with an unbiased mind; he has no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish; his mind is not preoccupied and prejudged by reports which may have incidentally come into his possession while transacting the ordinary affairs of business; and when in addition to this, he is a person whose business it is to collect statements and weigh facts of history, he is much better qualified for the task, and to discriminate between statements, seemingly of equal weight, than those who either immediately or remotely are interested parties and whose regular employment lies in other fields of industry. This is true, even though the former be a total stranger and the latter have become familiar with men and things by many years of intercourse and acquaintanceship. He is best judge and best juror who is totally unacquainted with both plaintiff and defendant, and he is best qualified to arbitrate between conflicting facts of history who comes to the task without that bias which is the price one must pay for acquaintanceship and familiarity. The best history of France was written by an Englishman, and the most authentic account of American institutions was written by a Frenchman, and it remained for an American to write the only authentic history of the Dutch Republic.

The American people are much given to reading, but the character of the matter read is such, that, with regard to a large proportion of them, it may truthfully be said that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially is this the case in respect to those facts of local history belonging to their own immediate county and neighborhood. This is, perhaps, not so much the fault of the people as a neglect on the part of the book publishers. Books, as a rule, are made to sell, and in order that a book may have a large sale its matter must be of such a general character as to be applicable to general rather than special conditions—to the nation and state rather than to county and township. Thus it is that no histories heretofore published pertain to matters relating to county and neighborhood affairs, for such books, in order to have a sale over a large section of country, must necessarily be very voluminous and contain much matter of no interest to the reader. After having given a synopsis of the history of the state, which is as brief as could well be, we shall then enter upon the history of the county. The physical features of the county and its geology, will first engage our attention; then the Platte Purchase and treaty with the Iowas, Sacs and Fox Indians; then the act under which the counties of Platte and Buchanan were organized; the location of first county seat; then we shall give something of the history of the Platte country, and the incidents which led to its annexation to the state; then speak of the first settlers, treating of them as accurately, definitely and fully as warranted by the facts at our disposal,. giving the date when each one came to the county, from what state or country, and where now located, if still living. Pioneer times will then be described, and incidents related showing the trials and triumphs of the pioneer settler. Then county organization, courts and first records, removal of county seat, the early bench and bar, Mexican war, Oregon expedition, California emigrants, old settlers' reunions, etc. A history of St. Joseph from date of earliest settlement, its growth and prosperity, manufactures, newspapers, schools, churches, railroads, public buildings, enterprises, citizens, etc. We shall give a biographical directory, the value of which will increase with years, and conclude with a chapter of facts and miscellaneous matter.

The compiler of a history of a county has a task which may seem to be comparatively easy, and the facts which come within the legitimate scope of the work may appear commonplace when compared with national events; the narration of the peaceful events attending the conquests of industry as

"Westward the course of empire takes its way"

may seem tame when compared with accounts of battles and sieges. Nevertheless, the faithful gathering, and the truthful narration of facts bearing upon the early settlement of this county, and the dangers, hard-

ships and privations encountered by the early pioneers, engaged in advancing the standards of civilization is a work of no small magnitude, and the facts thus narrated are such as may challenge the admiration and arouse the sympathy of the reader, though they have nothing to do with the feats of arms.

THE NAME.

It has been intimated by one that there is nothing in a name, but a name sometimes means a great deal. In this case it indicates, in a measure, the character of the people who settled the county, and have given to it its distinctive characteristics. Names are sometimes given to towns and countries by accident; sometimes they originate in the childish caprice of some one individual, whose dictate, by reason of some real or imaginary superiority, is law. However, in this instance the county and its chief city did not receive a name by accident; neither did they originate in the vagaries of one man, but the christening took place after mature deliberation and by general consent.

During the period when the "Platte Purchase" was made, and divided into counties, the man after whom the county was named, had, at that time, not only distinguished himself in the council chambers of the nation, as one of the leaders of the two great parties which were then struggling for the mastery, but had won a more extensive and enduring fame in a foreign field.

The Russian government had, theretofore, refused all intercourse of a commercial character with the United States. The effort had been repeatedly made on the part of our government, through its foreign ministers, but all attempts had been futile, until James Buchanan was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg.

By his adroitness and talents, the commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two nations were successfully and permanently established. His services in that behalf were so signally meritorious that he grew in favor and popularity with his countrymen, until in 1856, he was elected President of the United States, by one of the largest popular majorities ever received by any man for that place. At the time, therefore, of Mr. Buchanan's rising fame, when his name was being mentioned with admiration by all, the small area of territory now known as Buchanan County was then christened. Whether or not the policy of naming counties after illustrious politicians and famous generals be a good one, it has, nevertheless, been followed to a greater or less extent in the various states throughout the Union, and in none more so than in Missouri, as is illustrated by the following named counties: Atchison, Barton, Bates, Benton, Clay, Clark, Clinton, Dallas, Lewis, Pike, Polk,

Taney, Randolph, Washington, Webster and many others, but in no case was the selection of a name more appropriate than that of Buchanan County.

A brief sketch of the man whose name the county bears, will be in place here:

He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1791. His father was an Irishman, who had eight years before emigrated from Donegal, and was a farmer. James Buchanan completed his education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, graduating in 1809. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1812, and located at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1812 he joined a party of volunteers who, under command of Judge Shippen, marched to the defense of Baltimore, against the British. In 1814 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected the following year, and in 1820 became a Member of Congress. While in Congress he uttered grave warnings against alliances with Mexico and the South American Republics. In 1828 he supported General Jackson for President, and was at the same time re-elected to Congress. During the following year he succeeded Daniel Webster as the head of the Judiciary Committee, and in that capacity he conducted the trial and impeachment of Judge Peck. He retired from Congress in 1831, and in 1832 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg. His mission was marked by the treaty of commerce between the United States and Russia. Returning home, he was elected to the United States Senate, and retained his seat till 1845. In the struggle between Calhoun and Jackson, he strongly defended Jackson. He advocated the independence of Texas, and also her annexation. He supported the establishment of an independent treasury. In 1845 was Secretary of State under President Polk, and during President Pierce's administration was Minister at Great Britain. He was the originator of the Ostend Conference, and one of its three members. In that conference he advocated the seizure of Cuba.

Was elected President of the United States in 1856, and thereafter led a retired life, until his death, which occurred in 1868.

Thus much have we deemed proper to be said with regard to the person for whom the county was named. So much every boy or girl, whose home is within the bounds of the county, should know, and less than that certainly would be unsatisfactory to one, whose mind has ever been led to the investigation of the county's history.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—CIVIL AND CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS—SURFACE—RIVERS—LAKES—TIMBER—ITS IMPORTANCE TO EARLY SETTLERS—CLIMATE—RAINFALL—HEALTH—SOIL—PRAIRIE—WASTE LAND.

Buchanan County is situated near the northwestern portion of the state. Its latitude is 39° 47′ north, and longitude 94° 55′ west. It is near the same parallel of Philadelphia, Columbus, Indianapolis, Springfield, Denver and San Francisco. It is about the same meridian as Lake Itasca and Galveston.

It is bounded on the north by Andrew County, east by DeKalb and Clinton, south by Platte, and west by the Missouri River, and contains 272,329 acres, or about four hundred square miles. Missouri is divided into one hundred and fourteen counties, Buchanan being the smallest in area, excepting Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cole, DeKalb, Dunklin, Grundy, Hickory, Mississippi, Moniteau, New Madrid, Platte, Schuyler, Scott, Warren and Worth. Texas is the largest county, containing 700,000 acres, and Dunklin is the smallest, having an area of 110,799 acres.

Buchanan County is at an altitude of about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is about four hundred feet above Chicago and nearly six hundred feet above St. Louis. The highest point in the county is Reservoir Hill 310 feet, two and a half miles north of St. Joseph.

The county is divided into twelve civil townships, three full congressional townships, and nine fractional congressional townships. The civil townships are as follows: Platte, Jackson, Crawford, Bloomington, Rush, Wayne, Center, Agency, Tremont, Marion, Washington and Lake, Lake being the smallest.

SURFACE.

The land in the county, away from the streams, is generally an undulating prairie, and has altogether a diversity of country seldom found in so small a space. At a varying distance from the larger streams rise irregular lines of bluffs, or hills, sometimes wooded, and sometimes, previous to improvement, covered with a luxuriant growth of prairie grass, having between them water bottom lands of surprising beauty and unsurpassed fertility. These hills are generally a gentle

slope, easily ascended and descended by wagons, and sinking into mere benches, moderately lifted above the surface of the valley; again, sometimes they rise to a height of over two hundred feet above the bed of the Missouri River. From side to side, between these hills, the streams meander with banks varied by hill, meadow, and forest. Rising to the higher points the eye often commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of river or creek, the waving foliage of trees, the changing outlines of hills and the undulating surface of flower-decked prairie, with cultivated farms, with farm houses from the log hut of the first settler to the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivator of the soil, and the palatial mansions of the wealthy capitalists.

The county has less land unfitted for cultivation by reason of sloughs and marshes than any of the neighboring counties. There is probably not a section of country of like extent in the state which possesses a better distributed drainage system than Buchanan County. There is proportionately such a small area of waste and swamp lands, and the facilities for drainage are so admirable, that waste lands arising from this cause are too insignificant to be worthy of particular mention.

The country presented to the first settler an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its natural prairies were fields almost ready for the planting of the crop, and its rich black soil seemed to be awaiting the opportunity of paying rewards as a tribute to the labor of the husbandman. The farms of Buchanan County are generally large, level, unbroken by impassable sloughs, without stumps or other obstructions, and furnish the best of conditions favorable to the use of reaping machines, mowers, corn planters, and other kinds of labor-saving machinery.

The Missouri River bottoms are bounded by an irregular line of bluffs, varying in altitude from one to three hundred feet in height. North of St. Joseph they reach an elevation of one hundred and forty-five feet, and southward some of these attain an elevation of from two to three hundred feet above the level of the river.

RIVERS

Buchanan County is so well supplied with living streams of water, and they are so well distributed over the county, that the people of the county could not possibly make an improvement upon the arrangement if they were allowed the privilege and endowed with the power to make a readjustment of the system of rivers and creeks. Some of these streams have fine mill-sites, and by reason of the water power thus made so accessible, the early settler was spared many of the hardships and inconveniences experienced by the pioneers of other sections.

The Missouri River is the largest stream, and forms the western boundary of the county. Wide, level bottoms border the Missouri, a great portion of which are still covered with native forests.

The Blacksnake, Contrary, Lost, and other small streams flow west, into the Missouri. The Platte River runs from north to south, nearly through the central portion of the county, and receives the One Hundred and Two River, Bee Creek, and other small streams on the west, and the Third Fork of Platte, Castile and Malden Creeks on the east. These streams are clear, and of course never-failing. Springs are abundant and good, and pure water can be obtained in any part of the county.

LAKES.

Besides the many rivers, creeks and springs which supply the best of living water for both man and beast, convenient to almost every quarter-section of land in the county, there are a number of beautiful lakes in the townships bordering on the Missouri River. The principal of these is Contrary Lake, five miles southwest of St. Joseph. It is semi-circular in shape, six miles in length, half a mile in width, and abounding in perch, black bass and other kinds of excellent fish. It is a great place of resort for the anglers and sportsmen of St. Joseph and surrounding country. Upon the shore of this lake have been erected two or three hotels for the accommodation of those who frequent it during the sporting seasons of the year. These hotels are pleasantly located, and are supplied with all the comforts and conveniences usually found at such places.

Sugar Lake contains also an abundance of fish. Horseshoe, Muskrat, Lost, Singleton, Prairie and Marks' Lakes are all in the county near the Missouri. These lakes are prized not only on account of the fish with which they teem, but also because of the geese and ducks which gather there by tens of thousands during the fall. The fish from these lakes supply the St. Joseph market.

TIMBER.

"Majestic woods of ev'ry vigorous green,
Stage above stage high waving o'er the hills,
Or to the far horizon wide diffused,
A boundless deep immensity of shade"

The circumstance which more than any other favored the early and rapid settlement of Buchanan County was the abundance of timber. The presence of timber aided materially in bringing about an early settlement and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on immigration from the older settled states of the Union for its population, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. These states

were originally almost entirely covered with dense forests, and farms were made by clearing off certain portions of the timber. Almost every farm there, after it became thoroughly improved, still retained a certain tract of timber, commonly known as "the woods." The woods is generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable when he immigrated West.

The great objection to the country was the scarcity of timber as compared to the Eastern States, and he did not suppose that it would be possible to open up a farm on the bleak prairie. To live in a region devoid of the familiar sight of timber seemed unendurable, and the average Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky emigrant could not endure the idea of founding a home far away from the familiar sight of forest trees. Then again the idea entertained by the early emigrants that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical and ethical. The early settler had to have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to enclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads whereby lumber could be transported from the pineries ; no coal mines had yet been opened or discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which personal existence as well as material improvement was an impossibility. No wonder that a gentleman from the East, who in early times came to the prairie region of Missouri on a prospecting tour with a view of permanent location, returned home in disgust and embodied his views of the country in the following rhyme :

"Oh, lonesome, windy, grassy place,
Where buffalo and snakes prevail;
The first with dreadful looking face,
The last with dreadful sounding tail!
I'd rather live on camel hump,
And be a Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where I never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever 'n 'ager."

As before remarked, there are two reasons why the first settlers refused to locate at a distance from the timber, and why the timbered regions bordering upon the rivers became densely populated while the more fertile and more easily cultivated prairies remained for many years unclaimed. The pioneers were in the main the descendants of those hardy backwoodsmen who conquered the dense forests of the South and East. When farms were opened up in those countries a large belt of timber was invariably reserved from which the farmer could draw his supply of logs for lumber and fence rails, and fuel for heating and cooking purposes. Even at the present day a farm without its patch of timber is exceedingly rare in those countries. Having from their youth up been accustomed to timber, the emigrant from these timbered regions of the East would have ever felt lonesome and solitary deprived of the

familiar sight of the tall forest trees and shut off from the familiar sound of the wind passing through the branches of the venerable oaks. Then again, timber was an actual necessity to the early settler. In this day of railroads, herd laws, cheap lumber and cheap fuel, it is easy enough to open a farm and build up a comfortable home away out on the prairie, far from the sight of timber. But not so under the circumstances surrounding the first settlers. There was no way of shipping lumber from the markets of the East, coal mines were unknown, and before a parcel of land could be cultivated it was necessary to fence it. In order to settle the prairie countries it was necessary to have railroads, and in order to have railroads it was necessary that at least a portion of the country should be settled. Hence the most important resource in the development of this western country was the belts of timber which skirted the streams ; and the settlers who first hewed out homes in the timber, while at present not the most enterprising and progressive, were nevertheless an essential factor in the solution of the problem.

Much of this primeval forest has been removed ; part of it was economically manufactured into lumber, which entered into the construction of the early dwelling houses, many of which still remain ; much of it was ruthlessly and recklessly destroyed. From the fact that attention was early given to the culture of artificial groves, Buchanan County now has probably about as much timber as formerly, and the state much more.

Among the most abundant of all trees originally found was the black walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Timber of this kind was very plentiful and of good quality originally, but the high prices paid for this kind of timber presented itself as a temptation to destroy it, which the people, frequently in straightened circumstances, could not resist. Red, white and black oak are still very plentiful, although they have for many years been extensively used as fuel. Crab apple, elm, maple, ash, cottonwood and wild cherry are also found. Some of the best timber in the state is to be found in this county.

A line of timber follows the course of all the streams. Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found at many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony of the prairie, but likewise very useful, in that they have a very important bearing on the climate. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best of authority that climate varies with the surface of a country.

CLIMATE.

The climate is what is generally termed a healthful one, subject, however, to the sudden change from heat to cold. The winters, however, are as a general thing uniform, although there seems to have been some

modifications in the climate during the past few years, resulting, doubtless, from the changes which have taken place in the physiognomy of the country.

The average yearly rainfall and melted snow, for twenty-five years, has been 36.62 inches. The average rainfall and melted snow, for each month respectively, for this period, has been as follows: January, 1.68 inches; February, 1.67; March, 2.10; April, 3.49; May, 4.39; June, 4.75; July, 4.69; August, 4.66; September, 3.30; October, 2.33; November, 1.69; December, 1.89 inches. The rain and melted snow for winter, 5.25 inches; spring, 9.25; summer, 14.10; autumn, 7.32 inches.

The following article, from the pen of William I. Heddens, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Joseph, Missouri, was published in a recent issue of the St. Joseph Gazette, and is applicable to the whole of Northwest Missouri:

"Almost the whole of the Platte Purchase is healthy and singularly free from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, laryngitis, and the diseases most dreaded by the inhabitants of the Eastern states. It is seldom that typhoid or other fever prevails, and it is unusual that epidemics of any kind exist. The climate is dry and pure. The few localities that are by nature unhealthy, can almost all of them be made healthy by a little foresight. The malarial fevers, so common in the Western and Southern states, are almost certain to be confined to the river bottoms, and are of a much milder character than those originating further south and west. There is scarcely any rheumatism in this climate, and what few cases there are, are mild in comparison with low and moist localities. In fact, as to climate, and to all climatic, teluric and other influences; in regard to pure and cold water, free from mineral and other poisons; drainage, wholesome vegetable and animal products, cereals and fruits, no country can boast of superiority in all that pertains to a man's health, strength and longevity, over the famous 'Platte Purchase.'

"As 'wild' grasses are subdued, and 'tame' ones take their places—as the prairies are changed into wheat fields and corn fields, and swamps are drained, shade trees planted in some places and forests thinned in others—when roads are opened and dwellings modernized as is rapidly being done, it will then be the healthiest improved country, as it is now the healthiest by nature, of all the Western States. A climate that is never too cold in winter nor too hot in summer for health; where neither drought nor wet seasons exist, but enough variety of temperature of seasons, combined with its altitude and latitude and healthy atmosphere to produce the highest and best types of the lower animals, as well as man, my prediction is that the human beings who will in the near future dwell here, will be both physically and mentally superior to those born and reared in either a colder or warmer climate. They will be

freer from all zymotic and other diseases which render feeble both mind and body in other climates. The child born here should grow to healthy, vigorous maturity, with great nerve force, energy and perseverance, without any sickness except of an accidental nature, and ought to be ashamed to die before the age of 75 years."

SOIL.

There is a variety of soil, as well as surface in the county. Portions along the Missouri River, in particular, are somewhat broken and uneven, but the soil is productive and peculiarly well adapted for the growth of grasses. Along the river bottoms the soil is very deep and rich, owing to the heavy accretions, and there corn especially is raised with success. As a rule, the soil of the county is better adapted to the growth of grass and the cultivation of corn than to the production of the other cereals.

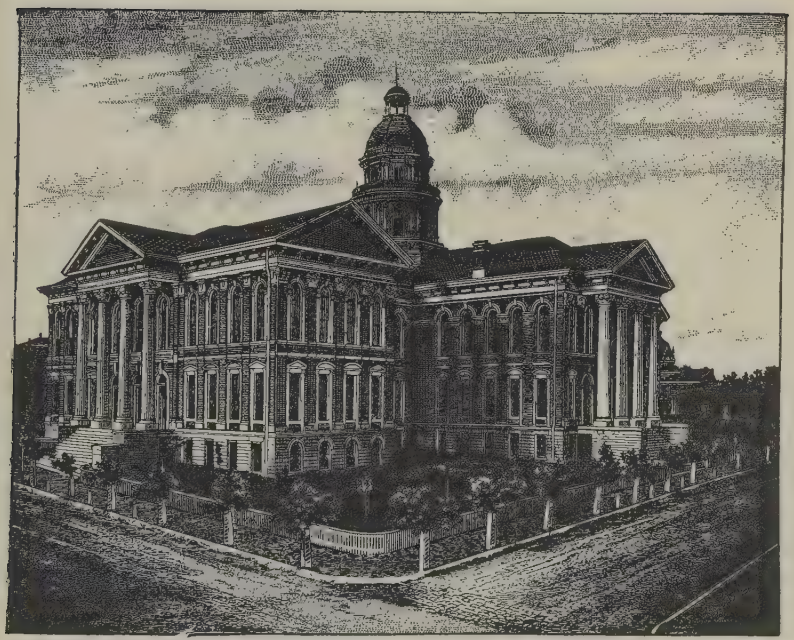
PRAIRIES.

"Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations, far away,
As if an ocean in its gentlest swell
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed
And motionless forever. Motionless?
No, they are all unchained again. The clouds
Sweep over with their shadows, and beneath,
The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
Dark hollows seem to glide along and chase
The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!
Who toss the golden and the flame-like flowers,
And pass the prairie hawk, that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not—ye have played
Among the palms of Mexico and vines
Of Texas, and have crisped the limpid brooks
That from the fountains of Sonora glide
Into the calm Pacific—have ye fanned
A nobler or a lovelier scene than this?
Man hath no part in all this glorious work;
The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their hopes
With herbage, planted them with island groves,
And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
For this magnificent temple of the sky—
With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
Rival the constellations! The great heavens
Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love—
A nearer vault, and a tenderer hue
Than that which bends above the eastern hills."

About one-half of the county is prairie and mostly of a very excellent quality. Prairies, however, are not found in this county of so great extent as in most counties of the State and there are none

in which the soil is of an inferior character. On nearly all of the divides between the rivers and running streams, are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive and conveniently located to water, timber, mills and markets. The character of the soil in these prairies is such that good crops are raised even during the very wet and very dry seasons. The soil is light and porous, so that ten hours of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain and fit the plowed fields to be cultivated. The same peculiarity of soil which enable crops to withstand much moisture and thrive during a very wet season, also enables them to endure prolonged drouths—the soil, being very porous, is capable of absorbing a large amount of water during the rainy season, and when the drouth sets in, the forces of nature bring back to the surface the surplus moisture from the subterraneous storehouses with as much ease as the water in the first place was absorbed. This is not the case with that quality of soil commonly known as hard-pan; the subsoil not being porous, only a small quantity of water is absorbed, after which it gathers on the surface in pools, and is then carried away by the process of evaporation; drouth sets in, and as soon as the moisture is exhausted from the surface soil, plants wither and die.

There is comparatively but little waste land from marshes in the county, and many years will not pass till these sloughs, by a proper system of drainage, will be converted into corn fields.



BUCHANAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Having spoken of the area, surface, soil, prairie and timber of Buchanan County, we shall now proceed to speak of the different geological formations of rocks, coal, mineral, etc. In order to present the geology of the county in an intelligent manner we shall here give the greater portion of Professor G. C. Broadhead's report, submitted in 1872, beginning with

SCIENTIFIC GEOLOGY.

Superficial Deposits—The alluvium is best developed on the Missouri bottoms.

Bottom Prairie—The washings on flat grounds at St. Joseph expose about twenty feet of dark clay. Similar clays are seen on Platte River.

The "bluff" or "loess" is well exposed on the Missouri bluffs near St. Joseph, where it rises in steep and often gently sloping peaks, covered mostly with grass. It is generally a fine, comminuted brown ash-clay, and where a few feet from the surface, exposed by washings, is always perpendicularly jointed. In King Hill, below St. Joseph, it has at the lower part eight feet of finely comminuted brown sand resting on two feet of white calcareous concretions. The fossils found were *Helicina occulta, Succinia and Helix.* The drift occurs immediately beneath the bluff, but I observed no good exposure of it in the county. Boulders of granite and quartzite were occasionally found.

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS.

The rocks in this county belong to the Upper Coal Series, and include a total thickness of about 470 feet, from a bluff limestone, equivalent to No. 160, Gen. Sec., to No. 108 or Plattsburgh limestone, inclusive, of which there are 125 feet of limestone, eleven feet bituminous shales, the remainder consisting of sandstone, sandy and argillaceous shales. The prevailing dip of rocks is a very little north of west.

On the headwaters of Sugar and Contrary Creeks Mr. Ulffers observed the following section, which include some of the highest rocks seen in this county:

No. 1—15 feet light buff limestone shales.
No. 2—17 feet argillaceous shales.
No. 3—16 feet cherty limestone.
No. 4— 2 feet argillaceous shales.
No. 5—1½ feet bituminous shales.
No. 6— 1 foot hard blue limestone.
No. 7—14 feet argillaceous shales.
No. 8— 4 feet light buff, compact limestone.
No. 9— 7 feet argillaceous shales.
No. 10— 2 feet buff, shaly limestone.
No. 11—36 feet red and blue argillaceous shales.
No. 12— 6 inches shaly bituminous coal.
No. 13—18 feet argillaceous and sandy shales.
No. 14— 5 feet sandstone and sandy shales.

No. 160 was observed in bluffs back from the river, in the southwest corner of the county. It occurs as a buff limestone, with 35 feet slope below, to No. 150. In the same vicinity No. 152 occurs as a dark gray limestone, containing a thin stratum of fine-grained, very dark green, fibrous Argillaceous Carbonate of lime, with probably some carbonate of iron, the fibres nearly perpendicular to the horizontal surface, and interlocking, forming what is called "Tutcu Mergel," or "cone in cone." No. 150 occurs near the hilltops on the Missouri Bluffs, in the northern part of the county, that occupies that horizon on the Missouri Bluffs as far as the south county line; its greatest observed thickness was 23 feet at Rushville. It is a buff brown near the top, with *Productus, Rogersi, Chonetes, Smithii, Syringapora, Fusulina cylindrica, Athyris, subtilita;* below it is very irregularly bedded and contains chert, especially in the upper portion. The beds of limestone are not often over 6 inches to 1 foot in thickness, and are separated by buff clay. Beatty's quarry, near St. Joseph, exhibits most of the beds of No. 150.

No. 1—23 inches limestone.
No. 2—28 inches limestone.
No. 3—18 inches concretionary limestone and buff shales.
No. 4—5 inches concretionary limestone.
No. 5—1 foot nodular limestone, chert and brown shales.
No. 6—2 inches limestone.
No. 7—3 inches limestone.
No. 8—6 inches limestone.
No. 9—6 inches brown shales and limestone nodules.

No. 19—2 feet limestone; contains some dark chert concretions in upper part.

No. 11—4 inches shales and limestone nodules.
No. 12—5 inches shales.
No. 13—2 feet limestone.

Total thickness of beds exposed here was about 14½ feet. The rock is used for making lime, and curbing and macadamizing, in St. Joseph.

Bituminous shale is found in a pit about 10 feet below the limestone. The lower beds of limestone abound in fossils, mainly *Orthis corbonaria;* also contains *Rotzia punctulifiera, Rynchonella Osogensis, Athyris subtilita, Productus splendens, Schizodus.* The upper beds abound in *Fusulina cylindrica* and *Athyris subtilita;* also contain *Hemipronetes crassus, Orthis carbonaria, Spirifer (Martinia) planoconvexus,* and *Crinoid* stems.

Section on King Hill, below St. Joseph, is as follows:

No. 1—72 feet bluff formation; finely comminuted marly clays.

No. 2—8 feet sand.

No. 3—2 feet white, calcareous, concretionary bed—bluff.

No. 4—7 feet irregularly-bedded limestone; abound in *Fusilnia cylindrica,* also contains *Athyris, Rotzia, Orthis carbonaria;* cherty, No. 150.

No. 5—19 feet slope.

No. 6—5 feet shales.

No. 7—7 feet deep brown limestone (No. 143), upper two feet shaly, light drab; below is ferruginous, and contains but few fossils.

No. 8—35 feet slope; tumbled sandstone, at lower part containing plants—Lepidastrobus, etc.

No. 9—8 feet shales, bottom 2 feet green, with 1½ feet red just above.

No. 10—7 feet ferruginous limestone upper 2 feet shelly, with iron-oxide crust (No. 137.)

No. 11—48 feet slope, mostly shales; in lower shales are some iron-stone concretions.

No. 12—Outcrop of shaly limestone, abounding in fossils.

No. 13—5 feet shaly slope.

No. 14—10 feet red and green clay shales; at bottom we find 4 feet of ochrey green clay, with occasional thin bands of yellow ochre concretions and streaks of ochre.

No. 15— 4 feet limestone.

No. 16—30 feet shales.

A buff limestone, equivalent to No. 145, was observed on King Hill.

No. 137 is seen on Platte River bluffs, two miles south of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, cropping out ten feet in thickness. On the Missouri bluffs there are shales 60 to 75 feet in thickness, with sometimes a thin seam of coal. Near the upper end of Sugar Creek Lake we have:

No. 1—Lop slope.

No. 2—18 feet of limestone, fracture buff and drab, weathering, brown; contains occasional lenticular beds of concretionary deep-blue chert; has brown shaly partings and contains *Athyris subtilita Sp. lineatus, Sp. cameratus, Rotzia, etc.*

No. 3—77 feet shaly slope; shales near the lower part.

No 4—Outcrop of coal.

No. 5—40 feet slope to railroad.

Three miles above Rushville we have

No. 1—Limestone. No. 150.

No. 2—95 feet slope.

No. 3— 4 feet even-bedded, shelly, dark ash colored limestone (128), at about 15 feet above the grade of railroad and forming a fine waterfall.

Approaching St. Joseph from the south we find the last named limestone quarried near the hill, and also northwest on King Hill, and in the next succeeding hill it is seen 30 feet above the bottoms, with 30 feet of shales lying below it.

Section 31, 2½ miles below St. Joseph, is as follows.

No. 1—72 feet bluff clay; contains some round calcareous concretions.

No. 2—6 feet sandy shale.

No. 3—5 feet limestone, upper part shelly, ferruginous, lower, 3 feet thick, even bed; can be quarried in 2-feet layers.

No. 4—53 feet slope.

No. 5—5 feet shales.

No. 6—5 feet shales, good red ochre at bottom.

No. 7—4 feet even bed of limestone.

One section, one-half mile below junction of Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is as follows:

No. 1—Bluff.

No. 2—4 feet green shales; paint bed.

No. 3—4 feet green and yellow ochery shales.

No. 4—33 inches limestone, upper part gray; the middle abounds in *Fusulina;* lower part deep brown; middle is fine grained.

No. 5—17 feet sandy, ochrey shales.

No. 6—15 feet slope to railroad.

One-quarter mile below the last we find:

No. 1—Outcrop of shady limestone, with *Allorisma*, *Hemipronites*.

No. 2—15 feet slope.

No. 3—Red and green shales.

No. 4—4 feet limestone, 128; very good building rock.

No. 5—30 feet shales, to level of railroad grade.

Ascending King Hill, at 63 feet above No. 128, is found 7 feet of thick-bedded gray and brownish limestone, with but few fossils. Its upper part is shelly and brownish ochery, but affords a good, strong and durable building rock. It has been extensively used in buildings at St. Joseph. We found overlying it, tumbled masses of buff and brown soft sandstone, and hard green sandstone, containing remains of plant-leaves

and the stem of a tree, probably a Lepidostrobus. Intermingled with this overlying mass was some deep red clay, apparently very suitable for paint; sixteen feet still higher is found seven feet of ferruginous limestone, and 24 feet above the last are seen outcrops of No. 150. All these layers have been extensively quarried for various purposes of building in St. Joseph. The last named is quarried in the hills north of St. Joseph for lime and for paving.

One and a-half miles along the bluff above St. Joseph our section is this:

No. 1—Slope.

No. 2—10 feet gray limestone, slightly ferruginous, in one solid bed; breaks in small angular fragments. (No. 137.)

No. 3—92 feet slope to railroad, 35 degrees for half way, then 30 degrees; the lower 40 feet seems to be principally sand shales.

No 2 corresponds to No. 143; in its manner of weathering resembles No. 78. Three miles above St. Joseph it is 90 feet. (No. 128.)

At bridge on Platte River, rocks were observed which I refer to those from 126 to 121, of which the following is a correct section:

Section 4.

No. 2—6 inches even-bedded, dark-gray limestone.

No. 3—6 feet brownish-buff, sandy limestone, some of it silicious, and with sandy, shaly partings, thin bedded.

No. 4—2⅓ feet green shales.

No. 5—10 inches limestone, mottled drab and brown.

No. 6—1 foot grayish drab and brown, irregularly bedded, coarser than No. 5; irregularly wavy-cracked.

No. 7—2 feet gray limestone.

No. 8—3 feet ashy-blue ferruginous limestone; weathers brown.

No. 9—3 feet ashy-blue limestone; weathers buff; contains *Spo. Cameratus.*

From 120 to 113, the rocks are generally covered with debris, and include about 100 feet. In southeast of township 55, range 34, No. 112 was observed, 12 feet in thickness, consisting of thick beds of coarse, colored, semi-crystalline limestone. The lowest rock was observed on Platte River, in the eastern part of the county; it is a blue limestone, equivalent to the Plattsburgh series; 12 feet of it was observed.

MINERALS.

Coal.—Opposite Sugar Creek Lake, coal crops out about 30 feet above the level of the railroad. Limestone, No. 150, is in bluff 77 feet above. The same bed of coal is seen a mile below Hall's Station, on Mr. Hinman's land. Section here is Section 19:

No 1—104 feet slope from hill-top.

No. 2—5 feet drift.

No. 3—3 feet blue, sandy shales.

No. 3½—3 feet coarse, shaly, ferruginous sandstone.

No. 4—1 inch shaly coal.

No. 5—8 inches deep-blue, shaly clay, with thin laminæ of coal; contains ferns.

No. 6—6 inches coal.

No. 7—Fire clay.

No. 8—67 feet to foot of hill.

Opposite Hall's Station the coal has been opened at several places; one on railroad land, worked by Jacob Gross, appears thus:

3 feet rough-bedded, yellow sandstone; 8 inches sandy clay; 1¾ inches shale and thin laminæ of coal; 2⅓ inches of coal; 1½ inches blue clay; 6 inches good coal; 1½ inches blue clay; 3 inches good coal; fire-clay.

An analysis of specimens of this coal from Niagara, Andrew County, gives—

Water	8.94
Volatile	34.75
F. carbon	45.38
Ash	10.93

Color of ash light red brown.

Section No. 30.

No. 1—93 feet, 40 to 45 degrees slope.

No. 2—limestone outcrop.

No. 3—52 feet to bottom of coal; some red ochre clay appears on slope 8 feet above coal.

On South Fork of Sugar Creek, near the south county line. Section 24:—

No. 1—3 feet olive shales, with streaks of coal.

No. 2—7 inches bituminous coal.

No. 3—26 feet shales; concretionary bed in lower part, with remains of striated plants.

No. 4—15 to 20 feet slope.

No. 5—outcrop of ferruginous limestone; fracture dark bluish, ash shelly and rough breakings.

In the northeast of the southwest of Section 1, T. 55, R. 26, six inches of shaly coal and shales.

Four inches of bituminous coal was observed in Section 23, T. 45, R. 36, and in Section 32, coal is also said to have been found on the headwaters of Bee Creek, a few miles southwest of Sparta. These beds are thin and poor and not worth working.

The annexed is the section of boring at St. Joseph.

No. 1—21 feet soil, boulders and sandy clay.

No. 2—74 feet blue clay.
No. 3—21 feet sandstone.
No. 4—4 feet limestone.
No. 5—2 feet soapstone.
No. 6—2 feet slate.
No. 7—1 5-6 feet coal.
No. 8—6 feet black slate.
No. 9—7 feet limestone.
No. 10—5 feet slate.
No. 11—6 feet limestone.
No. 12—2 feet slate.
No. 13—4½ feet limestone.
No. 14—5½ feet slate.
No. 15—1 foot limestone.
No. 16—6 feet slate.
No. 17—8 feet slate.
No. 18—4½ feet limestone.
No. 19—3 feet soapstone.
No. 20—2½ feet gray sandstone,
No. 21—2½ feet soapstone.
No. 22—4 5-6 feet gray limestone.
No. 23—24 feet slate.
No. 24—2 feet limestone.
No. 25—10 feet limestone.
No. 26—5½ feet slate.
No. 27—1½ feet coal.
No. 28—8 feet slate.
No. 29—4 feet limestone.
No. 30—20 feet shale.
No. 31—6 feet limestone.
No. 32—20 feet slate.
No. 33—25 feet limestone.
No. 34—15 feet limestone.
No. 35—10 inches coal.
No. 36—3 4-5 feet soapstone.
No. 41—2½ feet coal.
No. 42—9 feet limestone.
No. 43—4 feet limestone.
No. 44—3 feet limestone.
No. 45—2½ feet slate.
No. 46—2½ feet limestone.
No. 47—15 feet blue clay.
Total depth, 402.3 feet.

From careful comparisons I find, from reports made by St. Joseph Bridge Company, that the bottom of the "bore" still lacks about 440 feet of reaching the "Lexington coal," which would be the first coal of any considerable thickness that would be reached. Other valuable coal beds would lie still lower. These remarks concerning coal beds can be applied, with but slight variation, to localities in the adjoining counties of Platte, Clinton, DeKalb, and southern parts of Gentry County.

In each of these counties thin surface outcrops are seen, but they are not valuable.

* * * * * * * *

The annual rainfall in the basin, drained by the river at St. Joseph, averages 19½ inches, while that of the basin below is 26 inches, thus showing that three-fourths of the water flowing out of the Missouri River, at its mouth, passes St. Joseph; at an ordinary spring flood, 170,000 cubic feet pass in a second, with a mean velocity of 2 6-10 miles per hour. The fall in the low water channel, for seven miles below the city, is 82-100 of a foot per mile. At low water the channel opposite the city is from 400 to 500 yards wide, and 15 to 30 feet deep. The difference of high and low water is 23 feet.

At the greatest, the narrowest channel opposite the city will be 1,420 feet wide. Rock is found at an average of 43 feet below low water, and at no point deeper than 48 feet.

The bed of the river is fine sand on top, with layers of stiff, hard clay, and coarse sand near the bed-rock; resting on the bed-rock was found a 2 to 5 feet bed, consisting of medium sized and thoroughly water-worn boulders mixed with coarse sand; the boulders composed of red and gray granite, quartz, gneiss, trap, conglomerate, agate, with some fine quartz specimens containing gold.

The excavations were made to a depth of about 40 feet below the bed of the river, including the upper 30 feet of coarse and fine sand, then 5 feet stiff, blue clay, and lastly a deposit of gravel and boulders, through which flows a stream of clear, pure water, entirely different from that of the river. While ice at the surface was two feet thick, and the mercury below zero, the water from this spring had a uniform temperature of 54 degrees.

The bed-rock is said to be a smooth, hard, whitish-gray limestone. I have no doubt of its being equivalent to limestone No. 121 of General section.

CHAPTER IV.

PLATTE PURCHASE.

THE PLATTE COUNTRY—CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE THERETO—MEETING AT LIBERTY, MISSOURI—ITS OBJECT—MEMORIAL—EFFORTS OF BENTON AND LINN—TREATY WITH THE IOWAS, SACS AND FOX INDIANS.

Buchanan County being a portion of the territory originally included in the "Platte Purchase," a history, showing how, when, and through whom the same was accomplished, will doubtless be of great interest to the citizens of the county.

In January, 1835, the Hon. L. F. Linn, then a United States Senator from the State of Missouri, addressed H. Ellsworth, Esq., the following letter:

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1835.

SIR: It has long been desired by the people of Missouri to have annexed to the state that portion of territory lying between her western boundary and the great river, Missouri, for the purpose of preventing the location of an annoying Indian population, and for the purpose of having points on the river to receive their supplies and ship their productions, within a moderate distance from the homes of those inhabitants residing along that line of the frontier.

The location of the Pottawatamies, by the treaty of Chicago, on this territory, interposes a barrier to the attainment of these objects, so important to the welfare and tranquility of the inhabitants of the northern and western counties. Will you be so good as to furnish me your opinion as to the propriety of ratifying that treaty, and the danger of collision between the two races, from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri.

Very respectfully,

H. ELLSWORTH, ESQ. L. F. LINN.

The following is the answer of Mr. Ellsworth:

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1835.

SIR: Yours of the 23d instant, requesting my opinion as to the propriety of ratifying the Chicago treaty, and the danger of collision that will probably arise from placing the Indians between the white population and the river Missouri, at the northwest section of the state, was received this morning. In reply, I hasten to observe that the small strip of land lying between the Missouri River and the State of Missouri, is, compared with the country lying north of the state line, an unfavorable location for the Indian tribes.

In the fall of 1833 I held a council with the Ioways and the little band of Sacs and Foxes living on this strip, who complained of the great difficulty attending their present situation, on account of the contiguity and encroachments of white men in the state, and all the chiefs desired me to make a treaty for their removal to land lying north of the state line. Not being authorized to make this treaty, I did not attempt it, but have recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of the government.

I have understood that the Pottawatamies are willing to receive other land, in equal amount, for that lying south of the north line of Missouri extended. If this can be done I have no doubt it would be advantageous to all the parties concerned. The government would realize the value of land, but more especially the Pottawatamies would have an excellent location, one far less likely to be interrupted by the encroachment of white neighbors. The State of Missouri might hereafter be accommodated with a good natural boundary, several excellent water privileges, and additional landings on the navigable waters of Missouri for one hundred and forty miles. The ratification of the Chicago treaty will prevent the future disposal of this narrow strip to Missouri. Hence I conceive it highly important that the Pottawatamies should make an exchange of part of the lands embraced within the original treaty. It may be proper to state that, from the concurrent testimony of all persons residing on the Missouri, as well as from a personal view from the opposite side of the river, the location of the Pottawatamies north of the land in question, will give them a rich and fertile tract, equal to that of any tribe already migrated.

It ought to be noticed that the general expectation that the Chicago treaty would be modified, has emboldened many squatters to enter upon the lands in question, in hopes of fixing their future residence. I have, therefore, no hesitation in giving an opinion as to the expediency of altering the Chicago treaty, so as to confine the Pottawatamies north of the little strip now wanted by the State of Missouri.

Having given this opinion, permit me to say that I believe it practicable, with little expense or delay, to remove the Indians now on this strip of land, and to extinguish any remaining right in the red men for hunting or other privileges, and this removal and extinguishment I would respectfully recommend before the state jurisdiction is extended to the waters of the Missouri.

Yours most respectfully,

HENRY ELLSWORTH.

HON. L. F. LINN, Senator.

At the same time the Hon. L. F. Linn wrote to Maj. John Dougherty, Indian Agent, for information concerning the geography and topography of the country embraced in the "Platte Purchase," and in three days thereafter, received the following answer:

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1835.

SIR: Your communication of the 23d instant, containing certain queries touching the slip of land lying between the western boundary line of the State of Missouri and the Missouri River has been received.

I assure you it will afford me great pleasure to furnish the answers called for, and in the order in which you have proposed the questions.

1st. The length of the strip of land referred to is, on its east line, one hundred miles long; the west line, following the meanders of the Missouri River, is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, to a point on said river due west from the northwest corner of the state, the average breadth being about fifteen miles.

2d. I feel no hesitation in stating (and this without the fear of contradiction) that the location of Indians upon this territory would be attended with the most ruinous effects; it would alike be injurious to the Indians and whites; take, for example, the Ioways, who now reside upon the upper end of this strip—they are a poor, drunken, miserable set of beings, dwindling away to nothing, quarreling among themselves, killing each other, and in constant broils with their white neighbors. Those evils would be greatly increased were the Indians located all the way down this strip of land, between the white settlements and the Missouri River to the mouth of the Kansas River, where it becomes narrow, and the white population more dense.

3d. The inconvenience to our citizens would be incalculable, if those along the western line of the state were compelled to transport their productions to the mouth of the Kansas River for shipment; some of them residing within eight or ten miles of steamboats passing every day, would be obliged to haul everything for market over a new country one hundred miles.

4th. There is a great deficiency of water power and springs in the northern counties of the State of Missouri, whilst the strip of land you have reference to abounds with numerous flush running springs and creeks, with great falls, well calculated for mills or other water works.

5th. The country north of the State of Missouri, reaching from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, and extending north between four and five hundred miles, is well timbered, interspered with fine rich prairies, and abounds with numerous large, bold running streams, coming in from the high lands between these two great rivers; in short, the whole country is well adapted to agricultural purposes, with a fine climate, and exceedingly healthy.

In reply to your 6th question, I deem it sufficient to refer to the answer under the second query. The peace and tranquility of both whites and Indians require that this long strip of land should be attached to the State of Missouri; and I cannot suppose that any gentleman as well acquainted with its locality as I am, would entertain a different opinion, or dissent from the views herein expressed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JNO. DOUGHERTY,
Indian Agent.

Hon. L. F. LINN, Senate, U. S.

As early as 1834–5, two years before the removal of the Indians, the narrow strip of land between the western boundary of the state and the Missouri River began to be settled by white men. So numerous were these settlers that the United States Government sent a military force from Fort Leavenworth to remove them. What proportion of these

daring frontiersmen had located in the territory of what is now Buchanan County we cannot determine, but the number must have been considerable, as will be seen from the following letter from Hon. L. F. Linn, to Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State:

SAINT GENEVIEVE, August 10, 1835.

SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing you a copy (perhaps imperfect, from having mislaid the original,) of a letter dated May 14, to the Secretary of War, on a subject of much interest to the people of this State. To this communication no answer has been received. May I tax your kindness by asking that you will read the letter, and give the subject your friendly attention in any way you may deem advisable. I feel that there is a propriety in endeavoring to obtain your assistance, knowing the state you so long represented in Congress, with such distinguished credit, has been greatly annoyed by an Indian population. I hear an order has come from the War Department to remove the families who have settled on the Indian lands lying between our western boundary and the Missouri River, by military force.

You know the independent and daring character of our frontier population, and knowing, you will easily believe that this step is not to be accomplished without violence and much distress, as the families are two or three hundred in number. The accompanying diagram will at a glance show you what we want, and at the same time the utter uselessness of this portion of country for Indian purposes.

The long absence of Governor Cass, and multiplicity of business since his return, may have caused him to lose sight of my letter. His order has caused much sensation in the northern part of the state, and for the present ought to be suspended.

Yours truly,

L. F. LINN.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

In the summer of 1835 there was held a regimental militia muster at Dale's farm, three miles from the town of Liberty, in Clay County. After the morning parade, and during the recess for dinner, a mass meeting of the citizens present was addressed, among others, by General Andrew S. Hughes, who came to Clay from Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1828, and who soon afterward was appointed Indian agent by President John Quincy Adams. At this meeting he proposed the acquisition of the Platte country, and the measure met with such hearty approval that a committee was at once appointed to make an effort to accomplish it. The committee was composed of William T. Wood, now judge of the Lexington Circuit; David R. Atchison, ex-United States Senator; A. W. Doniphan, a distinguished lawyer and hero of the Mexican war; Peter H. Burnett, afterward one of the supreme judges of California, and Edward M. Samuel, afterward president of the Commercial Bank in St. Louis—all of them at that time residents of Clay County.

Subsequently an able memorial to Congress was drafted by Judge Wood, embracing the facts and considerations in behalf of the measure, which, after being signed by the committee, was forwarded to the Senators and Representatives at Washington from Missouri.

Following the prayer of this memorial, in 1836, a bill was introduced in Congress by Thomas H. Benton, and zealously supported by his colleague, Senator Linn, which provided for the extension of the then existing boundary of the state, so as to include the triangle between the existing line and the Missouri River, then a part of the Indian Territory, now comprising the counties of Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte. The difficulties encountered were three fold: 1. To make still larger a state which was already one of the largest in the Union. 2. To remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned to them in perpetuity. 3. To alter the Missouri Compromise line in relation to slave territory, and thereby convert free soil into slave soil. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the two first mentioned serious and the last formidable, the act was passed and the treaties negotiated, and in 1837 the Indians removed west of the Missouri River, thus adding to the state a large body of the richest land in the world.

During the fall of 1835, after the meeting held at the regimental muster above referred to, General Andrew S. Hughes wrote to Hon. L. F. Linn in reference to a treaty with the Ioways and Sacs of his agency. His letter is as follows:

IOWAY SUB-AGENCY, September 3, 1835.

SIR: I have written a hasty scrawl to you. It might be well to publish your letter to show to the people what you were doing. I send this to St. Genevieve, not exactly knowing where to find you. I give you liberty to do just as you may think proper with my letter.

All letters addressed to me, I wish directed to the "Elm Grove Post-office, Clay County, Missouri." This is most convenient to me. When I hear from you I will write again. I desire to see you before you go on East.

A treaty can be made with the Ioways of my agency and Sacs, without expense to the Government, or any other unnecessary pomp and parade, as has heretofore been the case. Colonel Dodge could make treaty with the Indians as a part of his official duty. They are near his post, and I should have no objections to render any assistance that might be asked of me.

Believe me, your sincere friend,

AND. S. HUGHES.

TO HON. LEWIS F. LINN.

The treaty which was negotiated with the Sac and Fox Indians, whereby Missouri extended her western boundary line, is as follows:

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

made and concluded at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, between William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioway tribe, and the band of Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri (residing west of the State of Missouri) in behalf of their respective tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. By the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, held the 15th of July, 1830, with the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, Ioways, Omahaws, Missourias, Ottoes and Sioux, the country ceded to the United States by that treaty, is to be "assigned and allotted, under the President of the United States, to the tribes living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and and other purpose." And whereas, it is further represented to us, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways and Sacs and Fox band aforesaid to be desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River should be attached to and become a part of the said state, and the Indian title thereto should be extinguished; but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provision of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed, until. the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure.

Now we, the chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question, that they can never be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to collision with the citizens of the United States, and further believing that the extension of the state line in the direction indicated, would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and the Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby, for ourselves and on behalf of our respective tribes (having full power and authority to this effect) forever cede, relinquish and quit claim to the United States, all our right, title and interest, of whatever nature, in and to the land lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien aforesaid or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said lands; fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States towards the Ioways and band of Sacs and Foxes of the Missourias, and as an evidence of the same entertained for the good will manifested by said tribes to the citizens and Government of the United States, as evinced in the preceding cession or relinquishment, the undersigned, William Clark, agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay as a present to the said Ioways and band of Sacs and Foxes $7,500 in money, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge.

ARTICLE 2. As the said tribes of Ioways, and Sacs and Foxes, have applied for a small piece of land south of the Missouri for a permanent

home, on which they can settle, and request the assistance of the Government of the United States to place them on the land, in a situation at least equal to that they now enjoy on the lands ceded by them. Therefore, I, William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, do further agree on behalf of the United States, to assign to the Ioway tribes and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemaha River, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemaha, making four hundred sections, to be divided between the said Ioways, and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacs and Foxes, the upper half to the Ioways.

ARTICLE 3. The Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, further agree that they will move and settle on the lands assigned them in the above article as soon as arrangements can be made, and the undersigned William Clark, in behalf of the United States, agrees that, as soon as the above tribes have selected a site for their villages, and places for their fields, and moved to them, to erect for the Ioways five comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States deems proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to furnish them with one ferry boat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls, and one hundred stock hogs, when they require them; to furnish them with a mill, and assist in removing them, to the extent of five hundred dollars.

And to erect for the Sacs and Foxes, three comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of land; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster, and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States shall deem proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to furnish them with one ferry boat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls; one hundred stock hogs, when they require them; to furnish them with a mill, and to assist in removing them to the extent of four hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Done, and signed and sealed at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, this seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

IOWAYS:

MO-HOS-CA (or White Cloud), NE-WAN-THAW-CHU (Hair Shedder),
NAU-CHE-NING (or No Heart), MAN-HAW-KA (Bunch of Arrows),
WA-CHE-MO-NE (or the Orator), CHA-TAU-THE-NE (Big Bull),
NE-O-MO-NE (or Raining Cloud),

MAN-O-MO-NE (or Pumpkin),
CON-GU (or Plumb),
WAU-THAW-CA-BE-CHU (one that eats rats),
CHA-TEA-THAU (Buffalo Bull),
CHA-TA-HA-RA-WA-RE (Foreign Buffalo).

SACS AND FOXES:

CA-HA-QUA (Red Fox),
PE-SHAW-CA (Bear),
PE-CAU-MA (Deer),
NE-BOSH-CA-NA (Wolf),
NE-SQUI-IN-A (Deer),
NE-SAW-AU-QUA (Bear),
QUA-CO-OUSI-SI (Wolf),
SUQUIL-LA (Deer),
AS-KE-PA-KE-KA-AS-A (Green Lake),
WA-PA-SE (Swan),
NO-CHA-TAU-WA-TA-SA (Star).
CAN-CA-CAR-MACK (Rock Bass),
SEA-SA-HO (Sturgeon),
PE-A-CHIM-A-CAR-MACK (Bald Headed Eagle),
PE-A-CHIM-A-CAR-MACK, JR., (Bald Headed Eagle).

WITNESSES:

S. W. KEARNY,
JNO. DOUGHERTY,
A. S. HUGHES,
GEO. R. H. CLARK,
WILLIAM DUNCAN,
JOS. V. HAMILTON,
H. ROBIDOU, JR.,
WILLIAM BOWMAN,
JEFFRY DORION,
PETER CONSTINE,
JACQUES METTE,
LOUIS M. DAVIDSON.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

IMPORTANCE OF FIRST SETTLEMETNS—WHEN SETTLEMENTS FIRST COMMENCED—SETTLEMENT OF PLATTE TOWNSHIP—JACKSON TOWNSHIP—CRAWFORD—BLOOMINGTON—CENTRE—RUSH—AGENCY—MARION—WAYNE—LAKE—WASHINGTON.

Every nation does not possess an authentic account of its origin, neither do all communities have the correct data whereby it is possible to accurately predicate the condition of their first beginnings. Nevertheless, to be intensely interested in such things is characteristic of the race, and it is particularly the province of the historian to deal with first causes. Should these facts, as is often the case, be lost in the mythical tradition of the past, the chronicler invades the realm of the ideal and compels his imagination to paint the missing picture. The patriotic Roman was not content till he had found the "First Settlers," and then he was satisfied, although they were found in the very undesirable company of a wolf, and located on a drift, which the receding waters of the Tiber had permitted them to *pre-empt*.

One of the advantages pertaining to a residence in a new country and one seldom appreciated, is the fact that we can go back to the first beginnings. We are thus enabled, not only to trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mold these causes. We observe that a state or county has attained a certain position, and we at once try to trace out the reasons for this position in its early settlement and surroundings, in the class of men by whom it was peopled, and in the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Buchanan County we may trace its early settlers to their homes in the Eastern States and in the countries of the Old World. We may follow the course of the hardy woodman of the "Buckeye" or the "Hoosier" state, or from Kentucky and Virginia on his way west to "grow up with the country," trusting only to his strong arm and his willing heart to work out his ambition of a home for himself and wife and a competence for his children. Again, we will see that others have been animated with the impulse to "move on," after making themselves a part of the community, and have sought the newer parts of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native soil. We shall find much of that distinctive New England character

which has contributed so many men and women to other portions of our state and the west; also we shall find many an industrious native of Germany or the British Isles, and a few of the industrious and economical French—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here.

Those who have noted the career of the descendants of these brave, strong men, in subduing the wilds and overcoming the obstacles and withstanding the hardships of this country in early times, can but admit they are worthy sons of illustrious sires.

The "Platte Purchase" was, until 1837, forbidden ground, and measures were taken by the government to prevent settlement, consequently the settlement of the county properly began when it was thrown open and immigration was invited and encouraged.

From this time the population increased rapidly, and the development of the material resources of the county was so speedy as to be almost unprecedented. In treating of the settlement of the county during this period, we shall strive to be somewhat analytical in our style, as by this course we hope to be able to give a more accurate and lucid account than could otherwise be done; to this end we shall subdivide the county into districts, and speak of the first settlements in each, and so continue until the distinctive neighborhoods grew together, and practically constituted one settlement—Buchanan County.

Those who are any way familiar with the early settlement of Buchanan County, or in fact any of the Missouri counties, are aware that the first improvements were made along the various streams of water, not on the banks of these streams, as a general thing, but in or near the timber which grew in their vicinity.

We fully realize that the task of tracing out these first settlements so as to accurately and fully give a history of each individual making them, is a difficult one; in proportion as the reader understands the magnitude and difficulty of the work, to that extent will we have his sympathy and forbearance. The data upon which we found our supposed facts consist mainly of notes taken by our agents, who have visited every part of the county, and if the narrative should, in some particulars, seem to the reader to be incorrect, we wish to remind him that the particular fact which he may question is founded on the statement of some one individual who resides in the immediate neighborhood, and, in all probability, substantiated by the best evidence obtainable. Such persons should remember that they are as liable to be mistaken as their neighbors, and that in the little circumscribed realm of their own neighborhood, even as in the boundless realm of the universe, "truth is stranger than fiction."

We have stated elsewhere in this history, that as early as 1834-5 the adventurous pioneer had pitched his tent within the borders of the

Platte country. Its timber, its water courses, its salubrious climate and prolific soil constituted attractions which were to him irrisistible, and believing that this land, "flowing with milk and honey," would soon be given over to the possession of the white man, he accordingly braved the opposition of the Indian, and incursions of the military forces at Fort Leavenworth, by moving in and effecting, if nothing more, a temporary settlement.

As soon, however, as the treaty was made, and in fact before the red man had taken up his line of march to other hunting grounds, towards the setting sun, the tide of anxious, restless emigration, like the ancient Scythians who poured into Hungary, soon overspread the Platte Purchase, bringing with them weapons of peace and industry, wherewith to conquer its wildernesses and waste places.

The early emigrants who came to Buchanan County, erected their rude cabins in what were afterwards known as Platte, Jackson, Crawford, Bloomington and Centre townships, this portion of the county not only lying more contiguous to Clinton County, which had been settled for years, but it posessed an abundance of timber, which was to the old settler, one of the economic and indispensable surroundings of his new home.

SETTLEMENT OF PLATTE TOWNSHIP.

We shall here begin the history of the early settlements, as to location, with what is now known as Platte Township.

The most authentic accounts all point to Judge Weston J. Everett, of Clay County, but originally from Tennessee, as being the first permanent settler. He had visited the Platte country in the fall of 1836, with the view of selecting a location for his future home. Having found the country all that he desired, he returned in February, 1837, and made a settlement on section 13, township 55, range 34, which had been occupied a short time by Absalom Enyard, of Clay County, Missouri. Mr. Enyard had already put up a small hut on the land, but having done so before the country was open for settlement, he was dispossessed and driven out by United States forces. His fence surrounding his premises was burned by the military, but his cabin was such an insignificant structure, that it was left standing. This was purchased by Judge Everett, and was for a time his home. At the time of his arrival a fierce snowstorm was prevailing over this portion of the country, and the snow continued to fall until it exceeded a depth of six inches.

Judge Everett has been one of the prominent citizens of this portion of the county, filling various offices, from that of road overseer, to Judge of the County Court. He now resides on the farm where he first located.

Absalom Munkers, a brother-in-law of Judge Everett, and a native of Tennessee, came to the same neighborhood where Judge Everett settled, in February, 1837, and located on section 18, township 55, range 33. They left Clay County together, but Mr. Munkers falling in company with a family in Clinton County, was detained on the road for about a week. Mr. Munkers, not being so fortunate as Judge Everett, had to build his own cabin in the woods. It is claimed that the wagons of these two gentlemen were the first to make tracks on the soil of Platte Township. Mr. Munkers still lives, at an advanced age, on the land which he first pre-empted. His son David was the first white child born in the township, the date of his birth being April, 1837.

Jackson Erickson was also a native of Tennessee, but came to Buchanan County from Ray County, Missouri, in 1837, and located on section 7, township 55, range 33.

James Williams came also late in the year 1837, and located where Judge John Rohan now resides, on section 18. Mr. Williams removed to California, and died there.

Old "Uncle Jack Huntsucker," as he was familiarly called, came from Tennessee, and settled on Castile Creek in 1837.

Peter Bledsoe came also in 1837, and settled in the northern part of the township. He is still living.

William Cobb was one of the early settlers, from Tennessee, and located on section 11, where he still lives.

Jesse Fletcher began to improve a farm in the northwestern part of the township in 1837, but moved to the Grand River country, in Caldwell County, and died there.

John Fletcher, a son of Jesse Fletcher, came with his brother-in-law, Asa Rockhold, in March or April, 1837. Mr. Fletcher settled the place where the widow of Richard Deacon now lives, and Rockhold where Mrs. Head now lives.

John Tobin, from Kentucky, was the only settler between the Fletcher and Rockhold places and Matney's Mill. He arrived in 1838, and located on the hill half a mile east of the mill.

John Dryden settled the same year, about one mile north of the Platte County line.

Thompson Burnham made a settlement in the southeast corner of the township in 1837.

Charles Kennaird came in 1838.

Morris Pile came in 1838, and settled on section 13, township 55, range 34, and is still living there.

James Anderson came also about this time.

Dr. Samuel Trower, from Kentucky, arrived in 1838, settled on section 12, township 55, range 34, and was the first physician to practice

medicine in Platte Township. He practiced his profession for many years, and died in Kansas.

Nelson Witt came early in the spring of 1838, and located where his son, Jackson Witt, now lives. He was also from Kentucky, and is now dead. He was the first Justice of the Peace (1839) in Platte Township, and was at one time County Judge.

Daniel Clark came in 1838, and his children now reside in the vicinity where he settled.

John Berryhill settled in the forks of Malden Creek in the early part of 1838.

James Courtney bought the place which Jackson Erickson originally settled, on the latter's death, and lived in the township till his death, which occurred in 1876, at the age of seventy-seven years, the oldest man in the township when he died.

James Fidler came into the township in 1838, and that year raised a crop on the place where the widow of his son James, now lives. He was from Tennessee and died on the place he settled.

John G. Elliott, who now resides in Platte Township, says that his father, John Elliott, came from Kentucky in 1833 or '34, and settled in the Platte Purchase, next to the Clinton County line. The country was, of course, at that date, in the possession of the Indians, and the white settlers were soon driven off by the soldiers. Mr. Elliott moved over the line into Clinton County, but still continued to carry on the farm in Platte Township.

John Commins, the father of Eli Commins, was also one of the early settlers of the township, and is said to have lived in Buchanan County several years before the Indians were removed.

The first mill built in the township was Platte River, or, as it is now generally called, Matney's Mill. It was commenced in 1838 by Harrison Whitson, an old settler, and was completed at the Platte Township end of the dam, exactly opposite to its present site in Jackson Township. Mr. Whitson operated it till 1843, when John Bretz, afterwards County Judge, became its owner. It remained in his hands till February 28th, 1845, when it was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt, across the river just opposite to its present site, in Jackson Township.

Judge John Rohan, who was at one time a member of the County Court, was the only merchant who sold goods in Platte Township. His store was on his farm. He commenced business here after the war and removed his goods about 1876.

The first school-house in the township stood on the Rockhold place, less than a quarter of a mile from the house of Asa Rockhold, on a little branch that flows into Castile Creek. It was known as the Rockhold school-house, and the first school was taught by a man named Jackman.

There are now five good school buildings in Platte Township.

The first meeting house in the township was built by the Calvanistic Baptists, on land belonging to Judge Nelson Witt, and within a hundred yards of his dwelling. It was known as the "Witt Meeting House." It was a large structure, built of hewn logs, with eight corners, and held a considerable number of people. The first minister who preached in this church, and in Platte Township, was John Evans, a Calvanistic Baptist from Kentucky.

The Missionary Baptist subsequently erected a frame meeting house, called "Hebron," which was standing in 1876, not used, however, for church purposes.

Another house of worship was erected in the northern part of the township, called "Jones' Chapel," which was burned down during the war.

Rev. Wm. Bledsoe, of the Hardshell Baptist denomination, a pioneer and Christian gentleman, ministered with the earliest expounders of the Word in these regions.

Henry Wetmore was the first and last postmaster in the township. The office was continued for about two years.

The first bridge at Platte River, connecting Platte and Jackson Townships, was erected about 1854. Calvert and Hodges were the contractors at $3,700. W. C. Maddox built the approaches at $1,050.

The second bridge in the township was built in 1870. C. Baker & Co., contractors, at $7,500, all complete. It broke down in 1878, and was rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

SETTLEMENT OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settlers of this township was Pleasant Yates, who came in the spring of 1837, and settled in the vicinity of where he now lives. At the time of his arrival there were no white settlers within a distance of seven miles.

Isaac Farris settled in the northern part of the township in 1837. He was a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, removed to Indiana, and emigrated from that state to Missouri. He came directly to the Platte Purchase, and in the fall of the year settled on section 6, township 55, range 34.

The father of Isaac Farris, (Johnson Farris,) had previously been one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and is said to have built the first house erected in Warrensburg in that state.

The father of George W. Ray, who is now one of the leading residents of the township, settled about half way between Matney's Mill and Arnoldsville.

Several families by the name of Holland made settlements at an early period to the south of Matney's Mill, and their descendants formed a considerable part of the early population in that locality.

Levi Jackson, from Kentucky, located on Platte River, above Matney's mill, and was one of the early settlers of the township.

Judge Blevins was one of the pioneers. He came in 1837 or 1838, and settled on the river bluff, south of Matney's mill.

John Johnson came from North Carolina in 1838.

Robert Prather came the same year from Kentucky, and is now living in Atchison County, Kansas.

Phillip Walker came about the same time, and is now living near the site of Old Sparta, at the advanced age of over eighty years.

Robert Wilson, of Ohio, came also at the same time with the above, and died in 1865.

There is but one church building within the limits of Jackson Township. This is located about one and three-quarters miles north by east of Arnoldsville. It is styled Mount Pleasant Church, and is the property of the Missionary Baptists, by whom it was built some thirty-five or thirty-six years ago. The structure is a time-worn and weather-stained frame building, of contracted proportions ; the rude, unpretending style, proper to the day and generation when it was built. The surroundings are in harmony with the general aspect of this primitive edifice, which doubtless in the day of its erection was something of which that then sparsely settled neighborhoood had some cause to be proud.

Between the heavy body of timber to the southward of the road and the building, on a slight elevation to the northward, is a graveyard, thickly studded with mounds, in which many of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." Some of them are surrounded by fences, and distinguished with monuments suggestive of a cultured taste, and more modern period of construction. Others again are of an exceedingly primitive character, while the general mass of unmarked graves have little to distinguish them from the fenceless and uncared for space which they seem to occupy, with little if any regard to order of arrangement.

The first to preach in this antique church was Rev. Mathias Cline, who came to that vicinity about the year 1844 or '45. Rev. Delany Woods is the present minister in charge.

John Ray came from North Carolina in 1838, settling first between Arnoldsville and Matney's Mill. He died in 1857.

G. W. Ray, his son, is the present merchant of Arnoldsville.

In the same year came Christopher Cunningham (since dead) and his two sons, William and John, who now live in Kansas.

Benjamin McCrary settled in the township in 1838, and died soon after the war.

Charles Grable, a prominent citizen of the township, now living one mile from Arnoldsville, came to the township in 1840.

Anthony Grable, his brother (now dead), who came with him, sold goods in Arnoldsville with John Chesnut for a period of two years, soon after the close of the war.

Eli Arnold came at an early day, and died since the war.

Platte River Mills, also called Matney's Mills, was one of the earliest settled neighborhoods of the township.

The postoffice at this period, called "Platte River," was established in 1848, and John Bretz appointed postmaster. This was the first postoffice established in Jackson Township. Bretz was succeeded in the office by Wm. Matney, the present owner of the mills.

Joel Grable started a general store in 1851, and sold goods about one year.

In August, 1852, Wm. M. Matney opened, in partnership with E. Cody, a stock of goods. They continued in business together till April 1853, when Matney bought out his partner, and continued to sell goods till 1854, when he sold out to Isaac Brooks.

In 1857, Brooks moved his goods to Plattsburg. Wm. M. Matney opened another store at the mills, and did business till 1861, when he closed out. There was no store kept at the mills during the period of the civil war, and the postoffice, as above stated, was moved across the the river into Platte Township, one mile north of the mills to the house of Henry Weltner, with whom it remained until after the close of the war, when it was moved back to its original and present site in Jackson Township.

The present postmaster of Platte River, is O. D. Grable, son of Joel Grable, an old citizen of the township, and the merchant in whose store the postoffice is now kept.

William M. Matney became the sole proprietor of what is now known as Matney's Mill in April, 1857. This mill is located in Jackson Township, on Platte River, just opposite to the point in Platte Township, where it was first erected in 1838.

In August, 1867, the mill was consumed by fire. Mr. Matney rebuilt a frame building, 46x66 feet, three stories above basement. The basement wall is stone, twenty feet high, containing more than seven hundred perch. The mill contains two run of burrs, four and four and a half feet in diameter. There is an addition to the main building two stories high. First story is used for saw mill, and contains one circular saw; the second story contains two double custom roll carding machines, all driven by four Leffel turbine wheels, which cost about $2,100. The mill is now in successful operation, except during very high or low water.

SETTLEMENT OF CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

William Fowler, (deceased), settled in Crawford Township, 1837.
William Harrington, (deceased), 1837.
Edward Davidson, from Illinois, (deceased), 1837.
Caleb Bailey, (deceased), 1837.
William Guinn, from Illinois in 1837, went to California in 1846.
William Lockhart, from Illinois, (deceased), 1837.
Bartlett Curl, from Kentucky in 1837, living in Oregon.
James B. O'Toole, from Illinois, (deceased), 1837.
Harvey Jones, from North Carolina, (deceased), 1837.
O. M. Spencer, from Kentucky in 1837, living in Kansas.
Widdy Henderson, (deceased).
James Curl, (deceased).
William Payne, (deceased).
Guian Brown, (deceased).
Turpin Thomas, (deceased).
Matt Ferrell, (deceased).

Judge Thomas A. Brown, living; present County Judge. Judge Brown came to Crawford Township in 1838, from Tennessee.

H. W. Baker came in 1837, from Virginia; living.
John Hickman came in 1837, from St. Louis; living.
Levi J. Judah came in 1839, from Indiana; living.
Columbus H. Roundtree came in 1837, from Kentucky; living.
John, James and Cornelius McGuire, (deceased).

Captain William Fowler located here in 1837, from Delaware, on the quarter section of land now occupied by the town of Wallace. He had the honor of being the first Circuit and County Clerks of Buchanan County, having been appointed to those positions in 1839. He died in St. Joseph, in November, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Dr. Silas McDonald came from Kentucky in the spring of 1838, and located in Crawford Township. He was the first physician in the county. Now a resident of St. Joseph.

Major Sandford Feland came to this township in 1839, purchased a claim east of the town of Wallace, where he has continued to reside ever since. His apple orchard, one of the finest in the state, contains five thousand trees. Major Feland states when he came to his present home the bark wigwams, which had just been vacated by the Sac Indians, were still standing on the banks of Bee Creek. The Major is a native of Kentucky, and was an officer in the Kentucky militia.

Guilford Moultrie, who built the first log Court House at Sparta, was a resident of Crawford Township, and died at his home some years before the war, one mile east of Wallace.

The oldest business center in Crawford Township was known as West Point. It was a single store, kept by Joel Pennick, on a farm now owned by Milton Murphy, one and a half miles west of the present town of Halleck. Mr. Pennick came to the township with his family in 1838, and afterwards removed to St. Joseph. Here was kept one among the first postoffices established in the county.

Henry Fansher ran the first blacksmith shop in the township. This was on the present site of Faucett's mill.

The first camp meeting in Crawford Township was held by the Presbyterians, on Sparta camp ground, in the southwest part of the township, in 1848. Rev. Jesse Allen was the first Presbyterian minister. It is generally conceded that the first mill erected in the township was Clowser's mill, a water power built by Jones, and operated by John Clowser. The site of this mill was two and a half miles east of Halleck. Daniel Clowser destroyed and rebuilt the mill in 1849. In the great freshet of 1858 this was entirely swept away.

The first steam mill erected in the township was by Dr. Silas McDonald, now of St. Joseph.

Edward Davidson also built a steam mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1868.

Brown & McClanahan built, in 1856–7, a steam saw mill north of Halleck. In 1861, Daniel Clowser bought it from Brown & McClanahan and converted it into a grist mill and carding machine. The latter feature has ceased to exist. In 1865 this was sold to Faucett & Ferril, who enlarged it and made it one of the best flouring mills in the country. It operates five run of burrs and has capacity for making one hundred barrels of flour per day and night. The present owners are Faucett, Robinson & Baker. Faucett's flour is widely and favorably known throughout the Missouri valley.

Nathan Turner built a mill in the fall of 1838, and when he had a head of water would start the mill and go to clearing ground. Mr. Turner says that his neighbor, Sneed, had a dog, which was good to hunt "coons." One day, when his mill was running (he being in the new ground at work) he heard Sneed's dog barking, and thinking he had found a "coon" in the mill, quit his work and went to him. To his astonishment he saw the dog was barking, not at the supposed "coon," but at the grist as it came out. The grist came out at irregular intervals and in lumps, and when it appeared the dog would snatch and eat it, and then watch and bark and wait for the next batch.

The first school in the township was kept by Francis Ferguson, on the southwest corner of section sixteen, in 1839. This was a log school house with puncheon floor; one log cut out for a window, and paper pasted over it punctured with pin-holes, to admit the light.

For teaching she charged fifty cents per pupil, for a term of six months. Money, however, being very scarce in those days, she took what her patrons could give her. Mr Carl paid her for teaching his children, in flannel, cloth, stockings and two small pigs. The house in which she taught was erected by Dr McDonald, Wash Taylor, James Carl, Singleton Asher, Robert Taylor, J. J. Pennick and others. It was sixteen feet square; the chimney was six feet in width and made of sticks and dirt. A paddle hung at the door, marked on one side "out," and on the other side "in," which was turned by the pupils as they came in or went out during school hours.

SETTLEMENT OF BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Among the earliest settlers of what is now Bloomington Township, was Hiram Roberts. He came to the vicinity of DeKalb in 1836, a year before the county was opened for settlement.

As soon as it was known that squatters had invaded the county, United States troops from Fort Leavenworth were sent to dispossess them. Perhaps, the only man who escaped the vigilance of the military, was Hiram Roberts, who happened to be overlooked, from the secluded location he then occupied.

He lived many years after in DeKalb; was a Justice of the Peace; kept the hotel of the town for several years, and was a popular and highly respected citizen. He died in DeKalb, April 25, 1881, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. Five days after, his wife of nearly equal age with himself, was buried. The inscription on their monument in the cemetery at DeKalb reads as follows:

"Hiram Roberts, born December 6, 1801; died April 25, 1881, aged 79 years, 4 months and 19 days. Rachael Roberts, born March 18, 1802; died April 27, 1881, aged 79 years, 1 month and 9 days."

Isom Gardner, Amos Horn, a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, John Underwood, Holland Jones, Thomas Hickman, William Hickman, and William Sallow, Matt Geer, Hardin Hamilton, Mrs. Sally Davis, [now deceased] F. D. Davis, her son, Thomas Hill, Major F. D. Bowen, died 1867; Stephen Field, who built the first mill in the township, James Hamilton, and Isaac Van Hoosier, who died 1879, were all here in 1837.

The Gartens [Zachariah, who died in 1852] with his sons Uriah and John, have lived in Nodaway County since 1842. William lives just south of DeKalb and Stephen, now the oldest original settler of the town, came to Bloomington Township in 1830. Lewis Garten came to the township also in 1830, now lives in California. In 1841, Major Francis Drake Bowen, a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, settled near DeKalb. He bought from James Linville, a claim which he afterwards

entered, about two miles from DeKalb. He then went to Kentucky, where he taught a school five months, returning the same year to Bloomington Township, and their resided until his death, which occurred November 13, 1867, aged seventy-three years. His estate included some of the finest farms in the county, which descended to his two nephews, Peter and William A. Bowen. Major Bowen was at one time an officer in the war of 1812. He was a man of stately presence, and of superior scholastic attainments. He was never married. John Bowen, a brother of the Major, came from Virginia in 1832, with his wife and three sons: William A. Bowen, now, 1881, is Commissioner of Public Instruction in Platte County, Missouri; Lovell, who was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, fighting for the Southern cause, and Peter O. Bowen, now living in DeKalb. John Bowen died July 5, 1862, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died in July, 1879. Francis Drake Davis, a cousin of Major F. D. Bowen, and now a wealthy citizen of the township, located here in 1837, coming from Fairfax County, Virginia. He now resides in the township, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His mother, Mrs. Sally Davis, soon after came out with another son, John, who died on his way to California, in 1849. About twelve years after, Thomas Davis, a third son, came to Bloomington Township. Mrs. Davis died at the residence of her son, F. D. Davis, at the advanced age of one hundred years, having been born in Virginia, in December, 1773. Thomas Davis died in 1880, at the age of eighty years. Both this family and the Bowens were lineal descendants of Sir Francis Drake. Mrs. Davis had two daughters, Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Peoples, both dead. The former died in Bloomington Township, and the latter in Lexington, Missouri.

Michael Gabbard, at one time a representative farmer, settled his present home on Contrary Creek, two and-a-half miles east of DeKalb, in 1838. He died in December, 1878, aged seventy-nine years. His widow survives. Benjamin Yocum, a farmer from Kentucky, settled in this township in February, 1839, where he still resides.

In 1839, Captain Richard Murphy, of Weston, Platte County, opened a saloon in Bloomington, which was attended by George W. Belt, present Recorder in St. Joseph. The sign read "Kaughphy House," and because of the originality of the orthography, it attracted universal attention.

Captain Belt has since that date filled many important offices in Platte County; was successively Sheriff, Circuit Clerk, etc.

The first to open a store within the limits of the town was the firm or O. H. P. Lucas & Thornburg. During the same year Sandy Cunningham became a member of this firm. They continued in business for about three years. The store of Lucas & Co., in 1840, was robbed of $500, by James Mitchel, who kept a saloon in the place. Mitchel was arrested but one of the important witnesses failing to appear at the

trial, he was discharged, and soon left the county on account of his unpopularity.

Governor Robert M. Stewart immigrated to Bloomington Township in 1839, from New York, where he entered a claim and continued to reside until the breaking out of the Mexican war. He was a lawyer by profession and boarded a portion of the time while in DeKalb, with Joel Hedgpeth, Justice of the Peace. In 1845 he moved to St. Joseph, where he continued to reside until his death. Governor Stewart will be noticed at greater length further on, in chapter entitled "Bench and Bar."

James Ellison was also an early settler in the township, and died some years after the war. He was long a prominent pioneer, as was also Judge Curl, who at one time represented Carroll County, Missouri, in the Legislature. .

William Moore, a son-in-law of James Ellison, came in 1839. He was Deputy Sheriff and Constable for several years. He died in 1847.

Captain William Moore, who lives near DeKalb, at an advanced age, came to the township at an early day, and was long regarded as a representative citizen.

David Brown came in 1839, and located where his widow now resides, below DeKalb. He was an enterprising farmer, and a native of Tennessee.

William Clasby immigrated from Calloway County, Missouri, to Buchanan County in 1838, and settled on a farm just west of DeKalb. He died some years before the war. Some of his descendants still live in the county.

Benjamin Sampson and his brother, John, came to Bloomington Township in 1838. Sampson's Mill is now owned by Henry, a son of John Sampson.

Abraham and William Womack settled here in 1838, on the farm now owned by Thomas Hill and Ennis Burns, in 1840.

William Fountaine and Rice McCubbin were also early settlers. Rice McCubbin now resides in Kansas. Fountaine died before the war. His widow still survives, and is the wife of P. R. King.

The first store within the limits of the township was opened by Holland Jones and Joel Hedgpeth, on the quarter section now owned and occupied by J. H. Piles, and adjoining on the east, in 1837. It was, as may be supposed, a small affair, at that early day. The second store was kept by James G. Finch.

John Dairs, a native of Virginia, was the first man to distill whisky in the township, prior to 1843. He died on his way to California, and his remains were brought back and buried in DeKalb.

Archibald Stewart is believed to have been the first preacher to exercise his calling in the township. He preached his first sermon under

a buckeye tree, on Sugar Creek, three miles south of DeKalb, thus literally bearing testimony to the truth of the lines:

"The groves were God's first temples."

This was in 1839. His church was called the New Light, now the Christian Church.

The first building erected and used in the township exclusively for church purposes was a log house, near the above mentioned tree, on Sugar Creek. It was built in 1839, by the Hard-Shell Baptists. This has long since disappeared.

The first camp-meeting held in the township was in 1842, near the site of Valley Chapel school house. The second was held in 1847, a half a mile below Martin's old mill.

The last camp meeting was held in 1855, near the same spot.

The first mill was built in Bloomington Township, in 1838, by Stephen Field, who came in 1837. It was a horse mill, three miles from DeKalb, and took all night to grind two bushels of meal. The second mill erected in the township was a water power, owned by General John T. Martin, who afterwards converted it into a steam mill. It was located on Sugar Creek and has long since disappeared.

In 1865-66 J. H. and B. Sampson erected a flouring mill on Contrary Creek, two miles northeast of DeKalb. It turned two runs of burrs; attached to this was a small saw mill. J. H. Sampson, Sr., also owns and operates a steam saw mill one and a half miles northeast of DeKalb.

The first marriage in Bloomington Township occurred July, 1839. The parties were James Bryant and Rosa Davis, a daughter of Mrs. Sally Davis, who died, as before stated, in 1873. The ceremony was performed by Hiram Roberts, Esq. It was a runaway match.

Judge Cornelius Roberts, brother of Hiram Roberts, Esq., settled in Bloomington Township at a very early day, in 1837, and still resides within three miles of DeKalb. Judge Roberts was fourteen years on the county bench, twice by appointment and twice by election, and was legislated out of office by the adoption of the Drake constitution. He is the second person who received the contract for keeping the county poor, his bid being the lowest.

Major Thomas Christopher, formerly a prominent citizen of Bloomington Township, now resides in St. Joseph.

Judge J. P. Pettigrew, now operating Sampson's mill, near DeKalb, came from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and settled in the southwest corner of the county in 1839. He first worked at the carpenter's trade twelve years, and then, with John T. Martin, operated a grist mill on Sugar Creek. He was elected captain of militia in 1840, was justice of the peace of the township, holding the position for twelve years, was

appointed county judge in 1864, and elected probate judge in 1870. He was at one time postmaster of DeKalb.

P. R. King, another old citizen of this township, came, in 1840, from Montgomery County, Missouri. He worked at the tailor business in 1848, when he put up a saw and carding machine which was run by horse and ox power. He was afterwards a merchant in DeKalb, Atchison, Kansas, and some years after the war returned again to DeKalb, where he now resides.

SETTLEMENT OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Among the first settlers of Centre Township was Richard Hill, who, in the fall of 1837, settled in the immediate vicinity of the subsequent town of Sparta. By act of the General Assembly of Missouri, his house was designated as the place where the first courts of the county should be held, until otherwise ordered by the county court. The county court was held at his residence until after April, 1841. At their July term, 1840, the county court made the following order for Mr. Hill's benefit:

"Ordered, that Richard Hill be allowed sixteen dollars out of any money in the county treasury, appropriated for county expenditures, for room furnished the county court, including this term of the court."

At the same term we also find the following:

"Ordered, that the house of Richard Hill be the place of holding elections in Centre Township."

Robert Duncan settled east of Sparta in 1839.

William Hunter settled east of Sparta in 1839.

Andrew J. Hunter located in the same neighborhood in 1839.

John Richey came to Centre Township also in 1839, and was shortly after his coming made a justice of the peace. Mr. Richey was appointed allotting justice, by the county court, in 1840, of Noble Township, which included a portion of Centre Township at that date.

About the same time (1839) came James Donovan, of Augusta, Kentucky, John Hill, Samuel Hill and Joseph Hill, and settled near the town of Sparta.

Captain William Fowler moved to Sparta from Crawford Township, after the location there of the county seat, and afterwards removed with county seat again to St. Joseph.

General B. F. Loan, Governor W. P. Hall, General James B. Gardenhire, Judge Henry M. Vories, Judge Wm. B. Almond and General J. M. Bassett (whom we have mentioned elsewhere in this history) located in Sparta, between 1840 and 1845, and came to St. Joseph, after the removal of the county seat, in 1846.

Among the early settlers in this township were: Jesse Reames, Zachariah Waller, Elijah W. Smith, Lucas Dawson, John Croy.

Along the line of bluffs in the western part of the township, John Martin settled in 1837, seven miles south of St. Joseph. When he first came to that locality his log house was the first south of Robidoux's, in following the line of the bluffs.

Thomas Moore made a settlement in 1837, one mile south of Martin's.

Wm. Farris settled in the southeast part of the township in 1840, on the farm where his son, N. B. Farris now lives. He came from Indiana.

George Raney came to the township from Indiana.

H. G. Gordan settled in the township in 1842.

James Woodward and Robert Donnell, now a banker, of New York, came at an early day.

Evan Jordan located in the southern part of the township.

Ransom Ridge was an early settler.

Martin Hiroch is an old settler, living in the same neighborhood with Moore.

Coates settled in 1840, the place where George Hirsch now resides.

Joseph Mathers and his brother-in-law, Oman Miller, were the first settlers to improve section 35, who settled there in 1842.

On section 23, a man named Spratt had a farm at an early day, and a man by the name of Pell a wagon shop.

Samuel McCauley, one of the leading men of the township, settled here in 1840, improving section 34. He was from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

The Ganns are also early settlers of the township.

William C. Connett, father of William C., Squire S. and Horace F. Connett, settled here in March, 1839, where the residence of the sons now is. He came from Lexington, Kentucky. The Connetts have been engaged in pork packing since 1850. Steam was brought into requisition in their establishment in 1870; the works have been enlarged from that date and a large business is now carried on.

John Copeland settled on section 22 in 1840. Mr. Copeland died in 1873.

The Gazette, in noticing his death, says:

"On last Saturday morning, December 13, 1873, at 9 o'clock, at Agency, departed this life, Mr. John Copeland, at the wonderful age of one hundred and five years. A life begun before the American revolution and extending over a century, the most important and eventful in the world's history, is something so remarkable as to arrest our attention. John Copeland was born in North Carolina, in 1768. In 1829 he moved from the place of his birth, then at the age of sixty years, to Tennessee, where he lived till 1840. In 1840 he moved to Missouri, and settled at Old Sparta, in Buchanan County, then the county-seat. For the last thirty years he has made his home in this county.

"Mr. Copeland, as would be inferred, had a remarkable constitution. For three-quarters of a century he was a man of splendid physical powers;

and, indeed, remained in excellent health, in possession of all his faculties, mental and physical—except only his eye-sight—till the day of his death. He complained of no pain, and fell from no disease. His was literally a death from old age.

"In 1868, in the hundredth year of his age, Mr. Copeland professed religion, and united with the Baptist Church at Sparta, and was baptized by Elder J. W. Waller, of Agency, since which time he has been a devoted Christian. Mr. Copeland had ten children, and his descendants are very numerous. His sons have been among the best known of the citizens of the Northwest for a quarter of a century. Mr. Abner Copeland, one of the most respected and useful citizens of this county, is a son of the deceased patriarch, and watched with deep affection the closing years of his father's life.

"Mr. Copeland's remains were followed to the grave by a numerous concourse of friends, and the last sad rites were touchingly and affectionately performed by those among whom his long life had closed in peace and hope."

The old county-seat of Buchanan County—Sparta—stood on the present farm of Samuel McCauley. The county-seat was located there in 1840, and six years afterward removed to St. Joseph. It was only a small town when at the zenith of its prosperity, and after the removal of the seat of justice, it died a natural death, and the site has since been abandoned. The plat of the town was recorded in December, 1840, and the place was doubtless intended by those interested in it to become a populous and important town. Its streets were named Harrison, Main, Walnut, Cherry, Cedar, Chesnut, Market, Vine, Olive, Prune and Hazel, and ample provision made for its prosperous growth.

Sparta had a brief existence, a short life of six years, during which time it was the county-seat of Buchanan County.

Judge Robert Duncan was also an early settler, locating in Sparta after the location of the county-seat. He built in the town a hotel, a frame building, which is now occupied by Samuel McCauley. Judge Duncan was one of the county judges of Buchanan County, and removed to St. Joseph, where he died in 185–.

The old Sparta graveyard was started in 1842, and the first person to be buried in it was a man named Whittle. Whittle was an overbearing, vindictive ruffian, and was a terror to the community where he lived. He was killed in 1842 by one Gillett, a peaceable and quiet citizen.

Gillett happened to come into Sparta one day, riding a good horse, when Whittle, who was sitting in front of a dry-goods store, got up, went to Gillett's horse, cut off his tail and threw it in Gillett's face. Gillett borrowed a pistol from one of the citizens and shot Whittle, who fell in the street, while pursuing Gillett, after he had been shot. The demise of Whittle was the occasion of great rejoicing among his acquaintances. Gillett left the country and was never seen afterward.

SETTLEMENT OF RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Among the early settlers of Rush Township, now living, is William Allison, who came and located in the township before the county was surveyed, in 1837.

John H. Allison came in 1837.

James Canter also located here in 1837.

John Seips came in 1839.

Eli Seips in 1839.

Mitchell Owen in 1839.

In the same year John Utt and Black Hawk Smith, an officer in the Black Hawk war, settled in the bottom opposite to Doniphan, Kansas. Colonel Wells immigrated at an early day to this township and died a few years since at the advanced age of eighty years. Colonel Wells raised a company and served in the Confederate army during the war.

Henry Hays and Sylvester Hays settled here in 1839, also Morris Baker and James Carpenter, who sold his farm to Burgess Elliott about the year 1841.

The first settler on the quarter section including the town site of the town of Rushville, was John Flannery, who came in 1839. He afterwards sold out to Perman Hudson and James Leachman, who laid out the town of Rushville, in 1847. The first man who distilled whiskey in Rush Township was Anthony Graves. This was in 1839. His distillery was near the present site of Rushville. He is now living in Nodaway County, at the age of eighty years.

The first mill in the township was put up by Flannery & Son. It was a log house on the waters of Lost Creek, which supplied the power for one small run of burrs. This was in 1840. This has long been numbered with the things of the past.

About the same period (1840) Sylvester Hays, commonly known as "Boss Hays," before Rushville was laid out, and when Flannery & Son had their mill, also operated a small corn mill and distillery.

The first sermon preached in Rush Township was by Rev. J. R. Lowe, a Hard-Shell Baptist, in 1843.

In the same year the first marriage was performed in the township by the same minister. The contracting parties were James D. Buntin and Ursula Flannery, daughter of John Flannery, above referred to. The groom has long since been dead, but the bride still lives in the neighborhood of Rushville.

James Leachman was the first postmaster, in 1851, of the township, his office being known as Leachman's postoffice. He was succeeded by William Green, who in turn was succeeded by Alexander McPherson, who served till 1854, when James R. Dickson received the appointment. Mr. Dickson has been a prominent merchant of Rushville. He is one of

the old citizens. In 1855 Esquire Elijah Watson, from Kentucky, succeeded Mr. Dickson as postmaster. He has held the office uninterruptedly ever since.

Rush Township has been, at different times, the seat of some excellent flouring mills.

In 1868-69, M. H. and S. F Floyd put up a spacious and well-appointed mill; a strong frame on stone foundations; two runs of burrs and superior machinery. It burnt down in 1873. A. Fenton and James H. Canter own at present the steam flouring mill, built in 1875 by Esquire McFarland. It is furnished with two runs of burrs. The mill is leased by J. H. Rankin, who now (1881) operates it.

SETTLEMENT OF AGENCY TOWNSHIP.

About the first settlements in what is now known as Agency Township were James Gilmore and his brother Robert, who located here in 1837. They were natives of East Tennessee, and settled first in Clay County, Missouri. Robert Gilmore, when coming to Buchanan County, located on section 29, township 56, range 34. He was the father of James J. Gilmore, now living at Agency, and brother of James Gilmore, who lived in the Platte country, as blacksmith for the Iowa and Sac Indians, long before it was settled by the whites. James Gilmore completed what was known as Dixon's Mill, two and a half miles above Agency, on the Platte River. Of this mill scarcely a vestige now remains. Its builder, Mr. Dixon, was from Maryland. James Gilmore died in Oregon; was the father of James J. Gilmore, who is now a prominent farmer of the township.

James J. Reynolds came from Clay County in 1838, and settled near the Agency.

Samuel Poteete settled the farm where James J. Gilmore now lives. He was originally from Tennessee, and located here in 1837.

Wm. McDowell, from Clay County, came in the spring of 1837, and lived near Agency till his death, which occurred in 1874.

Jacob Reese, a native of North Carolina, reached the county about the year 1838, and settled on Pigeon Creek. The farm which Mr. Reese occupies is the oldest farm in the county, being opened up ten or twelve years before the settlement of the county by the whites.

Benjamin Moore, from Virginia, settled on Pigeon Creek.

Littleberry Estes settled on Pigeon Creek.

Moore was the first postmaster in that part of the county and kept the post office, which was called Walnut Hill.

John McGanhey came from Indiana, in the summer of 1839, and located one and a half miles south of Agency.

Bright Martin first settled the farm of M. W. Farris, on section 31.

John Lamb settled on the Platte, just north of the Jackson County line, in 1839. He died en route to California.

The first mill on Platte River, in Buchanan County, was Dickson's Mill, which stood two and a half miles above Agency. It was built by Benjamin and James Dickson, and James Gilmore, and was constructed in 1838.

Richard Fulton was one of the early settlers.

The location on which the town of Agency now stands was from the earliest settlement of the county known as Agency Ford. In 1838 or 39, Robert Gilmore established a ferry, which he operated till the year 1865, when William B. Smith, the founder of the town, purchased a large flat boat, which he hauled from the Missouri River at St. Joseph, by means of ox-teams, and established his ferry across the Platte at Agency. The building of a wagon bridge across the river at this point in 1868, ended the necessity for a ferry, which was then discontinued. There is at present an iron wagon bridge at this point, built on the abutments of the old bridge which had been condemned. A few hundred yards above this is the bridge across the Platte, of what is now a branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, built in 1869.

At this time (1881), a substantial wagon bridge is being constructed across Pigeon Creek, half a mile north of the town of Agency, on the old State road. David Yates, a prominent merchant of the town, was drowned here in 1879.

The town of Agency was founded in 1865 by William B. Smith, and during the following year his father, Hugh Smith, sold his farm, on which was the town site of the original town of Sparta, and established himself also here.

The town, after being laid out by Mr. Smith, continued to grow until 1869, when the completion of the branch of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, gave a new impetus to business of all kinds. In 1864, Smith Bros. completed the building of a mill at Agency. In 1868 and '69, R. R. Boone became the sole proprietor. In 1878, he sold a half interest to his son-in-law, E. M. Yates. Since that date several improvements have been added to the mill, which now has a grinding capacity of three hundred bushels of wheat per day, producing an excellent quality of flour.

V. C. Cooley's mill is located on Platte River, three miles southeast of Agency. It has three runs of burrs, is supplied with Anderson's steam heater, and has a capacity for grinding six thousand pounds of flour daily.

One of the first sermons preached within the limits of the township was delivered by Bishop Marvin, in a log cabin called the "Wood" school house.

One of the earliest postmasters of Agency was Benjamin Moore.

J. B. Hollingsworth, a justice of the peace of the attached part of Centre Township, by the erection of Agency Township, became the first justice of the peace of the new township. W. H. Ritchie was the first constable, and Susan M. Holland was commissioned the first notary public.

General Andrew S. Hughes, of whom we have spoken elsewhere, was Indian Agent, stationed at Agency Ford for several years.

SETTLEMENT OF MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion Township, from the fact that the territory embraced within its limits occupied the northeastern part of the county, was not so rapidly or thickly settled as the southern portion.

The first settlers generally occupied that portion of the county lying contiguous to the line of Clinton County.

Calvin James was one of the earliest settlers of Marion Township. He came from some one of the older settled counties of Missouri, and located near the town of Easton in 1837, and still resides in the township.

Benjamin Cornelius, from Clay, came in 1837 and settled on section 15, township 57, range 34. When he located here his nearest neighbor was four miles distant.

Peter Boyer, the father of Jacob and Henry Boyer, who lived on Third Fork, settled the place now owned by Isaac Gibson. Mr. Boyer was from Pennsylvania.

James Blakely settled on section 22, township 57, range 34, and came to the county from Kentucky, in 1838.

Thomas McGowan came in 1838 and settled south of Mr. Blakely.

Jesse Clark arrived in 1838, originally from Tennessee, but came from Clay County to Buchanan.

Barnes Clark came the same year, being also from Tennessee, and at the time of his location here from Clay. The Clarks are still living in the township.

The Markers, from Ohio, settled about a mile and a half west of the Third Fork, at an early date.

Caleb Hasenmeyer, who was also from Ohio, was among the early German settlers in the township, coming about the same time that the Markers came.

John Ledgerwood came from Clay County in 1839, and made a settlement on the east side of Platte River.

Nicholas Roberts located in the township in the spring of 1838, on land now owned by E. V. Kelly.

James Roberts settled here also in 1838, on the place now occupied by Monroe McCorkle. They were from Clay County.

James McCorkle, from Clay County, settled in the forks of Platte and Third Fork, in the spring of 1838, on land now owned by Jesse A. Clark.

George Rapp was also an early settler.

—— Dougherty was the first settler of the school section (16) of township 57, range 34. He left the country soon afterward.

Joseph Kessler, who lives in the vicinity of Easton, was one of the first German settlers.

Among others who came at an early day, we have the names of John Wunderlich; Wolfgang Beck; John Slaybaugh, from Pennsylvania; David Davis, from Ohio; Dr. John Minor, from Kentucky; John Davis, brother of David, from Ohio; Isaac Gibson, from Missouri; Isaac Voohies; William P. Shortridge, from Kentucky; Augustus Wiley and James Wiley.

SETTLEMENT OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Peter Price was one of the earliest settlers in Wayne Township. He came in 1837, and located where Thomas Leisure now lives.

James M. Hawley, from Indiana, settled here in 1839.

Stephen Hawley, also from Indiana, came in 1839.

Isaac Lower, from Tennessee, came in 1837.

William Jones settled where his sons, Levi and Frank Jones, now reside.

William Dunning settled in the township in 1839, ten miles south of St. Joseph. He was born in Guilford, North Carolina, in 1794; served through the war of 1812; married in Tennessee in 1821, and moved to Bloomington, Indiana, where he filled several important offices, among which was that of Associate Justice for the period of eight years. He was appointed Judge of the County Court of Buchanan County in 1842, and continued thereafter to fill the position by election for fourteen years. He resigned in 1862, and died in 1879, at the advanced age of eighty years.

Daniel Devorss, a native of Ohio, but who came to Missouri from Indiana, was an early settler of the township.

Henson Devorss became a resident of the northeast corner of the township in 1846, and for three years previously had lived in Washington Township.

SETTLEMENT OF LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Lake is the smallest township in the county. The early settlers were mostly from Bartholomew County, Indiana.

William McHammer came to this township in the spring of 1841.

Henry Sibert, father of the wife of Isaac L. Peck, arrived in the fall of 1841.

Nathaniel Wilson, father of John Wilson, came the same year.
William McGalliard came in 1841.
James McKinney in 1841.
John McGalliard in 1841.
James McGalliard in 1841.
Thomas McGalliard in 1841.
James Wilson in 1841.
Eli Gabbert in 1841.

The above named settlers came from Indiana, Bartholomew County.

In 1844 the township was flooded, and also in 1881, the population having to move to the bluffs.

James L. Peck, one of the prominent citizens of the township, is a native of New York, and has been a resident of the township since 1851.

SETTLEMENT OF TREMONT TOWNSHIP.

The Rock House Prairie, in the southern part of this township, was so named from the following circumstances: While the Indians still occupied the county, the route traveled between Clay County and the Indian Agency, near Agency Ford, after crossing the Platte River, led across the prairie. On a rocky point of ground, near the residence of Ransom Ridge, the Indians had erected a huge pile of stones, shaped as much as possible in the form of a house. This was known as the Rock House. It stood directly on the road traveled from Agency Ford to Liberty, Clay County, and attracted the attention of every white man who traversed that region, and from this fact, at an early date, the prairie came to be called the Rock House Prairie.

One of the first settlers of Tremont Township was Ishmael Davis, from Kentucky, but a native of Maryland, who in the spring of 1837 settled on the edge of Rock House Prairie. His son, R. T. Davis, now a resident of St. Joseph, born here in April, 1837, is said to have been the first white child born in the county. Ambrose D. McDaniel came from Kentucky in 1837, and also settled on the Rock House Prairie. He was killed at his home, in the township, during the war of the rebellion. George Jeffers, a native of Tennessee, came from Clay County to Buchanan in 1838, and located on section 34, township 56, range 34. He pre-empted his claim, broke twenty acres, planted with corn, fenced it, and moved in with his family the February of the following year. He pre-empted the place now owned by his son, James M. Jeffers.

James Gibson, in 1838, settled on the east side of Platte, about a mile from Dixon's Mill. He died there.

Harold Miller came with Gibson and settled in the same neighborhood with him, joining him on the east. He was from Virginia.

Robert Irwin, in 1838, settled about a mile northeast of Dixon's Mill. He was born in Tennessee, but came to this county from Clay.

He was a prominent citizen of the county, and a member, at one time, of the County Court. He emigrated to Oregon and died there in 1876.

Samuel D. Gilmore, the son of James Gilmore, who lived in the Platte Purchase long before its settlement by the whites, as a blacksmith to the Sac and Fox Indians, opened up a farm on the east side of Platte River, half a mile above Dixon's Mill.

Samuel D. Gilmore was appointed, by the Governor, the first sheriff of Buchanan County. He emigrated to Oregon and is still living there.

Stephen Bedford settled on Malden Creek, in the east part of the township. He was from Kentucky, but had lived in Clinton County before coming to Buchanan.

Daniel McCreay, a Tennesseean, settled on the waters of the Malden, in 1838.

Joabs Schultz, who was also from Tennesse, arrived in the spring of 1838, and settled on the east side of Platte River, near Dixon's Mill. He was one of the first justices of the peace elected in this part of the county. He served a number of years in that office, and is still living on the tract where he originally settled.

Henry Jones came to Buchanan from Clay, early in the settlement of the county and located on section 27, township 56, range 34. He died in 1848, being murdered by a man named Gibson.

Creed Herring is now one of the oldest settlers of the township. He is a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, and settled where he now lives in the fall of 1843.

Edward M. Trotter, now residing near Frazer, came to the township in 1841.

M. D. Finch settled on the Rock House Prairie in 1842, and has since lived in the vicinity of where he settled.

Wilson P. Mudgett and P. P. Mudgett, settled on Rock House Prairie in 1839. Wilson P. was the first postmaster of the settlement. He is dead. P. P. is now living in Iowa.

SETTLEMENT OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Robidoux was the first white man to locate within the limits of what is now known as Washington Township, and indeed, within the territory of the Platte country. His name is so inseparably associated with the history of St. Joseph, from its foundation to 1868, the date of his death, that we shall speak of him only in connection with what we shall say of the city; giving then a brief biographical sketch of the Robidoux family, and such other facts and reminiscences concerning Mr. Robidoux as we have at our disposal.

In speaking of the settlement of Washington Township, we shall confine ourselves to a reference only to the settlements made outside of

the city of St. Joseph, preferring for convenience sake to treat of the pioneers of the city in the history of the city proper.

Among the early settlers of this township was John H. Whitehead, who originally came from Virginia to Clay County, Missouri, and thence to Buchanan County, in 1837, locating two miles southeast of St. Joseph.

William Whitehead came at the same time, and located with his brother John H. Whitehead above referred to.

Henry W. Hanson emigrated from Kentucky in 1837, and settled on the edge of the bluffs, about a mile south of St. Joseph. He was one of the judges of the first election held in the township.

James Cochran settled at an early day in the southwest part of the township, in the bottom near Contrary Creek.

Frederick Waymire was also an early settler and located near Contrary Creek. He was appointed overseer of district number six, Washington Township, in 1841. He took the contract and built the first court house in the county, at Sparta, and was paid out of moneys arising from the sale of lots in that whilom seat of justice.

Waymire & Gilmore operated a mill in 1840, on Contrary Creek.

James H. Whitehead was a citizen of Washington Township, and, as early as 1840, was an inspector of tobacco in Robidoux's warehouse, at the Blacksnake Hills.

William Pough, a Kentuckian, came from Clinton County in 1837, and made a settlement on the southeast quarter of section 33, township 57, range 35.

Claiborne F. Palmer arrived from Ray County in 1838, and settled at the foot of the bluffs south of St. Joseph. He was in 1840 appointed one of the alloting justices of the township.

A. C. Hyde is one of the old residents. He came from Kentucky in 1840, and located where he now lives, on section 32, township 57, range 35.

Thomas, John and Elisha Sollers were among the earliest pioneers, and settled north of St. Joseph.

James Highly was an old settler.

Stephen Parker made a settlement about two miles northeast of St. Joseph, and Isaac and Michael Miller located on lands adjoining Parker.

James G. Karnes came from Monroe County, West Virginia, in the fall of 1839, and settled north of St. Joseph, on section 34, township 58, range 35. Shortly afterward he moved to the place where his family still reside.

Alexander Fudge, from Covington, Virginia, arrived from Clay County in the spring of 1839, and located on section 34, township 58, range 35, where he lived till his death, in January, 1875.

Sabert Sollers settled in the fall of 1839, on section 27 of the same Congressional township.

Leroy Kaufman, in 1839, settled the place now owned by Wallace Asher.

Benjamin Williams was one of the early settlers north of St. Joseph, as was also Jacob Groshon.

Logan James and Edward Maxwell made settlements in the township in 1837, where they now reside, near the north line of the county. Logan split twenty-five hundred rails in 1838 for the first cow he bought after coming here.

On the One Hundred and Two River, Isaac Waymire, at an early day, owned a mill and bridge, which occupied the present site of Corby's Mill.

John H. Cox was an early settler on the same stream, below the mill.

The McCorkles located between the One Hundred and Two and Platte Rivers, but that vicinity was then sparsely settled.

David Ewing lived near Saxton Station, and was, in 1840, a road overseer.

William Sally and a man named Keaton were early settlers.

Joseph Davis located north of St. Joseph.

George Coughern was one of the allotting justices of the township in 1840.

Michael Bailew and F. B. Kercheval were old settlers.

Michael Rodgers and John C. Mansfield came early.

Simeon Kemper came out in 1839, from Kentucky, but did not bring his family till 1840. He located on section 9, township 57, range 35. Mr. Kemper resides in St. Joseph at the advanced age of 82 years.

Frederick W. Smith, in 1838, settled on section 8, township 59, range 35, where he now lives, his land, as well as that of Kemper, being now within the corporate limits of St. Joseph. Mr. Smith was the first postmaster at St. Joseph after the town was laid out.

Dr. Daniel G. Keedy was the second physician to locate in Buchanan County. He settled in the bottom below the city, west of the round house. Joseph P. Grubb, at one time Judge of the Circuit Court in this district; Col. J. H. R. Cundiff, formerly one of the editors of the Gazette, and S. W. Campbell, at present a banker in Kansas, married daughters of Dr. Keedy.

Dr. Keedy was a prominent and successful physician. His widow is still living.

General Bela M. Hughes, now of Denver, Colorado, settled just north of where Col. James N. Burnes now lives, and just below the fair grounds.

Robert I. Boyd settled just below King Hill, on the bluffs. His widow is still living.

Wm. T. Harris located on section 9, township 57, range 35, just outside the city limits.

Joseph Gladden settled north of St. Joseph, in 1837.

John R. Carter was another old settler, who located near the State Asylum. He is dead.

Colonel Samuel C. Hall located on the northeast quarter of section 8, township 57, range 35, and was the first justice of the peace in St. Joseph.

Richard Gilmore, who is still living, settled near the northeastern limits of St. Joseph, in 1838.

John B. Hundley is an old settler of the township, who resides in St. Joseph.

William P. Richardson, also located at an early day near the city limits. His daughter married General W. P. Hall, of St. Joseph.

Isadore Pouline was an early settler, and clerked for many years for Joseph Robidoux. He sold his claim to W. K. Richardson.

The township contains a considerable German settlement.

Nicholas Ozenberger was the first German settler. He came from Wayne County, Ohio, in 1847, and located where he now lives, in the northeastern part of the township, between the One Hundred and Two River and the Platte.

The singular name of the One Hundred and Two was given to that stream, according to common belief, by the men employed in making the United States survey, from the fact that it is just 102 miles in length.

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

Having spoken of the old settlers somewhat at length, we shall conclude this chapter with an additional list of the names of men who came to the county between 1837 and 1840. This list, of course, will embrace the names of many who have died or moved away, yet if we are not mistaken it will be read and examined with interest by not only the citizens who constitute the present population of the county, but with far more interest by future generations:

Anthony, J. A.	Argyle, A. A.	Anno, William.
Asher, Singleton	Anderson, Joshua.	Allison, H. P.
Allen, Wright.	Agee, James.	Agee, Samuel.
Austin, Thos. H	Briton, John.	Beckett, Benjamin.
Bevens, Walter.	Beauchamp, E. A.	Baker, Morris,
Brown, David.	Brown, Alexander.	Burgess, C. M.
Bonham, Joel.	Bond, John.	Becraft, Wm.
Burns, Jeremiah.	Blankenship, Geo. W.	Beck, James.
Britton, George.	Burgess, Stephen.	Belliew, M. B
Boyd, Robert.	Bohanan, John.	Buford, Thomas.

Brown, Elisha.
Brinton, Thomas.
Brooks, George.
Butler, John.
Castle, Ozro.
Cogdale, Wm.
Chilton, Robert.
Chapman, Wm.
Dunn, James.
Ditimore, George.
Davidson, E. M.
Emory, James M.
Edgar, J. A.
Eanickson, John.
Falkner, James.
Fesher, Henry.
Flannery, Wm.
Gillem, Mitchel.
Gabbert, Jefferson.
Gilmore, Jas. G.
Hardin, Robert.
Holman, Jas. R.
Hall, Joseph.
Harris, Betsey.
Hickman, Thomas
Horton, Thomas.
Hurness, Lewis.
Jenkins, Joseph.
Jeffers, George.
Jones, Harvey.
Kinney, George.
Kessler, Sebastian.
Linville, Byram.
Lewis, Luke.
Madden, Gabriel.
McGuire, A.
Meville, Nicholas.
Modrel, John.
Moss, Henry.
Michael, Michael.
Owens, Nicholas.
Pierce, James C.
Parmer, C. F.
Potter, Abraham.

Barnett, Jesse.
Bonner, John W.
Bragg, Wm.
Cameron, James.
Clarby, Wm. H.
Carpenter, Whipple.
Conner, Phebe.
Coyl, Simeon.
Dixon, James.
Dillon, L. H.
Deppen, Isaac.
Eager John.
Ellison, John.
Elliott, Willis.
Fulks, Henry.
Fulton, James.
Fields, Wm.
Gaver, James.
Gilmore, Robert.
Gibson, Isaac.
Holladay, Joseph.
Hunter, A. J.
Hancock, Richard.
Henderson, Guilford.
Hainlino, Jeremiah,
Hurst, Daniel.
Haines, Isaac.
Jackson, Samuel.
Jones, Edward.
Jones, Ambrose.
Kirk, Peter.
Lilly, David R.
Lower, Henry.
McDaniel, Wm
Morris, John.
Monroe, Wm.
Miller, Harrold.
Marc, Joseph.
Millett, Nimrod.
Norris, John.
Owen, W. M.
Price, B. F.
Powell, Chas.
Pearson, Allen.

Bohart, Jacob.
Bridgman, J. W.
Bell, John.
Cunningham, Christo'er.
Camages, Geo. W.
Clark, Wm. J.
Cleek, Jacob.
Dodge Edwin.
Davis, Mathew.
Davis, John S.
Ellington, John.
Edgar, J.
England, Aaron.
Fuller, Miles.
Fletcher, Charles.
Foster, A. J.
Fielding, Sanford.
Gaston, Zachariah.
Gilliam, E.
Hughart, Joseph.
Harrington, Wm.
Holman, Daniel.
Hill, Samuel.
Hadley, Samuel.
Hays, Hugh.
Hooper, Parker A.
Johnson, Samuel.
Jones, David.
Jacob, Nicholas.
Knapp, Alfred.
Kirkman, Thomas.
Lemon, Mary.
Loveland, Robert.
Mans, Geo. W.
Mulkey, Daniel.
Montray, Gilford.
Magill, Samuel.
Moore, Wm.
McCubbin, John C.
Neubry, Alexander.
O'Neil, Johnson.
Price, Nathan.
Patterson, Green.
Reynolds, Wm. W.

Roy, Lewis E.
Rector, Jas. M.
Reynolds, Hugh.
Smith, Anderson.
Sampson, John.
Shea, Dudley.
Scott, James.
Thompson, James.
Thomas, Wm.
Whisman, John W.
Wallace, Mike.
Williams, Henry.
Wilcox, Edward.
Young, Wm.
Rhover, Upton.
Robinett, Stephen.
Smith, Hiram.
Swaney, Robert.
Singleton, Samuel.
Shultz, Joab.
Sarber, Abraham.
Tucker, Benjamin.
Townsend, John.
Wilson, Aaron.
Webb, Rufus.
Wrinkler, David.
Wade, Wm.
Zumwalt, C. P.
Russell, Andrew.
Ross, John.
Strode, John S.
Snyder, Edwin.
Stanley, Joseph.
Sipes, John.
Taylor, Geo. W.
Tavrance, Lloyd.
Utt, Henry.
Walker, Joseph.
Woods, Alexander.
Wonderline, Joseph.
Willett, Nimrod.

CHAPTER VI.

PIONEER LIFE.

THE PIONEERS' PECULIARITIES—CONVENIENCES AND INCONVENIENCES—THE HISTORICAL LOG CABIN—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—PIONEER CORN-BREAD—HAND MILLS AND HOMINY BLOCKS—GOING TO MILL—TRADING POINTS—BEE-TREES—SHOOTING MATCHES AND QUILTINGS.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hillside,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the ax-stroke loud and clear.
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate beeches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood,
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown their board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children around him,
Having reaped a thousand-fold.

During the decade which comprehends the first ten years of its history, the settlement of Buchanan County was in its earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn chiefly from tradition.

In those days the people took no care to preserve history—they were too busily engaged in making it. Historically speaking, those were the most important years of the county, for it was then the foundation and corner-stones of all the county's history and prosperity were laid. Yet this period was not remarkable for stirring events. It was, however, a time of self reliance and brave persevering toil; of privations

cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably poor, they faced the same hardships and stood generally on an equal footing.

All the experience of the early pioneer of this county goes far to confirm the theory that, after all, happiness is pretty evenly balanced in this world. They had their privations and hardships, but they had also their own peculiar joys. If they were poor they were free from the burden of pride and vanity; free, also, from the anxiety and care that always attend the possession of wealth. Other people's eyes cost them nothing. If they had few neighbors, they were on the best of terms with those they had. Envy, jealousy and strife had not crept in. A common interest and a common sympathy bound them together with the strongest ties. They were a little world to themselves, and the good feeling that prevailed was all the stronger because they were so far removed from the great world of the East.

Among these pioneers there was realized such a community of interest that there existed a community of feeling. There were no castes, except an aristocracy of benevolence, and no nobility, except a nobility of generosity. They were bound together with such a strong bond of sympathy, inspired by the consciousness of common hardship, that they were practically communists.

Neighbors did not even wait for an invitation or request to help one another. Was a settler's cabin burned or blown down? No sooner was the fact known throughout the neighborhood than the settlers assembled to assist the unfortunate one to rebuild his home. They came with as little hesitation, and with as much alacrity as though they were all members of the same family, and bound together by ties of blood. One man's interest was every other man's interest also. Now this general state of feeling among the pioneers was by no means peculiar to this county, although it was strongly illustrated here. It prevailed generally throughout the West during the time of the early settlement. The very nature of things taught the settlers the necessity of dwelling together in this spirit. It was their only protection, They had come far away from the well established reign of law, and entered a new country, where the civil authority was still feeble and totally unable to afford protection and redress grievances. Here the settlers lived some little time before there was an officer of the law in the county. Each man's protection was in the good will and friendship of those about him, and the thing any man might well dread was the ill will of the community. It was more terrible than the law. It was no uncommon thing in the early times for hardened men, who had no fear of jails or penitentiaries, to stand in great fear of the indignation of a pioneer community. Such were some of the characteristics of Buchanan County.

HOUSE AND HOME COMFORTS.

The first buildings in the county were not just like the log cabins that immediately succeeded them. The latter required some help and a good deal of labor to build. The very first buildings constructed were a cross between "hoop cabins" and Indian bark huts. As soon as enough men could be got together for a "cabin raising" then log cabins were in style. Many a pioneer can remember the happiest time of his life as that when he lived in one of these homely but comfortable old cabins.

A window with sash and glass was a rarity, and was an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. They were often made with greased paper put over the window, which admitted a little light, but more often there was nothing whatever over it, or the cracks between the logs, without either chinking or daubing, were the dependence for light and air. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches, and for a friend, or neighbor, or traveler, the string always hung out, for the pioneers of the West were hospitable, and entertained visitors to the best of their ability. It is noticeable with what affection the pioneers speak of their old log cabins. It may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than those homely cabins. The following is a good description of these old landmarks, but few of which now remain :

"These were of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a stick chimney run up. A clapboard door is made, a window is opened by cutting out a hole in the side or end two feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house is then "chinked" and "daubed" with mud. The cabin is now ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture is adjusted, and life on the frontier is begun in earnest.

"The one-legged bedstead, now a piece of furniture of the past, was made by cutting a stick the proper length, boring holes at one end one a half inches in diameter, at right angles, and the same sized holes corresponding with those in the logs of the cabin the length and breadth desired for the bed, in which are inserted poles.

"Upon these poles, clapboards are laid, or lind bark is interwoven consecutively from pole to pole. Upon this primitive structure the bed is laid. The convenience of a cook stove was not thought of, but instead the cooking was done by the faithful housewife in pots, kettles and skillets, on and about the big fire-place, and very frequently over and around, too, the distended pedal extremities of the legal sovereign of the household, while the latter were indulging in the luxuries of a cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated elk hunt up and about the Platte and One Hundred and Two.

These log cabins were really not so bad after all.

The people of to-day, familiarized with "Charter Oak" cooking stoves and ranges, would be ill at home were they compelled to prepare a meal with no other conveniences than those provided in a pioneer cabin. Rude fire-places were built in chimneys composed of mud and sticks, or at best, undressed stone. These fire-places served for heating and cooking purposes; also for ventilation. Around the cheerful blaze of this fire the meal was prepared, and these meals were not so bad after all. As elsewhere remarked, they were not such as would tempt the epicure, but such as afforded the most healthful nourishment for a race of people who were driven to the exposure and hardships which were their lot. We hear of few dyspeptics in those days. Another advantage of these cooking arrangements was that the stove pipe never fell down and the pioneer was spared being subjected to the most trying of ordeals, and one probably more productive of profanity than any other.

Before the country became supplied with mills which were of easy access, and even in some instances afterward, hominy-blocks were used. These exist now only in the memory of the oldest settlers, but as relics of the "long ago," a description of them will not be uninteresting:

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected in the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "butted"—that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were ready to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off, and sawed or cut square. When this was done the block was raised on end and the work of cutting out a hollow in one of the ends was commenced. This was generally done with a common chopping axe. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was judged to be large enough, a fire was built in it and carefully watched till the ragged edges were burned away. When completed, the hominy-block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Than a pestle, or something to crush the corn, was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably sized piece of timber with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated an entire neighborhood and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

In giving the bill of fare above we should have added *meat*, for of this they had plenty. Deer would be seen daily trooping over the prairie in droves of from twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty would be seen grazing together. Elk were also found, and wild turkeys and prairie chickens without number. Bears were not unknown Music of the natural order was not wanting, and every night the pioneers were lulled to rest by the screeching of panthers and the howling of

wolves. When the dogs ventured too far out from the cabins at night, they would be driven back by the wolves chasing them up to the very cabin doors. Trapping wolves became quite a profitable business after the state began to pay a bounty for wolf scalps.

All the streams of water also abounded in fish, and a good supply of these could be procured by the expense of a little time and labor. Those who years ago improved the fishing advantages of the country never tire telling of the dainty meals which the streams afforded. Sometimes large parties would get together, and having been provided with cooking utensils and facilities for camping out, would go off some some distance and spend weeks together. No danger then of being ordered off a man's premises or arrested for trespass. One of the peculiar circumstances that surrounded the early life of the pioneers was a strange loneliness. The solitude seemed almost to oppress them. Months would pass during which they would scarcely see a human face outside their own families.

On occasions of special interest, such as elections, holiday celebrations, or camp-meetings, it was nothing unusual for a few settlers who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting to entertain scores of those who had come from a distance.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their relations. It is true, as a rule, and of universal application, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among the pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes old and rich. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, industrious, and enterprising. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers, and possessed of a diversified fund of useful practical information. As a rule they do not arrive at a conclusion by means of a course of rational reasoning, but, nevertheless, have a queer way of getting at the facts. They hate cowards and shams of every kind, and above all things falsehoods and deception, and cultivate an integrity which seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to a narrow policy of imposture. Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sac and Fox Indians. Many of them yet remain, and although some of them are among the wealthy and most substantial of the people of the county, they have not forgotten their old time hospitality and free and easy ways. In contrasting the present social affairs with pioneer times, one has well said:

"Then, if a house was to be raised, every man 'turned out,' and often the women too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires near the site where the cabin was build-

ing; in other cases it was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one man in the neighborhood killed a beef, a pig or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece.

"We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What one had we all had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade tree he will charge you for it. If you are poor and fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unnoticed and unattended, and probably go to the poor-house; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care would charge the county for making the report."

Of the old settlers, some are still living in the county, in the enjoyment of the fortunes they founded in early times, "having reaped an hundred-fold." Others have passed away, and many of them will not long survive. Several of them have gone to the Far West, and are still playing the part of pioneers. But wherever they may be, and whatever fate may betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men, as a class, and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county and the state. "They builded better than they knew." They were, of course, men of activity and energy, or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. They were almost invariably poor, but the lessons taught them in the early days were of such a character that few of them have remained so. They made their mistakes in business pursuits like other men. Scarcely one of them but allowed golden opportunities, for pecuniary profit at least, to pass by unheeded. What are now some of the choicest farms in Buchanan County were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophecies fulfilled, and others come to naught. Whether they have attained the success they desired their own hearts can tell.

To one looking over the situation then, from the standpoint now, it certainly does not seem very cheering, and yet, from the testimony of some old pioneers, it was a most enjoyable time, and we of the present live in degenerate days.

At that time it certainly would have been much more difficult for those old settlers to understand how it could be possible that thirty-five years hence the citizens at the present age of the county's progress would be complaining of hard times and destitution, and that they themselves, perhaps, would be among that number, than it is now for us to appreciate how they could feel so cheerful and contented with their meagre means and humble lot of hardships and deprivations during those early, pioneer days.

The secret was, doubtless, that they lived within their means, however limited, not coveting more of luxury and comfort than their income would afford, and the natural result was prosperity and contentment, with always room for one more stranger at the fireside, and a cordial welcome to a place at their table for even the most hungry guest.

Humanity with all its ills, is, nevertheless, fortunately characterized with remarkable flexibility, which enables it to accommodate itself to circumstances. After all, the secret of happiness lies in one's ability to accommodate himself to his surroundings.

It is sometimes remarked that there were no places for public entertainment till later years. The fact is there were many such places, in fact every cabin was a place of entertainment, and these hotels were sometimes crowded to their utmost capacity. On such occasions, when bedtime came the first family would take the back part of the cabin and so continue filling up by families until the limit was reached. The young men slept in the wagons outside. In the morning those nearest the door arose first and went outside to dress. Meals were served on the end of a wagon, and consisted of cornbread, buttermilk and fat pork, and occasionally coffee, to take away the morning chill. On Sundays, for a change, they had bread made of wheat "tramped out" on the ground by horses, cleaned with a sheet and pounded by hand. This was the best, the most fastidious, they could obtain, and this only one day in seven. Not a moment of time was lost. It was necessary that they should raise enough sod corn to take them through the coming winter, and also get as much breaking done as possible. They brought with them enough corn to give the horses an occasional feed, in order to keep them able for hard work, but in the main they had to live on prairie grass. The cattle got nothing else than grass.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

An interesting comparison might be drawn between the conveniences which now make the life of a farmer a comparatively easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the first tillers of this soil will be now given.

Let the children of such illustrious sires draw their own comparisons, and may the results of these comparisons silence the voice of complaint which so often is heard in the land.

The only plows they had at first were what they styled "bull plows." The mould-boards were generally of wood, but in some cases they were half wood and half iron. The man who had one of the latter description was looked upon as something of an aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service and they must be awarded the honor of first stir-

ring the soil of Buchanan County as well as that of all the first class counties of this state.

The amount of money which some farmers annually invest in agricultural implements would have kept the pioneer farmer in farming utensils during a whole lifetime. The pioneer farmer invested little money in such things, because he had little money to spare, and then again because the expensive machinery now used would not have been at all adapted to the requirements of pioneer farming. The "bull plow" was probably better adapted to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulky plow have been, and the old-fashioned wheat cradle did better execution than would a modern harvester under like circumstances. The prairies were seldom settled till after the pioneer period, and that portion of the country which was the hardest to put under cultivation, and the most difficult to cultivate after it was improved, first was cultivated; it is well for the country that such was the case, for the present generation, familiarized as it is with farming machinery of such complicated pattern, would scarcely undertake the clearing off of dense forests and cultivating the ground with the kind of implements their fathers used, and which they would have to use for some kinds of work.

MILLS AND TRADING POINTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that some of the early settlers were energetic mill-wrights, who employed all their energy, and what means they possessed, in erecting mills at a few of the many favorable mill-sites which abound in the county, yet going to mill in those days, when there were no roads, no bridges, no ferry-boats, and scarcely any conveniences for traveling, was no small task, where so many rivers and treacherous streams were to be crossed, and such a trip was often attended with great danger to the traveler when these streams were swollen beyond their banks. But even under these circumstances some of the more adventurous and ingenious ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means by which to cross the swollen streams, and succeed in making the trip. At other times, again, all attempts failed them, and they were compelled to remain at home until the waters subsided, and depend on the generosity of their fortunate neighbors.

Some stories are related with regard to the danger, perils and hardships of forced travels to mills, and for provisions, which remind one of forced marches in military campaigns, and when we hear of the heroic and daring conduct of the hardy pioneer in procuring bread for his loved ones, we think that here were heroes more valiant than any of the renowned soldiers of ancient or modern times.

During the first two years, and perhaps not until some time afterward, there was not a public highway established and worked on which

they could travel; and as the settlers were generally far apart, and mills and trading points were at great distances, going from place to place was not only very tedious, but attended sometimes with great danger. Not a railroad had yet entered the state, and there was scarcely a thought in the minds of the people here of such a thing ever reaching the wild West; and, if thought of, people had no conception of what a revolution a railroad and telegraph through the county, would cause in its progress. Then there was less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid this side of the Ohio, while now there are over 100,000 miles of railroad, extending their trunks and branches in every direction over our laud.

Supplies in those days came to this western country entirely by river and wagon transportation. Mail was carried to and fro in the same way, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in, or strangers passing through.

In early days, going to mill was always tedious. For some little time there was no mill for the purpose of grinding corn and wheat nearer than Smith's Fork, in Clay County. In 1838 a mill was erected on Dillon's Creek, ten miles north of St. Joseph. This was the first mill erected in the county outside of Blacksnake Hills. The first run of burrs was put in in 1839. There was no elevator at that time, so after the wheat was ground it was carried to the upper story of the mill and fed by hand through a spout leading to a bolt on the burr floor. People came from far and near, attracted by the reports of the completion of the mill, with their grists, so that for days before it was ready for work, the creek bottom was dotted over with hungry and patient men, waiting until it was ready to do their work, so that they might return with their meal and flour to supply their families and those of their neighbors, thus enduring the hardships of camp life, in those early days, in order that they might be able to secure the simple necessaries of life, devoid of all luxuries.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

The sports and means of recreation were not so numerous and varied among the early settlers as at present, but they were more enjoyable and invigorating than now.

Hunters now a days would be only too glad to be able to find and enjoy their favorable opportunity for hunting and fishing, and even travel many miles, counting it rare pleasure to spend a few weeks on the water courses and wild prairies in hunt and chase and fishing frolics, where not half so good hunting and fishing sport are furnished as was in this vicinity twenty-five and forty years ago. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present time.

Wild animals of almost every species known in the wilds of the west were found in great abundance. The prairies, and woods, and streams, and various bodies of water, were all thickly inhabited before the white man came and for some time afterward. Although the Indians slew many of them, yet the natural law prevailed here as well as elsewhere. "Wild man and wild beast thrive together."

Serpents were to be found in such large numbers, and of such immense size, that some stories told by the early settlers would be incredible were it not for the large array of concurrent testimony which is to be had from the most authentic sources. Deer, turkeys, ducks, geese, squirrels and various other kinds of choice game were plentiful and to be had at the expense of killing only. The fur animals were abundant ; such as the otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon, panther, fox, wolf, wild-cat and bear.

An old resident of the county told us, that in 1843, while he was traveling a distance of six miles, he saw as many as thirty-three deer, in herds of from six to ten.

HUNTING BEE TREES.

Another source of profitable recreation among the old settlers was that of hunting bees. The forests along the water courses were especially prolific of bee-trees. They were found in great numbers on the Platte, One Hundred and Two and Grand Rivers. Many of the early settlers, during the late summer, would go into camp for days at a time, for the purpose of hunting and securing the honey of the wild bees, which was not only extremely rich, and found in great abundance, but always commanded a good price in the home market.

The Indians have ever regarded the honey-bee as the forerunner of the white man, while it is a conceded fact that the quail always follows the footprints of civilization.

The following passage is found in the "Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, in the year 1842, by Captain John C. Fremont," page 69 :

"Here on the summit, where the stillness was absolute ; unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the regions of animated life ; but while we were sitting on the rocks, a solitary bee came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men. We pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier, a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization."

Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," page 178, Vol. 1, says : "The honey-bee appears to have emigrated exclusively from the East, as its march has been observed westward. The bee, among Western

pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population. In fact, the aborigines of the frontier have generally corroborated this statement, for they used to say that they knew the white man was not far behind when the bees appeared among them."

There were other recreations, such as shooting matches and quilting parties, which obtained in those days, and which were enjoyed to the fullest extent. The quilting parties were especially pleasant and agreeable to those who attended. The established rule in those days at these quilting parties was, to pay either one dollar in money or split one hundred rails during the course of the day. The men would generally split the rails and the women would remain in the house and do the quilting. After the day's work was done the night would be passed in dancing.

"All the swains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance resort."

When daylight came the music and the dancing would cease, and the gallant young men would escort the ladies to their respective homes.

CHAPTER VII.

LEGISLATIVE ACT ORGANIZING BUCHANAN AND PLATTE COUNTIES—APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE COUNTY-SEAT—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—FIRST COURT—COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM—GOVERNMENT SURVEYS—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS—BOUNDARIES OF SAME ESTABLISHED—PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST COURT—ELECTION PRECINCTS—ROADS—FERRIES.

In 1837, after the Platte Purchase was made, the territory now included in Buchanan County was by act of the General Assembly, attached to Clinton County, for civil and judicial purposes. That portion of the act referring to Buchanan County is as follows:

"All that portion of territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the southwest corner of Clinton County, thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River, thence up the main channel of the same to where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri intersects the same, thence along said line to the present northwest corner of the state, thence south to the beginning, be and the same is hereby attached to the county of Clinton, for civil and judicial purposes."

The following is the act of the General Assembly of Missouri (1838) under which Platte and Buchanan Counties were organized, and their boundaries defined.

PLATTE AND BUCHANAN.

"An Act to organize the Counties of Platte and Buchanan, to define the boundaries of the same.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. The territory west of Clay and Clinton Counties, included in the following boundaries, shall compose a new county, to be called Platte: Beginning at the southwest corner of Clay County and running north with the western boundary of said counties a sufficient distance, to a corner hereafter to be established by survey; and thence due west to the Missouri River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the beginning, so as to include in said county of Platte, four hundred square miles.

SEC. 2. The territory west of Clinton County, included in the following boundaries, shall compose a new county to be called Buchanan, in honor of the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania: Beginning at the northeast corner of Platte County, as hereinafter established, agreeably to the provisions of this act; and thence north along the Clinton

County or old State line, a sufficient distance, to a corner to be hereafter established by survey; and thence west to the Missouri River; and thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the northwest corner of Platte County, when established as aforesaid; and thence east to the beginning, so as to contain four hundred square miles.

SEC. 3. The Governor is authorized and required to appoint and commission three persons, resident in each of said counties, as justices of the County Court thereof, and one person in each of said counties as sheriff of the same, who, when commissioned, shall have full power and authority to act as such in their respective offices, under the existing laws, until the next general election, in 1840, and until their successors are duly commissioned and qualified.

SEC. 4. Until the permanent seat for justice of said counties be established, the several courts for said counties shall (unless the respective County Courts shall otherwise direct,) be held as follows: for the county of Platte [at] Falls of Platte, and for the county of Buchanan at Richard Hill's.

SEC. 5. The regular terms of the County Courts, in each of the counties aforesaid, shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November, in each year; but the courts may meet at their discretion, after the time of their stated terms, giving due notice thereof.

SEC. 6. The Circuit Courts, in said counties, shall be held as follows: In the county of Platte on the third Monday in April, August and December; and in the county of Buchanan on the second Mondays in April, August and December.

SEC. 7. Said counties shall compose a part of the First Judicial District, and of the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

SEC. 8. The Circuit and County Courts of said counties, or the judge or judges thereof, in vacation, shall have power to appoint their respective clerks, who shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1840, and until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 9. Said counties shall belong to and compose a part of the Twelfth Senatorial District.

SEC. 10. Immediately after the passage of this act the Governor [is] authorized and required to appoint some suitable person as surveyor, to ascertain, survey and establish the boundaries of said counties of Platte and Buchanan, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. Said surveyor shall, within thirty days of his appointment, or as soon thereafter as practicable, after being duly sworn and qualified to execute the duties required by this act, proceed to discharge the same, and make report thereof to the respective County Courts of Platte and Buchanan, and likewise to the Governor of this State.

SEC. 12. Said surveyor shall be allowed the sum of six dollars per day, as compensation in full for his services, including all expenses for chain carrying, marking, &c., &c.; to be paid by the said counties of Platte and Buchanan, in equal proportions, upon the reception of his report as aforesaid.

SEC. 13. The following persons are hereby appointed commissioners to select the seat of justice in said counties: For the county of Platte, Samuel Hadley, of Clay County; Samuel D. Lucas, of Jackson County, and John M. Morehead, for Ray County. For the county of

Buchanan, Peter B. Fulkerson and Armstrong McClintock, of Clinton County, and Leonard Brassfield, of Clay County; and said commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted by an act entitled "An act to provide for organizing counties hereinafter established," approved December, 1836.

SEC. 14. The County Courts of said counties are empowered to supply any vacancy that may occur among the Commissioners hereby appointed; and said Commissioners for the counties of Platte and Buchanan shall meet for the purpose of discharging their duties, at such time and place as the County Courts shall direct.

SEC. 15. The said counties of Platte and Buchanan shall each elect one Representative to the General Assembly of the State of Missouri on the first Monday in August, in the year 1840.

SEC. 16. The County Court for Platte County shall hold the first term of their court on the second Monday in March next, at which time they shall appoint some suitable person as assessor for said county, who shall hold his office until the next general election for county offices, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Approved December 31, 1838.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James L. Minor, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to organize the counties of Platte and Buchanan and define the boundaries of the same," approved December 31, 1839, Peter P. Fulkerson and Armstrong McClintock, of Clinton County, and Leonard Brassfield, of Clay County, were appointed Commissioners to select the seat of justice of the said county of Buchanan.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1839.

JAMES L. MINOR,
Secretary of State.

LEONARD BRASSFIELD, Esq.

(Postage on the above letter was 18¾ cents.)

A copy of the above appointment was sent to each of the three Commissioners, and in pursuance thereof they severally went before one of the Judges of the Buchanan County Court, and subscribed an oath for the performance of their respective duties. The oath taken by Mr. Brassfield, and endorsed upon the order of appointment, is as follows:

"Personally appeared before me, William Harrington, one of the Judges of the Buchanan County Court, the within named Leonard Brassfield, and took an oath to discharge the duties of Commissioner, without favor, partiality or prejudice.

"Given under my hand, this 26th day of May, 1840.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

Territory of Ne-at-a-wah attached to Buchanan in 1839, for military and civil purposes. Repealed in 1845.

The following is the report of the Commissioners:

"We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of Assembly entitled An Act to organize the counties of Platte and Buchanan, and define the boundaries thereof, approved the 31st of December, 1838, after having been first duly sworn, proceeded to view the territory and situation of the same, to take into consideration as well the weight of the population of the said County of Buchanan, as the interest of the same, have selected for their seat of justice the southest quarter of section 21, township 56, range 35.

Nevertheless it is the wish of the Commissioners that if under the provisions of the several acts of Congress, granting to the counties a pre-emption to one quarter section for seats of justice, approved May 26, 1824, and the several acts of Congress granting pre-emptions to actual settlers on public lands, will permit the division of a quarter, we would prefer taking the east half of the southwest quarter of section 21, township 56, range 35, instead of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 56, range 35.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, and affixed our seals, this 28th day of May, 1840.

A. McCLINTOCK,
LEONARD BRASSFIELD,
PETER P. FULKERSON."

On the reverse side of this report is the following:

WHEREAS, It has been the custom of parents to name their children, we have thought proper to call the town by the name of the town of Benton.*

A. McCLINTOCK,
LEONARD BRASSFIELD,
PETER P. FULKERSON.

Endorsed:

Commissioners' report of the location of the seat of justice received at August Term of Buchanan County Court, 1840, and ordered to be filed.

Attest:

WM. FOWLER, *Clerk.*

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY COURT.

The Governor of the state, as authorized by act of the General Assembly, commissioned Samuel Johnson, William Harrington and William Curl, County Court Justices, and appointed Samuel M. Gilmore Sheriff.

Two of the justices (Samuel Johnson and William Harrington, constituting a quorum) met at the house of Richard Hill, on the first Monday in April, 1839, and organized as a court, causing proclamation of the same to be made.

Samuel Johnson, one of its members, was appointed President of the court and William Fowler, clerk. Being thus organized, the court proceeded to the discharge of the public business.

*The County Court named the county seat *Sparta* at August Te m, in 1840.

After granting a license to Edward Dodge, to vend groceries in the county, the question of naming and defining the boundary lines of the townships was then taken up, but before noticing the orders of the court in reference thereto, we deem it proper to give some explanations of the county and township system and government surveys, as so much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

With regard to the origin of dividing individual states into county and township organizations, which, in an important measure, should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to, the state and general government, of which they both form a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says: "The county system originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart, in almost baronial magnificence, on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the state, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by General George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formerly extended over the state by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848.

"Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by those commissioners in each county who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled up with a population of New Eng-

land birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavy populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured.

"The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635.

"The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, 'particular townships have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every township, or a majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.'

"Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy.

"Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a 'general court' or legislature composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders.

"They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout new England, and went westward with the immigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other western states.

Thus we find that the valuable system of county, township and town organizations had been thoroughly tried and proven long before there was need of adopting it in Missouri, or any of the broad region

west of the Misissippi River. But as the new country began to be opened, and as eastern people began to move westward across the mighty river, and form thick settlements along its western bank, the territory and state, and county and township organizations soon followed in quick succession, and those different systems became more or less improved, according as deemed necessary by the experience and judgment and demands of the people, until they have arrived at the present stage of advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature began by organizing counties on the Mississippi River. As each new county was formed it was made to include under legal jurisdiction all the country bordering west of it, and required to grant to the accidental settlers electoral privileges, and an equal share in the county government, with those who properly lived in the geographical limits of the county.

The counties first organized along the eastern borders of the state, were given for a short time jurisdiction over the lands and settlements adjoining each on the west, until these localities became sufficiently settled to support organizations of their own.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

No person can intelligently understand the history of a country without at the same time knowing its geography, and in order that a clear and correct idea of the geography of Buchanan County may be obtained from the language always used in defining different localities and pieces of land, we insert herewith the plan of Government surveys as given in Mr. E. A. Hickman's Property Map of Jackson County, Missouri: Previous to the formation of our present Government, the eastern portion of North America consisted of a number of British colonies, the territory of which was granted in large tracts to British noblemen. By treaty of 1783, these grants were acknowledged as valid by the colonies. After the Revolutionary war, when these colonies were acknowledged "Independent States," all public domain within their boundaries was acknowledged to be the property of the colony within the bounds of which said domain was situated.

Virginia claimed all the northwest territory including what is now known as Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. After a meeting of the Representatives of the various states to form a Union, Virginia ceded the northwest territory to the United States Government. This took place in 1784; then all this northwest territory became Government land. It comprised all south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi River and north and west of the states having definite boundary lines. This territory had been known as New France, and had been ceded by France to England in 1763. In the year 1803,

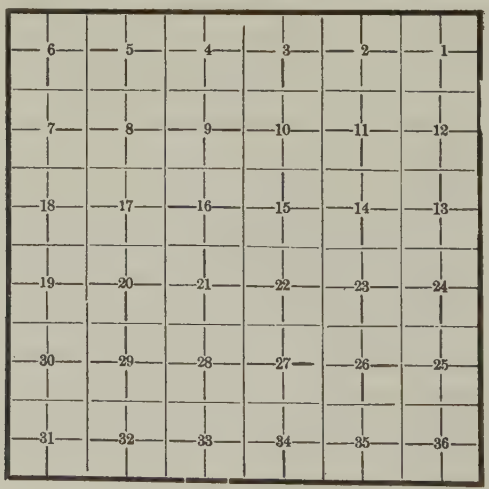
Napoleon Bonaparte sold to the United States all territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Mexico, extending to the Rocky Mountains.

While the public domain was the property of the colonies it was disposed of as follows: Each individual caused the tract he desired to purchase to be surveyed and platted. A copy of the survey was then filed with the Register of Lands, when, by paying into the state or colonial treasury an agreed price, the purchaser received a patent for the land. This method of disposing of public lands made lawsuits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid these difficulties and effect a general measurement of the territories, the United States adopted the present mode, or system, of land surveys, a description of which we give as follows:

In an unsurveyed region a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone to perpetuate the position. Through this point a true north and south line is run, which is called a *Principal Meridian.* This principal meridian may be extended north and south any desired distance. Along this line are placed at distances of one-half mile from each other, posts of wood or stone, or mounds of earth. These posts are said *to establish* the line, and are called section and quarter-section posts. Principal meridians are numbered in the order in which they are established. Through the same initial point from which the principal meridian was surveyed, another line is now run and established by mile and half-mile posts as before, in a true east and west direction. This line is called the *Base Line*, and like the principal meridian, may be extended indefinitely in either direction. These lines form the basis of the survey of the country into townships and ranges. Township lines extend east and west parallel with the base line, at distances of six miles from the base line and from each other, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called townships. Range lines run north and south parallel to the principal meridian, dividing the country into strips six miles wide, which strips are called ranges. Township strips are numbered from the base line and range strips are numbered from the principal meridian. Townships lying north of the base line are "townships north," those on the south are "townships south." The strip lying next the base line is township *one*, the next one to that, township *two*, and so on. The range strips are numbered in the same manner, counting from the principal meridian east or west, as the case may be.

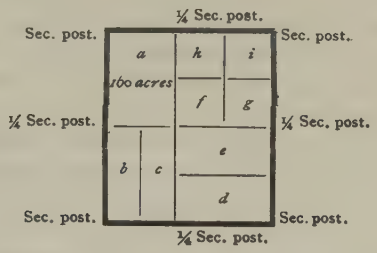
The township and range lines thus divide the county into six-mile squares. Each of these squares is called a Congressional township. All north and south lines north of the equator approach each other as they

extend north, finally meeting at the north pole; therefore north and south lines are not literally parallel. The east and west boundary lines of any range being six miles apart in the latitude of Missouri or Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other 2.9 chains, or 190 feet. If, therefore, the width of the range when started from the base line is made exactly six miles, it would be 2.9 chains too narrow at the distance of thirty miles, or five townships north. To correct the width of ranges and keep them to the proper width, the range lines are not surveyed in a continuous straight line, like the principal meridian, entirely across the state, but only across a limited number of townships, usually five, where the width of the range is *corrected* by beginning a new line on the side of the range most distant from the principal meridian, at such a point as will make the range its correct width. All range lines are corrected in the same manner. The last and west township line on which these corrections are made are called correction lines or standard parallels. The surveys of the State of Missouri were made from the fifth principal meridian, which runs through the state, and its ranges are numbered from it. The State of Kansas is surveyed and numbered from the sixth. Congressional townships are divided into thirty-six square miles, called *sections*, and are known by numbers, according to their position. The following diagram shows the order of numbers and the sections in a Congressional township:



Sections are divided into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, and are described by their position in the section. The full section contains 640 acres, the quarter 160, the eighth 80 and the sixteenth 40. In the fol-

lowing diagram of a section the position designated by *a* is known as the northwest quarter; *i* is the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; *d* would be the south half of the southeast quarter, and would contain 80 acres.



Congressional townships, as we have seen, are six miles squares of land, made by the township and range lines, while civil or municipal townships are civil divisions, made for purposes of government, the one having no reference to the other, though similar in name. On the county map we see both kinds of townships—the congressional usually designated by numbers and in squares; the municipal or civil township by name and in various forms.

By the measuremements thus made by the Government, the courses and distances are defined between any two points. St. Louis is in township 44 north, range 8 east, and Independence is in township 49 north, range 32 west; how far, then, are Kanas City and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is forty townships east—240 miles—and five townships south—thirty miles; the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, the hypothenuse being the required distance.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The "township," as the term is used in common phraseology, in many instances, is widely distinguished from that of "town," though many persons persist in confounding the two. "In the United States, many of the states are divided into townshps of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such township are vested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads and providing for the poor. The township is subordinate to the county." A "town" is simply a collection of houses, either large or small, and opposed to "country."

The most important features connected with this system of township surveys should be thoroughly understood by every intelligent farmer and

business man; still there are some points connected with the understanding of it, which need close and careful attention. The law which established this system required that the north and south lines should correspond exactly with the meridian passing through that point; also, that each township should be six miles square. To do this would be an utter impossibility, since the figure of the earth causes the meridians to converge toward the pole, making the north line of each township shorter than the south line of the same township. To obviate the errors which are, on this account, constantly occurring, correction lines are established. They are parallels bounding a line of townships on the north, when lying north of the principal base; on the south line of townships when lying south of the principal base, from which the surveys, as they are continued, are laid out anew; the range lines again starting at correct distances from the principal meridian. In Michigan these correction lines are repeated at the end of every tenth township, but in Oregon they have been repeated with every fifth township. The instructions to the surveyors have been that each range of townships should be made as much over six miles in width on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same width where it closes on to the next correction line north; and it is further provided that in all cases, where the exterior lines of the townships shall exceed, or shall not extend six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north. In order to throw the excess of deficiencies on the north and on the west sides of the township, it is necessary to survey the section lines from south to north, on a true meridian, leaving the result in the north line of the township to be governed by the convexity of the earth, and the convergency of the meridians.

Navigable rivers, lakes and islands are "meandered" or surveyed by the compass and chain along the banks. "The instruments employed on these surveys, besides the solar compass, are a surveying chain thirty-three feet long, of fifty links, and another of smaller wire, as a standard to be used for correcting the former as often at least as every other day, also eleven tally pins, made of steel, telescope, targets, tape measure and tools for marking the lines upon trees or stones. In surveying through woods, trees intercepted by the line are marked with two chips or notches, one on each side; these are called sight or line trees. Sometimes other trees in the vicinity are blazed on two sides quartering toward the line; but if some distance from the line the two blazes should be near together on the side facing the line. These are found to be permanent marks, not only recognizable for many years, but carrying with them their own age by the rings of growth around the blaze, which may at any subsequent time be cut out and counted as years; and the same are recognized in

courts of law as evidence of the date of the survey. They cannot be obliterated by cutting down the trees or otherwise, without leaving evidence of the act. Corners are marked upon trees if found at the right spots, or else upon posts set in the ground, and sometimes a monument of stones is used for a township corner, and a single stone for section corner; mounds of earth are made where there are no stones nor timber. At the corners the four adjacent sections are designated by distinct marks cut into a tree, one in each section. These trees, facing the corner, are plainly marked with the letters B. T. (bearing tree) cut into the wood. Notches cut upon the corner posts or trees indicate the number of miles to the outlines of the township, or if on the boundaries of the township, to the township corners."

Recurring now to the County Court, we shall here insert, from its "Order Book" the following extracts, defining the boundaries of the different townships:

"Ordered by the court, that Platte Township shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the old State boundary line, where Castile Creek crosses the same; thence due west to the Platte River, so as to include all the territory lying south of that line, between the old State boundary and Platte River, down to the north line of Platte County."

At a subsequent term, May 7th, 1839, the County Court extended the boundary lines of Platte Township as follows:

"Ordered by the court, that the north boundary line of Platte Township be extended north one mile; thence due west to Platte River; thence down Platte River to the county line."

"Tremont Township shall be bounded on the south by Platte Township; east by the old State boundary; north by the Third Fork of Platte River, and west by Platte River."

"Marion Township shall be bounded on the south by the Third Fork of Platte; west by the Hundred and Two; east by the old State boundary, and north by the north line of the state."

On Tuesday, April 2nd, 1839, the court convened, pursuant to adjournment, and continued the laying out of townships, beginning with Bloomington:

"The court further orders that Bloomington Township shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Contrary Creek; thence up said creek to Benjamin Sampson's, so as to include said Sampson; thence south to the Platte County line; thence west with the said line to the Missouri River; thence up the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

"Ordered by the court, that Crawford Township be bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by Jefferson Township; west by Bloomington Township; south by the north boundary of Platte County, and east by Bee Creek, as far north as Dodge's mill; thence by a line running

due north from Dodge's mill, until it strikes the north boundary of Jefferson Township."

"Ordered by the court, that Washington Township be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning in the main channel of the Missouri River, at the northwest corner of Buchanan County proper; thence east with said line to the main channel of Creek One Hundred and Two; thence with the meanders of said creek to the mouth thereof; thence down Platte River in the main channel thereof, to the mouth of the Third Fork of said Platte River; thence westwardly to Dr. Hubble's; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River: thence up said river to the beginning."

There were established by the County Court, at their first term, four other townships, bearing respectively the names of Lewis, Noble, Jefferson and Nodaway. Atchison Township was formed two years after.

These, however, have no distinctive existence now. The county was originally divided into nine large townships, called Platte, Marion, Lewis, Jefferson, Nodaway, Bloomington, Washington, Crawford and Noble.

Following up the varied history of the townships, we find on the 7th day of June, 1842, Buchanan County was divided into eight municipal townships, to be called and designated by the names of Bloomington, Crawford, Platte, Tremont, Marion, Washington, Wayne and Centre, and were bounded and described as follows:

Bloomington Township to embrace Congressional township 55, in range 36, and the territory west to the Missouri River.

Crawford Township to embrace Congressional township 55, in range 35.

Platte Township to embrace Congressional township 55, in range 34, and the territory east to the old State boundary.

Tremont Township to embrace Congressional township 56, in range 34, and the territory east to the old State boundary.

Marion Township to embrace Congressional township 57, in range 34, and the territory east to the old State boundary.

Washington Township to embrace Congressional township 57, in range 35, and the territory west to the Missouri River.

Wayne Township to embrace Congressional township 56, in range 36

Centre Township to embrace Congressional township 56, in range 35

Agency Township was formed in 1876, and is bounded as follows All that portion of Congressional township 56, range 34, west of Platte River, beginning at Platte River, on township line between 56 and 57; thence west to the northwest corner of section 6, township 56, range 34; thence south to the southwest corner of section 31, township 56, range

34; thence east to Platte River, including all that part of said township that was at the time attached to Washington and Centre Townships.

Rush Township was formed in August, 1842, and embraces all that portion of Bloomington Township west of the range line, dividing ranges 36 and 37, and south of the township line dividing townships 55 and 56 to the Missouri River.

In August, 1842, the boundary lines of Crawford Township were extended east to the range line dividing towns thirty-four and thirty-five, said range line being made the dividing line between Crawford and Jackson Townships.

On the 27th of June, 1842, the court changed the boundaries of Marion and Washington Townships, by attaching all of Marion Township west of One Hundred and Two and Platte Rivers, to Washington Township, and locating the line dividing said townships on the west bank of the Platte River, where the township line, dividing towns fifty-six and fifty-seven intersects the same; thence up Platte River to the mouth of the One Hundred and Two; thence up the One Hundred and Two to the line dividing the counties of Buchanan and Andrew, and attaching all the territory north of Washington Township and south of the county line dividing the counties of Buchanan and Andrew, and attaching also, all the territory north of Marion Township and south of the county line to Marion Township.

PLACES FOR HOLDING FIRST ELECTIONS.

"Ordered by the court that an election be held in the several townships in this county, for the election of two Justices of the Peace for each township, and one Constable; the election to be held on Saturday, the 27th day of this month, and at the following places, to wit: In Platte Township, at the house of John Henry, and that John Henry, James B. Glenn, and Richard Chaney, Sr., be appointed judges thereof."

"In Tremont Township, at Donnell's store, and that George Jeffers, John S. Johnson, and John Benton be appointed judges thereof.

"In the Township of Marion, at the house of Benjamin Cornelius, and that Benjamin Cornelius, James Watters and Anderson B. Gregory be appointed judges thereof.

"In Bloomington Township, at the town of Bloomington, and that David May, Abraham Womach and James L. Mulkey, be appointed judges thereof.

"In Crawford Township, at West Point, and that Nathan T. Frakes, George W. Taylor and Henry Hensby be appointed judges thereof.

"In Noble Township, at the house of Pleasant Yates, and that Benjamin McCrary, Elisha Smith and Millford Gilmore be appointed judges thereof.

"In Lewis Township, at the house of William Stephenson, and that Thomas Crowley, William Thorp and Isaac Massa be appointed judges thereof.

In Nodaway Township, at Elliott's store, and that James Officer, Robert Elliott and Francis Wrightman be appointed judges thereof.

"In Jefferson Township at Jamestown, and that George S. Nelson, Theophilis McGruder and John Shannon be appointed judges thereof."

They recommended also that a poll be opened in the townships for one County Court Justice, Richard Roberts, Esq., having either resigned or refused to act.

William W. Reynolds was appointed County Assessor; his term of office to expire at the end of the year 1839.

ROADS.

On the 7th of May, 1839, the County Court at its second term, held at the house of Joseph Robidoux, at Blacksnake Hills, began the work of laying out roads. Many applications upon the part of the citizens residing in different portions of the county, had in the meantime (since the adjournment), been filed with the clerk, praying an order for the establishment of roads. These were taken up by the court and acted upon as follows:

"On application of Frederick Waymire, the court appoints Richard Hill, William Cogdil and Claybourne F. Parmer to view, mark and locate a road from S. H. Bell and F. Waymire's mill site, on Contrary Creek, thence the nearest and best way to Pennick's store or West Point, who shall make report at the next term of this court."

"On application of Frederick Waymire, the court appoints H. W. Hanson, Samuel C. Hall and John H. Whitehead, to view, mark and locate a road from S. H. Bell and F. Waymire's mill site, on Contrary Creek; thence the nearest and best way to Robidoux's, on the Missouri River, and that they make report at the next term of this court."

"On application of James Gilmore, the court appoints Robert Irvin, Robert Gilmore and James Davis to view, mark and locate a road from Joseph Jenkin's, at the line of Clinton County, crossing Platte at Gilmore and Dixon's Mill, thence the nearest and best route to Robidoux's on the Missouri, and make report at the next term of this court."

"On application of James Gilmore, the court appoints William Poe, Jarvis McCorkle and George Jeffers, to view, mark and locate from Joel Burnam's, at the Clinton County line, to Gilmore and Dixon's Mill, thence intersecting a road about to be established, leading from Jenkin's to Robidoux's, and make report at the next term of this court."

"On application of Robert Elliott, the court appoints William Clemens, Joel Estes and Ezekiel W. Smith to view, mark and locate a

road from Gilmore's mill, on Platte River, to the rapids of Nodaway, by way of Elliott's store, and make report to this court at the next term."

These were the first roads made by authority of law in the county of Buchanan.

FERRIES.

Whoever will take the trouble of examining the map of Buchanan County will see that the country is traversed by a number of large streams, which even at this day cannot be crossed during a greater portion of the year without the medium of bridges or some other appliance. The difficulty of crossing the streams was even greater in earlier days than now, as it is a fact that there were at that time more freshets, and a higher stage of water in the streams than now. While the Indians were occupying the territory now embraced in the limits of the county, one or two persons were permitted by government to locate within the county and operate a ferry; especially was this the case at Agency Ford.

At a later day, however, after the county was organized, these ferries were under the direct control of the County Court, who, in consideration of an annual fee, licensed certain persons to operate them. The County Court, moreover, upon issuing said license, prescribed the rate of toll to be charged, and in other respects looked after their management.

Public policy dictated that the supervision of the ferries should be rigid, for by their mismanagement commerce and travel would be materially interfered with, and in some cases entirely interrupted.

The first person regularly licensed as a ferryman was Julius C. Robidoux, who was authorized to maintain a ferry across the Missouri River at Blacksnake Hills, on the 7th day of May, 1839.

The record is as follows: "Ordered by the Court, that Julius C. Robidoux be licensed to keep a ferry on the Missouri River, in the county of Buchanan, at Robidoux's Landing, for the term of one year from this date, and that he pay a tax therefor the sum of four dollars for state purposes, and four dollars for county purposes, and fix the rates of ferriage as follows:

For each four-wheeled carriage drawn by four horses, oxen or other animals	$1.50
For each two-horse carriage drawn by two horses, or oxen or other animals	1.00
For each one-horse carriage drawn by one horse, mule or ass	50
For each man and horse, or mule	25
For each footman	12½
For each led horse, mule or ass	12½
For each head of cattle	10
For each head of hogs or sheep	3

During the following December, John Ellington was licensed to keep a ferry. The following was the order of the Court: Ordered that John

Ellington be licensed to keep a ferry on the Nodaway River, at the Potawattamie crossing, for the term of one year from this date, and that he pay a tax therefor of two dollars and fifty cents for state purposes, and the same amount for county purposes, and that he be allowed to charge the following rates of ferriage, to wit:

Loaded wagon and team	$1.00
Empty do	50
Two-horse wagon and team	75
Empty do	37½
Man and horse	12½
Footman	6¼
Single horse	6¼
Cattle per head	5
Sheep or hogs per head	3

There were other ferries licensed in various parts of the county which were of great service to the settlers and emigrants passing through, and at the same time they were a source of some little revenue to the county, and repaid the owners of them liberal rewards for the labor of operating them and the capital invested.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FIRST RECORDS.

The original real estate records are still in existence. The book in which they are recorded contains 478 pages, and although its leaves have become yellowed and soiled by time, it is in a good state of preservation. Here are found, promiscuously recorded, mortgages, bills of sale, chattel mortgages, powers of attorney, indentures of apprenticeship, warranty deeds, etc. The character of the penmanship and the orthography are generally good. Bills of sale, mortgages and deeds, were in early times usually drawn up by justices of the peace, who, while they were men of good judgment, of unimpeachable integrity, were frequently unlearned and unlettered, as nearly all the early records testify, yet the early records of Buchanan County are generally an exception to this rule. The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that the early officials of the newly organized counties in this western country, were hardy backwoodsmen, whose continual struggle for a livelihood precluded the possibility of devoting any time to self culture.

In reproducing some of these first records it is not with a view to ridicule those brave, busy pioneers of justice, but to satisfy a curiosity to behold what is novel and ancient.

The first record is that of the order of the appointment of Circuit Court and County Court Clerks, which is as follows:

"To all who shall see these presents—Greeting:

"Know ye that reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of Edwin Toole, I do hereby appoint him Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Buchanan in the State of Missouri, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining until the general election in the year 1840; and until his successor is elected and qualified.

"Given under my hand as Judge of the fifth Judicial Circuit, in the State of Missouri, the 16th day of February, 1839.

AUSTIN A. KING.

State of Missouri, sct.:

I, Edwin Toole, do hereby swear that I will support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Missouri, and that I will faith-

fully discharge the duties of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Buchanan County, during my continuance in office.

EDWIN TOOLE.

The above oath of office taken and subscribed before me, the undersigned, this first day of March, 1839.

AUSTIN A. KING,
Judge, etc.

The above commission was filed 8th of March, 1839.

EDWIN TOOLE,
Recorder.

To all who shall see these presents greeting:

Know ye that reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of William Fowler, we, Samuel Johnson and William Harrington, Justices of the County Court of Buchanan County and State of Missouri, do hereby appoint him, the said William Fowler, clerk of the County Court of Buchanan, in the aforesaid state, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law. And to have and to hold said office, with all the power, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, until the general election in the year 1840, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Given under our hands as Justices of the County Court of Buchanan County, in the State of Missouri, the 1st day of April, 1839.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN, }

I, William Fowler, do hereby swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Clerk of the County Court of Buchanan County during my continuance in office.

WILLIAM FOWLER.

The above oath of office taken and subscribed in open court this 1st April, 1839.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
WILLIAM HARRINGTON,

The above filed for record 1st April, 1839.

EDWIN TOOLE, *Recorder.*

The above mentioned were the first clerks of the Circuit and County Courts of Buchanan County, and in obedience to the custom of that day, were appointed by the judges of said courts.

S. M. Gillmore was the first appointed sheriff of the county, and Peter H. Burnett, afterward Governor of California, first prosecuting attorney.

At the general election, held on the first Monday in August, 1840, William Fowler received 979 votes for the office of Circuit Clerk. There being no other person voted for, he was declared duly elected to the office of Circuit Clerk for the term of six years.

At the same election Samuel M. Gilmore was elected sheriff to serve two years.

The following is the bond filed by the latter officer:

Know all men by these presents:

That we, Samuel M. Gilmore as principal, and James Gilmore and Frederick Waymire as security, acknowledge ourselves to owe and be indebted to the State of Missouri, in the sum of seven thousand dollars, well and truly to be paid, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns firmly by these presents.

Witness our hands and seals this 25th day of August, 1840.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound Samuel M. Gilmore shall faithfully perform all the duties of sheriff of Buchanan County, in the State of Missouri aforesaid, according to law, for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and pay over all moneys that may come into his hands, by virtue of his office, to those entitled, and all things faithfully do and perform, touching the duties of the office of sheriff aforesaid, then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed and sealed this day and date above written.

SAMUEL M. GILMORE. [SEAL.]
JAMES GILMORE. [SEAL.]
F. WAYMIRE. [SEAL.]

Witness: EDWIN TOOLE.

I, Edwin Toole, Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the County of of Buchanan, and State of Missouri, do certify that I approve the penalty and security of the within bond.

This 25th day of August, A. D. 1840.

EDWIN TOOLE, *Clerk.*

NOTE.—In the body of the above bond the following words are interlined, to wit: for the term of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. And in the approval of the clerk a part of the second line is erased, and the words "of Buchanan and" visibly written.

The above bond was delivered for record August 24, 1840.

WILLIAM FOWLER, *Recorder.*

The first record after the appointment of Edwin Toole as Circuit Clerk and the appointment of William Fowler, Clerk of the County Court, is the following:

MORTGAGE.

This indenture, made the 14th March, 1839, between Joseph Wages and Zachariah Moreland, both of the County of Buchanan and State of Missouri. Whereas, the said Zachariah Moreland has this day stayed two judgments, one for two months and one for four months, for said Joseph Wages, which said judgments were lately obtained by J. & J. Long, before E. Toole, J. P., for the sum of $77.19 cts; and the said Joseph Wages, being desirous to secure and save the said Moreland against all responsibility in a certain recognizance in which said More-

land bound himself in relation to said judgments, Therefore, this indenture witnesseth that the said Joseph Wages, as well for and in consideration of securing the said Moreland from the payment of the said judgments aforesaid, as the sum of one dollar to him, the said Wages, in hand paid, by the said Zachariah Moreland, at and before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, and sold, released and confirmed unto the said Zachariah Moreland, one bay horse, two milch cows, seven head of sheep, to have and to hold the above mentioned property, to him the said Zachariah Moreland and his assigns, forever. Provided always, nevertheless, that if the said Joseph Wages shall and truly pay said judgments above mentioned, or cause them to be paid, then this deed of mortgage shall cease, determine and become absolutely null and void, anything herein contracted, to the contrary notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and date above written.

his
JOSEPH ✕ WAGES. [SEAL.]
mark.

Teste: EDWIN TOOLE.

The above filed for record 5th April, 1839.

EDWIN TOOLE, *Recorder.*

DEED OF GIFT.

Know all men by these presents:

That I, Lewis Gresham of the County of Buchanan and State of Missouri, in consideration of the natural love and affection which I have and bear unto my two beloved daughters, Margaret and Louisa Perlina, and also for divers other good causes, and considerations in the said Lewis Gresham hereunto moving, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, and confirm unto the said Margaret and Louisa Perlina, all and singular, a certain negro girl slave, named Elizabeth, between fourteen and fifteen years of age. Also three cows and calves;; fifteen head of sheep, twenty head of hogs, and one bed and furniture, to have, hold and enjoy all and singular, the said negro girl slave, and the said goods, chattels, and personal estate, aforesaid, unto the said Margaret and Louisa Perlina, their executors administrators, and assigns forever.

And I, the said Lewis Gresham, all and singular, the said negro girl slave, and the said goods and chattels, personal estate and other the premises to the said Margaret and Louisa Perlina, their executors, administrators and assigns, against the said Lewis Gresham, my executors and administrators, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents, of all and singular, which said negro girl slave, with the aforesaid goods, chattels, personal estate, and other the premises, I, the said Lewis Gresham, have put the said Margaret and Louisa Perlina in full possession, by delivering to them the said negro girl, named Elizabeth, as a slave forever, at the time of sealing and delivering of these presents, in the name of the whole premises hereby granted.

In witness whereof, I, the said Lewis Gresham, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

LEWIS GRESHAM. [SEAL.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of William Fowler.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss:
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN, }

Be it remembered, that on this 25th day of June, A. D. 1839, Lewis Gresham, the grantor named in the foregoing deed of gift, personally appeared before me, the undersigned Clerk of the County Court, within and for the county aforesaid, and acknowledging the signing and sealing of the same to be his act and deed, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Clerk.

The next instrument recorded is a will, the first will on record, which is as follows:

I, William Monroe, of the County of Buchanan, and State of Missouri, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, in manner and following, that is to say:

First—It is my will that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be fully paid.

Second—It is my will and I do hereby give to my eldest son, Thomas Monroe, the sum of four hundred dollars, and to his heirs and assigns forever, to be paid to him or to his heirs and assigns by my executor on the 1st day of May next, as his full, complete and entire portion of my estate forever.

Third—I give to my second son, Daniel Monroe, the sum of four hundred dollars, and to his heirs and assigns forever, to be paid to him or to his heirs and assigns by my executor on the first day of May next, as his full, complete and entire portion of my estate forever.

Fourth—I give to my oldest daughter, Eleanor Douglass, the sum of two hundred dollars, and to her heirs and assigns forever, to be paid to her or her heirs by my executor on the 1st day of May next, as her complete and entire portion of my estate forever.

Fifth—I give to my second daughter, Susan Burris, the sum of four hundred dollars, and to her heirs and assigns forever, to be paid to her or to her heirs and assigns by my executor on the 1st day of May next, as her complete and entire portion of my estate forever.

Sixth—I give to my third daughter, Frances Reynolds, the note I hold against her husband (Reuben R. Reynolds), for the amount of seventy-seven dollars and thirty-six cents, principal and interest, up to this date. Said note was due August the 1st, 1838, and is dated and bears ten per cent. interest from the above date August 1st, 1838, to have and to hold to her heirs and assigns forever as and for her complete and entire portion of my estate forever.

Seventh—I give to the heirs of my fourth daughter, Elizabeth Kuaur, the sum of four hundred dollars, to be paid to them or to their lawful guardian, by my executor on the 1st day of May next, as their complete and entire portion of my estate forever.

Eighth—I give to my fifth daughter, Nancy Thorp, the sum of four hundred dollars, and to her heirs and assigns forever, to be paid to her or to her heirs by my executor on the 1st of May next, as her completè and entire portion of my estate forever.

Ninth—I give, devise and bequeath to my third son, Samuel Monroe, my two servant boys, namely, Sam and John, to have and to hold to his heirs and assigns forever. Also I give to the said Samuel Monroe, the farm on which I now live, situate in the attached part of Buchanan County, and State of Missouri, and known as the northwest quarter of section No. 10, township No. 57, range No. 35, to have and to hold the said farm, together with all the appurtenance thereunto belonging (either as a pre-emption right, or as certified and patented to me from Government), to his heirs and assigns forever.

Tenth—I give to my fourth son, Peter Monroe, my two servants, namely Emma and Mary Ann, to have and to hold, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

Eleventh—After the above distribution is fully made, it is my will and I do hereby devise and bequeath the entire balance of my estate, either personal or real, to my two sons, Samuel Monroe and Peter Monroe, to their entire use and equal enjoyment, and to their heirs and assigns forever.

Twelfth—And, lastly, I hereby constitute and appoint my said son Samuel Monroe to be the executor to this my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all former wills by me made, and ratifying and confirming this, and no other to be my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-first day of July, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and forty.

WILLIAM MONROE. [SEAL.]

Signed, published and delared by the above named William Monroe as and for his last will and testament in presence of us who, at his request, have signed as witnesses to the same.

C. M. JOHNSON,
JOHN W. SAMUEL.

The above will was filed for record October 3, 1840.

Witness: WILLIAM FOWLER, Recorder.

Cupid, the God of Love, whose universal sway over the hearts and affections of mankind has been commensurate with the history of our race, early manifested his presence among the pioneers of Buchanan County, as will be seen from the following verbatim copies of a few of the earlier marriages:

Feb. 14, 1839. United James Nichols and Francis Smith in bonds of matrimony.

March 12, 1839. United David Grant and America Gilliam in bonds of matrimony.

March 19, 1839. United Solomon Shelton and Judith Nichols in the bonds of matrimony.

March 21. United Henry and Vienna Halman in the bonds of matrimony.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN. }

I do hereby certify that the bonds of matrimony between Noel Henderson and Caroline Arnold, both of the county and state aforesaid, were solemnized by me on the 17th of January, 1839.

A licensed minister of the Gospel.

VINCENT SNELLING.

COMMONWEALTH OF MISSOURI, } ss.
BUCHANAN COUNTY, }

I do hereby certify that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1839, I united together in the rites of matrimony, as husband and wife, Mr. Abel Herrington and Miss Rebecca C. Gilmore.

Given under my hand this 15th day of April, A. D. 1839.

ABRAHAM MILICE,
Ordained Minister of the Gospel.

COMMONWEALTH OF MO., } ss.
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN, }

I do hereby certify that on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1839, I united together in the rites of matrimony, as husband and wife, Mr. Page Stanley and Miss Catharine Williams.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, A. D. 1839.

JESSE F. WIXON,
Ordained Minister of the Gospel.

I hereby certify that I solemnized the bonds of matrimony, on the 31st day of March, 1839, between Samuel Walkup and Louisa Roundtree, all of Buchanan County, State of Missouri.

Given under my hand, April 13, 1839.

SINGLETON ASHER, O. M.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
BUCHANAN COUNTY, }

I do hereby certify that on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1839, I joined together, by the rites of matrimony, Mr. Ransom H. Trusty and Miss Mary Ann Muzinzo.

Given under my hand this 1st day of June, 1839.

JESSE F. WIXON, O. M.

April 7, 1839.

This day solemnized a marriage between Jesse Blivens and Rosa Toner, both of the County of Buchanan, and State of Missouri.

JOHN MARTIN, J. P.

BUCHANAN COUNTY, MO.:

I, Mathias Cline, do certify, that the bonds of matrimony between Daniel Vestil and Mary Jane Snelling were solemnized by me, both then

of the County of Platte, thought to be, but since the survey, of the county of Buchanan, on the 7th of March, 1839.

MATHIAS CLINE, *Justice of the Peace.*

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN. }

This is to certify, that on the 15th day of May, 1839, in the presence of Henry Noland and Joel Parker, I did join together in matrimony, William Kitcher and Angeline Yates, both of Buchanan County.

Given under my hand, this 22nd day of May, 1839.

THOMAS B. RUBLE, O. M. G.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN. }

I, Zachariah Linville, a preacher of the Gospel, do certify, that on the 21st day of August, 1839, I united in marriage, John Allison to Dicy Trapp, both of lawful age.

Given under my hand, this 17th of November, 1839.

ZACHARIAH LINVILLE.

TO THE CLERK OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, MO.:

This is to certify, that on the 17th Nov., 1839, in the presence of John Riggin and others, I joined together in wedlock, Mr. John W. Woods and Miss Joanna Stokes, both of Buchanan County, Mo.

Given under my hand, this 27th Nov. 1839.

T. B. RUBLE,
Ordained Minister of the Gospel in M. E. church.

The marriages above mentioned occurred forty-two years ago. The contracting parties, if still living, would be more than three-score years of age.

In those primitive days, among the early settlers, marriages, we are persuaded, were the result of love. There was not only a union of hands but a union of hearts. The pioneer maiden made the faithful wife, and the sturdy backwoodsman the fond and trusted husband.

During 1839, there were recorded forty-one marriages, and in 1880 there were four hundred and three.

CHAPTER IX.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

FIRST COURT HOUSE—FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM COUNTY COURT RECORDS—EARLY PAPERS ON FILE—CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET—FIRST CASES—BILLS OF INDICTMENT CHANCERY COURT DOCKET.

Notwithstanding the fact, that a large number, probably a majority of the people in every county, have very little practical experience in the courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court, unless it be on compulsion as witnesses or jurors; yet, as the one great conservator of peace, and as the final abiter in case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution of the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding court, is a matter of interest to the average reader.

Not only so, but in many counties the court house was the first, and usually the only public building in the county.

The first court houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories that the present never can know.

Their uses were general, rather than special, and so constantly were they in use, day and night when the court was in session, and when it was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious and social purposes, that the doors of the old court houses like the gates of gospel grace, stood open night and day, and the small amount invested in those old hewn-logs, and rough benches, returned a much better rate of interest on the investment, than do those stately piles of brick or granite which have taken their places.

The memorable court house of early times was a house adapted to a variety of purposes, and had a career of great usefulness.

School was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its substantial walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for weary travelers, and indeed its doors always swung on easy hinges.

On the fourth day of January, 1841, the County Court of Buchanan County (Stephen Jones being at the time President of said court) made an order relative to the building of a court house at Sparta.

The court had held its sessions at Richard Hill's, near Rock House Prairie, and at the house of Joseph Robidoux, since April, 1839. The

accommodations of these places were meagre, and the expense to the county had been considerable. The following is the order of the court in reference thereto:

"Ordered by the court, that a building be erected on the lot No. 1, in block No. 17, in the town of Sparta, to be used as a court house and clerk's office, until other and more suitable public buildings can be provided, of the following description, to wit: to consist of two rooms, one eighteen feet by twenty; the other eighteen feet by sixteen, with a partition wall between; the wall to be fifteen feet high, nine feet between the first and second floors. The walls to be of logs, hewn to the thickness of six inches, and to face twelve inches; two good substantial floors, the joints and sleepers not to exceed two feet apart; the floors to be of inch and a quarter oak or ash. Plank well seasoned and laid square joints. A good and substantial roof of eighteen-inch shingles, and sheeting to be of good quality. Two twelve-light windows in each room below, glass ten by twelve, and a six-light window in each gable, and glass the same size; a batten door in each of the lower rooms and a partition door of the same kind, all to be made of durable timber. The cracks to be pointed with lime mortar; the building to be underpinned with rock, eight inches above the level of the ground. The large room to be completed by the third Monday in March next, and the other by the third Monday in July next. The whole to be done in a good and workmanlike manner. And it is further ordered that John Sampson be appointed to superintend the erection of said building."

The contractor of this rude structure was Guilford Moultray, who obligated himself, in accordance with the order of the court, to finish the building in July following. The plan of the building was furnished by George W. Nixon and William Fowler, who received therefor the sum of ten dollars. It was a large house, the largest perhaps in the county, when it was built. In it were located the several county offices, and there met that august assemblage known as the Circuit Court, where the vocal, and not unfrequently muscular, pioneer attorneys had full scope for the employment of their varied powers, both physical and intellectual. The old Sparta bar was one of which the attorneys of Buchanan County may well be proud. They were, indeed, without a single exception, able men; men who not only stood at the head of their profession in after years, but many of them attained honorable positions in the State and National Legislatures.

If the old settlers are to be believed, the old log court house at Sparta often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than enlivens the pulpits of the present time. Many of the earliest ministers have officiated within its walls, and if those old walls could speak, they would doubtless tell many a strange tale of pioneer religion that is now lost forever.

To that old court house, ministers came of different faiths, but all eager to expound the simple truths of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty and the primrose way of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who sang the songs of Zion, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby more strongly than ever by the strains of homely eloquence.

With Monday morning the old building changed in character, and men went thither seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an even hand. Those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice, and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed.

Children came here to school, and sat at the foot of teachers who knew little more than themselves; but, however humble the teacher's acquirements he was hailed as a wise man and a benefactor, and his lessons were heeded with attention. The old people of the settlement went there to discuss their own affairs, and learn from visiting attorneys the news from the great world, so far away to the southward and eastward.

In addition to the orderly assemblies which formally gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred. It was a sort of a forum whither all classes of people went for the purpose of loafing and gossiping, and telling and hearing some new thing.

As a general thing, the first court house, after having served the purpose of its erection, and having served that purpose well, was torn down and conveyed to the rear of some remote lot, and thereafter was made to serve the purpose of an obscure cow stable on some dark alley. The old court house at Sparta, however, after having accomplished its mission, was used for a much higher and nobler purpose, having been converted into a granary—a receptacle for that which ultimately sustains the physical wants of both man and beast.

There is little of the poetic and romantic in the make-up of Western society, and the old court house, after the removal of the county-seat, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe. It was then looked upon as only the aggregation of so many oak or hickory logs, and the practical eye of the modern citizen could see nothing in it but the aforesaid logs, and in his estimate of its value nothing but calculation relative to the number of bushels of wheat or corn which these reconstructed logs would contain, were the only conditions bearing on those estimates.

In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore follows that nothing was retained as a useless relic which could

be turned to some utility; but it is a shame that the people of modern times have such little reverence for the relics of former days. After these houses ceased to be available for business purposes they should have been preserved, to have at least witnessed the semi-centennial of the country's history. It is sad that in their hurry to grow rich, so few have care even for the work of their own hands. How many of the early settlers have preserved their first habitations? The sight of that humble cabin would be a source of much consolation in old age, as it reminded the owner of the trials and triumphs of other times, and its presence would go far toward reconciling the coming generation with their lot when comparing its lowly appearance with the modern residence, whose extensive apartments are beginning to be too unpretentious for the enterprising sport of the irrepressible "Young Americans."

Further extracts from the "Order Book" of the County Court:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3d, 1839.

Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present as on yesterday.

Samuel M. Gilmore, Collector, makes the following settlement with the court:

Dr. to tax collected on merchants' license for state purposes	$10.00
Ad valorem	2.50
To tax on grocers' license for state purposes	27.50
Ad valorem	2.77½
To tax on auction license for state purposes	10.00
To tax on ferry, do	4.00
	$56.77½.
To tax on merchants for county purposes	$10.00
To tax on grocers, " "	25.00
To tax on auctioneers, " "	5.00
To tax on ferry, " "	4.00
	$44.00

"The court orders that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Buchanan County for the year 1839, the sum of one fourth of one per cent., upon the assessed value of all property made taxable by law for state purposes, shall be levied, and a tax on all licenses made taxable by law for state purposes, equal to the state tax on the same.

From the proceedings of the February term of 1840, we make the following extract:

"Matthew M. Hughes, who was appointed by the Governor Surveyor, to ascertain, survey and establish the boundaries of the counties of Platte and Buchanan, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to organize the counties of Platte and Buchanan, and to define the boundaries of the same, approved December 31st, 1838," comes now

into court and makes his report, together with a plot or map of the county of Buchanan, which report is as follows, to wit:

"To the Hon. County Court of Buchanan County, State of Missouri: I received from his Excellency, Lilburn W. Boggs, Governor of the State of Missouri, a commission, authorizing me to define and establish the boundaries of Platte and Buchanan Counties, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of said state, approved December 31, 1838, by which said acts I am required to report to your honorable body the boundaries of your county as established by me. I commenced on the northwest corner of Platte County, in the centre of the main channel of the Missouri River, and ran up the same, with its various meanders, forty-two miles and fifty-two chains, which constitutes the western boundary of your county; thence I run a due east course, marking each fore and aft tree with a blaze and two chops, and trees on each side in the way pointing to the line of fourteen miles and twenty-seven chains to a stake in the old State line, or the line of Clinton County, which constitutes your northern boundary; then south twenty miles and fifty-two chains along said line to the northeast corner of Platte County, which constitutes your eastern boundary; thence west along the line of Platte County twenty-seven miles and forty chains to the beginning, which constitutes your southern boundary, containg four hundred square miles. I have also furnished you with a plot or map, representing Buchanan County. All of which is submitted and reported to your honorable body. Jan. 8, 1840.

MATTHEW M. HUGHES."

The county of Buchanan paid Mr. Hughes for his services in surveying the county the sum of ninety-four dollars.

The first license authorizing the sale of intoxicating drinks to a dram-shop keeper was issued by the County Court at its May term in 1841, the order for the same being as follows:

"Ordered by the Court, that Barr & Custer be licensed to keep a dram-shop in the town of Sparta, for six months, ending the seventh day of December, 1841, and that they pay a tax therefor of fifteen dollars for state purposes, and the same amount for county purposes."

EARLY PAPERS ON FILE.

Among the early papers on file in the County Clerk's office, we find the following:

The Hon. The County Court of Buchanan County at their October Session, 1840.

Your petitioner, the undersigned, would present to your Honors, that he is by the act of an overruling Providence, rendered unable to make a living by his own exertions; the rheumatism by long continuance, having distorted his limbs, and deprived him of their ordinary use.

He therefore prays your Honorable body, to take his case under consideration, and make such provision for him, in his afflictions as the circumstances of his case require.*

his
HENRY ✕ FULKS.
mark.

Witness:
GEORGE WEAVER.

"The Honorable the County Court of Buchanan County we the undersigned citizens of *Atchis* township beg leave to represent to your Honorable body the *emprapriety* of attaching said township to the township of washington as we *ar neber* able to hold an *elections* there*forre* will *eber* pray.

G. W. Taylor,	Prior Singleton,
William Bell,	thomas Walker,
William Chestnut,	Christian Emnick,
Benjamin Essmon,	James D. Nonss,
George Shanks,	Thomas Deroviss,
William Rector,	Thomas madox,
Enoch Devorss,	John M. Dyer,
Joseph H. Thomas,	Solomon Dills,
Arnot Groomes,	Henson Devoss."
Simon Davis,	

I hereby certify that the within account was allowed at the July term of the Buchanan Court, and ordered to be certified to Buchanan County Court for payment, which is certified August 7th, 1840.

EDWIN TOOLE,
Clerk.

The County of Buchanan, Dr.,
To Joseph Robidoux.

To the use of a room for the accommodation of the County Court of said County for two days, at and during their May session, 1839, at two dollars per day	$4.00
Do. do. during the July session of said Court, for three days at two dollars per day	6.00
Do. do. during the August session of said Court, for two days, at two dollars per day	4.00
Do. do. during the October session, for two days	4.00
Do. do. at and during the November session, one day	2.00
For furnishing said Court with a room and fuel for two days, at three dollars per day	6.00
Total	$30.00

Dec. 11, 1839.

One among the most ancient orders of the County Court, and one that will be read with some degree of curiosity by the present inhabitants, is the following:

* Mr. Fulks was allowed $15 for three months

Ex-parte:

On this day, Stephen Groves, a free negro man, about thirty-one years of age; about five feet seven inches high; of a light black color; a common laborer, applies to this court for a license to reside within this State, and having produced a certificate of citizenship from the State of Indiana, and having also produced satisfactory evidence of his good character and behavior, and entered into bond with security to the acceptance of the Court, as required by the statute in such cases made and provided, it is is ordered by the court here, that the said Stephen Groves be and he is hereby licensed to reside within the State, as long as he shall be of good behavior, and no longer.

CIRCUIT COURT DOCKET.

CIRCUIT COURT, JULY TERM, 1839.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN }

Be it remembered, at a Circuit Court, begun and held at the house of Joseph Robidoux, at the Blacksnake Hills, in the county of Buchanan, and within the Fifth Judicial Circuit, in the State of Missouri, it being the place designated for holding court in said county, on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1839, it being the third Monday in said month, before the Hon. Austin A. King, Judge of said Circuit, commissioned and assigned to hold the said court in said county. Samuel M. Gilmore, high sheriff in and for said county, returned into open court, a State writ of venire facias, issued from the court, and to him directed, for a grand jury, executed on Reuben R. Reynolds, John Henry, William Bledsoe, Elijah Martin, Abil Evans, George S. Nelson, Ezekiel W. Smith, Job McNamara, Daniel Ferrell, Hugh Copeland, Hiram Rodgers, Jesse R. Barnett, Ezra Rose, Lloyd Beall, Hugh Glenn, John Martin, and James Curl—all of whom appeared being good and lawful men of said county.

Reuben R. Reynolds was then appointed foreman, who, together with his fellow jurors, was duly sworn, as a grand inquest for the State of Missouri, and for the body of the county of Buchanan, and after receiving their charge from the court, retired to consider of their presentations.

This grand jury cost the county of Buchanan fifty-six dollars and seventy cents, as is shown by the following:

Reuben R. Reynolds, foreman,	2	days	distance from ct h,	18	miles .. $3.80
John Henry	do			20	do .. 4.00
William Bledsoe	do			12	do .. 3.20
Elijah Martin	do			18	do .. 3.80
Abil Evans	do			18	do .. 3.80
George T. Nelson	do			10	do .. 3.00
Ezekiel W. Smith	do			12	do .. 3.20
Job McNamara	do			3	do .. 2.30
Hugh Copeland	do			12	do .. 3.20
Daniel Ferrel	do			12	do .. 3.20
Hiram Rogers	do			15	do .. 3.50

Jesse B. Barnett	2 days	12 miles	$3.20
Ezra Rose	do	20 do	4.00
Lloyd Beall	do	10 do	3.00
Hugh Glenn	do	10 do	3.00
James Curl	do	15 do	3.50
John Martin	do	10 do	3.00
			$56.70

FIRST CASES.

The first case on the docket was:

Andrew S. Hughes vs. Ishmael Davis. } Petition in Debt.

And now at this day comes the said plaintiff, and moves the court for leave to dismiss this cause. It is therefore ordered that the same be and is hereby dismissed, and also that the said defendant recover his cost by him in this behalf expended, and that he have execution therefor.

George Smith vs. W. W. Gitt. } Appeal.

The defendant files his motion to dismiss this case, and the motion is overruled. Therefore it is ordered that this cause be continued until next term of court.

Henry Fisher vs. Larkin Thompson and Moses Thompson. } Assault and Battery.

And now at this day comes the plaintiff, and moves the court for leave to dismiss his cause. It is therefore ordered that the same be and is hereby dismissed, and also that the said defendants recover their costs by them, in this behalf expended, and that they have execution therefor.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.

Grand jury returned into court the following bills of indictment all endorsed "true bills" and signed by Reuben R. Reynolds their foreman, to wit: The State of Missouri vs. Theophilus Magruder, for betting at a game of chance by means of a pack of cards; same vs. James Herring for same offense; same vs. Peter P. Fulkerson; same vs. Washington W. Gitt; same vs. Samuel Moss; same vs. William Yates; same vs. Elijah Bunton; same vs. Thomas Simpson; same vs. James Duncan; same vs. Emsley Rose; same vs. Elijah Smith, Jr.; same vs. James Wood; same vs. James Peebly; same vs. Elisha Gladden; same vs. Sampson L. Stansberry; same vs. Sabert Sollars; same vs. Samuel Hall; same vs. William Harvey; same vs. John H. Whitehead; same vs. Jesse Roberts; same vs. Elijah Gladden; same vs. Andrew Smith; same vs. Reuben Gage; all for betting. Same vs. George Tracy and Henry Spates, for

selling as grocers without license; same vs. George Tracy and Henry Spates, for keeping gaming house; same vs. John Snyder, for keeping gambling device; same vs. Francis Robidoux, for selling goods without a license; same vs. Sampson L. Stanberry, for keeping gaming house; and there being no other business for the grand jury they are discharged. And it is ordered that said grand jurors be allowed the sum of one dollar per diem allowance, for attendance, and also five cents per mile for necessary travel to and from court, and that their said accounts be certified to the County Court of Buchanan County.

Extracts from the first docket of the Chancery Court, July term 1841:

The State of Missouri, Buchanan County to wit: At a Circuit Court begun and held, at this court house, in and for the county aforesaid, on the first Monday in July 1841, before the honorable David R. Atchison, Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit, in the State of Missouri. Among others, were the following proceedings to wit:

Delila Vaughn
vs. } Petition For Divorce.
James Vaughn.

This day appeared, the said complainant by her solicitor, and the said defendant, though solemnly called, came not, but makes default, and it appearing to the court, that said complainant, is a person of good conduct, and that she is the innocent and injured person, as a party to this suit; and it further appearing to the court, that said defendant has offered such indignities to the person of said complainant, as renders her condition as his wife intolerable, and that she has suffered from him such cruel treatment as to endanger her life, it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court now here, that said Delila Vaughn be divorced from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted, with her said husband, James Vaughn, unless the said defendant shall appear at the next term of this court, and show cause, why this decree should not be made final.

Ordered that court adjourn until court in course.

DAVID R. ATCHISON.

CHAPTER X.

SECOND COURT HOUSE, ORDERED TO BE BUILT AT SPARTA—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS TO BE APPROPRIATED THEREFOR—AGITATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT—VOTE UPON THE QUESTION—COUNTY SEAT FINALLY CHANGED—COMMISSIONER HINKSTON'S REPORT.

The court house and jail erected at Sparta were designed merely as temporary structures, and after having subserved the interests of the county until there had been a large increase both in the revenue and population of the same, the County Court on the 9th of November, 1842, made the following order in reference to a more permanent building:

"It is ordered by the Court, that a court house be built in the town of Sparta, the seat of justice of Buchanan County, at such place and within such time as shall hereafter be designated by this Court, and the sum of six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of said building, to be paid out of the fund arising from the sale of lots in the said town of Sparta, and for want of a sufficient amount of that fund to pay the same, the balance to be paid out of any money in the county treasury of said county not otherwise appropriated."

This court house, for which the county had made such a liberal allowance, was never erected, for about this time began the agitation of the question of changing the location of the county-seat. Sparta was destined to have a successful rival in the new town which was then struggling into existence at Blacksnake Hills, and this rivalry manifested itself in a spirited manner for several succeeding years.

COUNTY-SEAT QUESTION.

Soon after the laying out of St. Joseph in 1843, the first pronounced effort was made to move the county-seat from Sparta to St. Joseph.

The latter, although not in the center of the county, was the center of the trading interests, and most of the transactions which became subjects of judicial investigation were connected in some way generally with its citizens. During the year 1843, a petition was presented to the County Court, signed by more than three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of the county, asking for the removal of the county-seat. In accordance with the prayer of that petition, three commissioners, viz.: Winslow Turner James Hull and James Kuykendall, were appointed by the Justices of the County Court to select a site for the county-seat, and on the 4th of July, 1843, made their report, which is as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN. }

To the Honorable David R. Atchison, Judge of the Circuit Court of said county:

The undersigned, on the 21st day of February, 1843, having been appointed commissioners by the worshipful justices of the County Court of said county to select a site whereon to locate the seat of justice of said county, and having received a certificate thereof, together with a notice of the time and place appointed by said justices, for the assembling of said commissioners, in due form of law, would ask leave to submit the following report of their proceedings:

The undersigned, deem it not amiss, to inform the court that on the 20th day of February, in the year aforesaid, a petition was presented to the County Court of said county, praying a removal of the seat of justice thereof, to a designated place, that is to say, in the language of the petition, "on the southwest quarter of section No. 8, of township No. 57, in range No. 35, the same being on the Missouri River at the Blacksnake Hills." The said petition, as appears from the record of the County Court of said county, was subscribed by nine hundred and fifty-six taxable inhabitants of said county, as ascertained by the tax list made and returned last preceding the presenting of the said petition, being ninety-eight over and above three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of said county, the whole number of taxable inhabitants of said county, as appears from the said record, being fourteen hundred and thirty.

The number and respectability of the petitioners induced the undersigned to discharge the duties devolving upon them, under their commission with the strictest attention to the interest of the county, and the wishes of the petitioners. A part of the commissioners, after having taken an oath before Samuel C. Hall, a justice of the peace of said county, for the faithful performance of their duty, as commissioners, assembled at the Blacksnake Hills on the 3d day of April, 1843, and adjourned from time to time until the 24th day of April, 1843, and then proceeded to examine and select the most suitable place in said county, within the limit prescribed by law, whereon to erect the public buildings.

After an examination made with the strictest attention to the interest of the county, and the wishes of the petitioners, as above mentioned, the undersigned would respectfully report, that they have selected the southwest quarter of section No. 8, of township No. 57, in range No. 35, the same being on the Missouri River, at the Blacksnake Hills, as the most suitable place, in said county, within the limits prescribed by law, under their commission, whereon to erect the public buildings.

The undersigned will not pretend to say, how far they have been influenced, in the selection they have made, by the designation of the petitioners. They will, however, take occasion to remark, that the united judgment of nine hundred and fifty-six taxable inhabitants of the county, could not be dismissed without consideration.

But aside from the fact the place selected is the same as designated by the petitioners, the undersigned have no hesitation in saying that they are unanimous in the opinion that the place selected is far the most suitable in the limit prescribed to them whereon to erect the public buildings. The reasons for their opinion are too numerous to mention, and were they few it would perhaps be out of the way to express them here.

The undersigned deem it proper to state to the court that the quarter section of land selected, is public land of the United States, and, consequently, the only evidence of title they can offer to the court is a reference to an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act granting to the counties or parishes of each State or Territory of the United States, in which the public lands are situated, the right of pre-emption to quarter sections of land for seats of justice, within the same," approved May 26th, 1824, and also a reference to the fact that the quarter section has been selected in the manner above mentioned, as a seat of justice, prior to the sale of the adjoining lands in said county. The undersigned deem it also proper to state to the court that a pre-emption right is claimed upon the quarter section selected by one Joseph Robidoux, and from the best information they can obtain, he has probably complied with the requirements of the pre-emption law.

It is not the province of the undersigned to decide whether the selection made by them is a sufficient fixing of the seat of justice in said county, as will give the county a pre-emption right under the act of Congress above referred to. Nor is it their province to decide whether a county pre-emption can be located upon the pre-emption of an individual. The decision of these questions devolve upon the court, to which, with the foregoing report, they are respectfully submitted.

WINSLOW TURNER,
JAMES HULL,
JAMES KUYKENDALL. } Commissioners.

Endorsed. Filed July 4, 1843.

WM. TOOLE,
Clerk.

Following this report of the commissioners is the order of the Buchanan County Court, appointing a day for an election to be held, to determine upon the selection as made by the commissioners. The order is as follows:

THE STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN. }

In the Buchanan County Court, July 4, 1843.

On this day the report of a quorum of the commissioners appointed at the February term, 1843, of this court, to select a site on which to locate the seat of justice of Buchanan County, having been certified to the County Court by the Circuit Court, at the last session thereof, it is thereupon ordered that an election be held, on the 5th day of August next, in each township in this county, at the same places in said townships at which general elections are held for civil officers, to determine upon the selection made by said commissioners, that is to say upon the southwest quarter of section No. 8 of township No. 57, in range No. 35, the same being on the Missouri River at the Blacksnake Hills.

A true copy of the order.

Attest: WILLIAM FOWLER, *Clerk.*

On the reverse side of the order, the sheriff, G. W. Taylor, made his return of the posting up of notices in the different townships as

required by the order. At the election that followed a majority voted for the removal of the county seat to Blacksnake Hills, but the measure failed because the claim of the county to the quarter section on which St. Joseph stood, and on which the location of the county seat was made, was not sustained by the court.

In the fall of 1844 a majority of all the voters in the county petitioned the Legislature on the subject, and that body passed an act in March 1845, under which succeeding elections were held for the removal of the county seat. That act is as follows:

AN ACT

To authorize the people of Buchanan County to remove their Seat of Justice.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That Henry B. Mays, of the County of Platte, William Hurton, of the County of Clinton, and Joseph B. Nichol, of the County of Andrew, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to select, at or near the town of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan, a site for the permanent seat of justice for Buchanan County; should vacancies occur among said commissioners, the County Court of Buchanan County shall fill the same by appointing some competent disinterested person or persons, non-residents of Buchanan County. It shall be the duty of each commissioner, before entering upon his duties, to take an oath or make affidavit before some judge or justice of the peace of Buchanan County, that he will faithfully discharge the duties of such commissioner.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to assemble in the town of Saint Joseph on the first Monday of April next; or if they should fail to assemble on that day, then as soon thereafter as practicable, and they may hold an adjourned meeting.

SEC. 3. Any two of said commissioners shall be competent to do business.

SEC. 4. Said commissioners shall receive such donation in land, money, or subscriptions as shall be tendered to them, and when a suitable site for public buildings shall have been tendered them, and they shall have obtained all the money and subscriptions practicable, without unreasonable delay they shall report, the title papers together with the subscription papers, to the Judge of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, whether said Circuit Court be in session or not, and such Judge shall examine the same, and if he approve the validity thereof, he shall certify his decision thereon to the County Court of Buchanan County. But if he disapprove their validity he shall return the same to the commissioners with his reasons for their invalidity, whose duty it shall be to correct the error, or to proceed anew as at first, and to make another report to the Judge, whose duty it shall be to examine and certify as before, and so proceed till the title shall be approved.

SEC. 5. When the Judge shall certify his approval of the title papers to the County Court, it shall be the duty of the County Court without delay, to fix on some day not more than sixty nor less than forty days

distant, for an election by the people between the present site and the site proposed by the commissioners for the seat of justice.

SEC. 6. The sheriff of Buchanan County shall cause notice to be set up in three of the most public places in each township in the county at least thirty days before the day appointed for the election, describing the site selected, the quantity of land donated, and the amount of money subscribed, and notifying the inhabitants of the time, place and import of the election, and make return thereof to the County Court, at least ten days before said election, for which said County Court shall pay to said sheriff, out of the county treasury, such compensation, as they shall deem right and reasonable, and if the sheriff fail to perform the duty enjoined by this section, he shall be fined fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

SEC. 7. If the election be contested, the same shall be tried by the County Court and determined without unnecessary delay, and if adjudged illegal, the County Court shall cause a second election to be held in like manner as the first election, giving like notice, and if necessary, a third and fourth election till one shall be adjudged legal.

SEC. 8. All free white males, taxable inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years, resident of the county at the time of the election, shall be elligible to vote, and the election shall be held at the same places and in a manner similar to elections for civil officers.

SEC. 9. If a majority of all the legal votes of the county, as in the next preceding section specified, be given for Sparta, the title and subscription papers shall be of no effect, the former shall be returned to the persons executing the same, and the latter destroyed, and no further proceedings shall be had under this act. Should there not be a majority for either place, the County Court shall cause a second and third election, if necessary to be held, until there shall be a majority for one place or the other; but should there be a majority for the proposed site, the same shall be the permanent seat of justice for Buchanan County, and the title to the real estate donated and the subscriptions and money shall vest in said county, and such proceedings not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be had both in reference to Sparta and the holders of lots therein, and in reference to the new seat of justice, as in the case of the removal of the seat of justice as required by "An act provided for the removal of seats of justice," approved February 6th, 1835, provided that should lots be relinquished to the county in Sparta, as in said last mentioned act specified, the county shall refund the money originally paid, with ten per cent. interest, in case it should not have lots to sell at the new seat of justice.

SEC. 10. If the Commissioners cannot procure lands to the amount of fifty acres, on which to locate the seat of justice, they are hereby authorized to locate on any less quantity.

SEC. 11. The County Court shall allow to the Commissioners reasonable compensation for their services out of the county treasury.

This act to take effect from and after its passage.

C. F. JACKSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES YOUNG,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 24, 1845. JOHN C. EDWARDS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
CITY OF JEFFERSON.

I, James L. Minor, Secretary of State, of the State of Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the original bill, on file in this office, of "An Act to authorize the people of Buchanan County to remove their seat of justice," approved March 24, 1845.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this 25th day of March, A. D., 1845.

JAMES L. MINOR,
Secretary of State.

The commissioners, Henry B. Mayo, William B. Huston and Joseph B. Nichol, appointed by the Legislature under the above act, met in St. Joseph, on the 24th of May, 1845, for the transaction of business. They selected block 48 as the site for the county buildings. This block was donated to the county by Joseph Robidoux, for that purpose. Mr Robidoux also donated ten lots; F. W. Smith, one block; John Patee, three acres of land; Elias F. Wells, two lots; Samuel C. Hall, twenty acres of land. Besides this the citizens of St. Joseph subscribed about $1,000 in money. The commissioners made their report to the Circuit Judge, and the County Court ordered the election to take place on the 24th of December, 1845, in order that the people of the county might vote upon the question as to the removal of the county seat.

The act of the Legislature which we have given in full above, provided that the owners of lots in Sparta should be refunded their purchase money, with ten per cent. interest, if there were no lots for sale at the new seat of justice, if, however, there were lots for sale at the new seat of justice, then a credit for the amount of the purchase money in buying these lots should be given. By the operation of law, in case of the removal of the county seat, the county's liability to the lot holders in Sparta would be $2,185.00. All the lots that had been sold in Sparta up to that date amounted to $6,054.00. A number of lots had been forfeited by the purchasers, these of course were not to be paid for by the county. The forfeited lots had been sold for $1,461.00, which amount being subtracted from the entire sale, left $4,593.00. On these lots, before forfeiture, the purchasers paid $965.00 which was a clear gain to the county; this amount being also deducted from the whole amount, left $3,628.00. There remained at that time an unpaid amount on lots sold of $1,443.00, which was also to be deducted, leaving as a demand against the county $2,185.00.

The land which had been donated, it was thought, would pay two or three times the amount of the claim against the county.

In case of the removal of the seat of justice, the lot owners in Sparta would be entitled to buy to the amount of the purchase money paid, and the remainder of the property would belong to the county, and sold for the erection of the public buildings.

The election was held on the 24th of December, as advertised by order of the County Court, and in casting up the result it was ascertained that 541 votes had been polled for Sparta, and 1,037 for St. Joseph.

The people however, were destined to meet with another disappointment. After the returns were made to the County Court, that body decided that a decision of the question had not been made, the court holding that it required a majority of all the free white male inhabitants taxable, over the age of twenty-one years, to determine the question and that they did not think there was such a majority for St. Joseph. The County Court accordingly ordered another election, to take place on the 28th of February, 1846. In the meantime, the people who were favorable to Sparta, and those favorable to St. Joseph as the county seat worked like heroes for their respective towns. An address was published by the citizens of St. Joseph to the people of Buchanan County, setting forth the advantages to be derived from having the county seat at St. Joseph. This was answered by an address from the citizens of Sparta, claiming superior advantages from having the county seat to remain where it had already been located.

On the 28th of February, 1846, the final election was held, and the St. Joseph Gazette in speaking of that matter says :

"We are happy to be able this week to record the fact, that the county seat question has been settled. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the claims of St. Joseph were triumphantly vindicated on Saturday last, by the PEOPLE of the county. The vote stood 1164 for St. Joseph and 455 for Sparta, which shows an increase for the former and a decrease for the latter since the last election. The County Court, who had cognizance of the returns, on Tuesday decided that the vote for St. Joseph was sufficient; which fiat fixed the seat of justice amongst us, and determined things to be arranged as the people have always wished.

After having attained the end for which we have so long been striving; after having triumphed upon the purest principles, with every possible difficulty in the way; after having accomplished all by exertions which the best motives prompted, we are in the midst of exultation, of joy and of pride; willing to forgive and forget all the harsh conduct with which we have met. We are willing to regard this matter as *past;* we are willing to admit that our opposers were honest in their views, though in some cases, it is extremely difficult to do so, and we hope they will admit the same as to us.

This removal will give fresh impetus to our already flourishing town; it will concentrate the business of the county; increase the demand, and enlarge the market, for produce; furnish employment for the mechanic, and render the transaction of every kind of business convenient. We congratulate the friends of St. Joseph upon our success; we congratulate the people of the county upon the attainment of their

object, and we hope to see the public buildings erected without unnecessary delay; to see the county business transacted at the county seat, and to see no more impediments thrown in the way of the acknowledged wish of the people of Buchanan County."

Below we give the official vote of the county on the removal of the county seat:

	Sparta.	*St. Joseph.*
Centre	157	24
Bloomington	71	143
Platte	56	19
Crawford	71	1
Tremont	28	53
Washington	9	733
Rush	3	76
Jackson	59	2
Atchison	..	
Marion	..	86
Wayne	1	27
	455	1,164
Majority for St. Joseph		709

Thus ended a struggle which had lasted for nearly three years—a struggle the results of which were fraught with great interest to the town of St. Joseph.

It will be seen by the following account, that the item alone of calculating the interest to the lot owners in the town of Sparta, after the removal of the county-seat, cost considerable. The account is presented by Commissioner Hinkston:

Buchanan County—Dr.

To Harlow Hinkston, Com., September 3, 1846.

To calculating interest to lot holders in Sparta	$12.00
To acknowledging 24 deeds in Sparta, 25 cents each	6.00
To acknowledging 3 deeds at Clerk's office	1.50
To attending sale one day	2.00
To stationery	25
	$21.75

Commissioner Hinkston presented also an account of the sale of lots in St. Joseph, after the removal of the county-seat, as follows:

To the Honorable body, the County Court of Buchanan County, Missouri:

The undersigned, Commissioner of the seat of justice of Buchanan County, makes the following report relative to the sales of lots in the

town of St. Joseph, the county-seat of the county aforesaid, to wit: on the 18th of May, 1846:

To amount of sale—total	$1,370.50
One-fourth of amount due in six months from day of sale	342.62½
One-half of the balance due in twelve months, being	513.93¾
The remaining half due in eighteen months, being	513.93¾

Of which I have taken bonds for their respective payments.

HARLOW HINKSTON,
Commissioner.

CHAPTER XI.

MEXICAN WAR—OREGON EXPEDITION.

THE INTEREST TAKEN BY BUCHANAN COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR—COMPANIES ORGANIZED—GENERAL JAMES W. DENVER—CAPTAIN JESSE B. MORAN—DONIPHAN'S EXPEDITION—OREGON BATTALION—OFFICERS—SERVICE AND RETURN.

Having reached a period in the history of Buchanan County,—1846, the date of the breaking out of the Mexican war, we cannot refrain from making a brief reference to the part the county took in that eventful and memorable struggle.

The county being then almost upon the very borders of civilization, the news concerning events happening at a remote distance from it, was carried by stage routes, post-riders, and steamboats, and of course the people of the county did not hear of the war with Mexico until after the occurrence of two or three sanguinary battles, between that nation and the United States, and even after hearing of the declaration of war, upon the part of Mexico, they were not inclined to give it full credence, as will be seen by the following from the St. Joseph Gazette of May, 1846:

"WAR WITH MEXICO.

"We learn from a gentleman from Independence, that news was received in that place of a declaration of war, against the United States by Mexico. The news appears a little improbable, but from the conduct of Mexico lately, we would not be surprised if such were the case."

On the 22d of May following, the vague rumors of war had been confirmed, and the same paper in its issue of that date, said:

"In our paper, this week, will be found all the war news that we have received, which we publish to the exclusion of other matter, deeming that at this particular crisis, nothing so much interests our readers as the situation of our army on the Rio Grande, and the feeling with which the announcement of actual hostilities has been received in various parts of the Union. We are now looking with painful anxiety for later intelligence from the seat of war; we say *painful*, for notwithstanding the great confidence we have in the bravery and patriotism of our army, both officer and soldier, the fact cannot be disguised by the most earnest desire for the contrary, that Point Isabel, and General Taylor's

camp were, at latest advices, in a precarious situation. We do hope, however, that long ere this time, the battle has been fought and won by our army—it must, it cannot but be so.

"That Mexicans can come into our country, upon our soil, and either hold in duress, or vanquish our army, we cannot, we will not believe. We hope our next intelligence will be that General Taylor has driven back the invading foe, and that ere long we shall hear of our army on the other side of the Rio Grande, bearing itself as is becoming in the present emergency. Doubtless a military expedition will soon be ordered against New Mexico and California, and our Government will not fail to take possession of these countries immediately.

"The request has been made, and the order will soon be issued, for the formation of volunteer companies in Missouri for the service. We think that Buchanan is entitled to two or three companies, and we hope to see our citizens move in this matter. The companies will be one hundred strong and select their own officers."

During the month of May, Governor Edwards of Missouri called for volunteers to join the "Army of the West," in an expedition to Santa Fe, under command of General Stephen W. Kearney.

Soon the war-spirit had infused itself into every nook and corner of the Union, and the people of Buchanan County became so thoroughly embued with this spirit, that a company was at once organized for service.

On the 29th of May, 1846, there was a battalion muster in St. Joseph. After the exercises were over, the commanding officer, Brig. General Jesse B. Thompson, made a call for volunteers for the contemplated Santa Fe expedition under General Kearney. Between fifty and sixty brave men stepped forward and enrolled themselves, to fight the battles of their country. These men immediately elected officers, and dispatched a messenger to the Governor, requesting to be received for this expedition.

We regret, owing to the meagre information we have that we are unable to furnish the names of the officers and the names of the men forming this company.

During the month of June following, General James W. Denver came to St. Joseph, (having notified the people, through the Gazette, of the time when he would arrive,) for the purpose also of raising a company for the Santa Fe expedition.

This he did on the day of his coming, and soon afterward, took up the line of march from Fort Leavenworth, the place of rendezvous, for Mexico by the way of New Orleans. His regiment was taken from the counties composing the "Platte Purchase." The first company organized in the county, repaired also to Fort Leavenworth, and was placed under the command of Capt. Jesse B. Moran, whose company accompanied that gallant officer, Gen. A. W. Doniphan, to New Mexico, participating

in all the engagements of the campaign, beginning with the fight at Brazito and closing with the battle at the pass of Sacramento. At the battle of Sacramento, Colonel Doniphan, with his volunteers numbering 924 men and six pieces of artillery, met and fought 4,000 Mexicans under General Heredia, who was posted with ten pieces of artillery. The Mexicans were defeated with a loss of 300 killed and 40 prisoners, and all their artillery and baggage taken. The American loss was one killed and eight wounded.

The New York Post of July, 1847, in comparing Colonel Doniphan's expedition with that made by Xenophon in olden times, says:

"The Greeks were lead from near Babylon, through Armina to the Black Sea, thence to Crysopolis, three thousand four hundred and sixty-five English miles. It was accomplished in fifteen months, and a large part of it through a mountainous and an unknown hostile country, the Greeks losing everything except their lives and arms.

Doniphan and the Missourians traveled over six thousand miles in twelve months, neither receiving supplies nor money, but living exclusively on the country through which they passed, and supplying themselves with powder and balls, by capturing them from the enemy, and victorious in all the engagements against greatly superior forces, numerically. These are the two most remarkable expeditions that have ever occurred."

OREGON EXPEDITION.

In the spring of 1847, a requisition was made upon Governor Edwards by the Secretary of War for a second battalion to be raised in Missouri, the troops to operate against the Indians on the frontier in affording safety and protection to traders and emigrants on the routes to Santa Fe and Oregon. The requisition was as follows:

"I am instructed by the President to request that you will cause to be organized in the State of Missouri, with the least practical delay, for service on the Indian frontier, and the routes to Santa Fe and Oregon, one battalion of volunteers, to consist of one company of artillery, two companies of mounted men, and two companies of infantry, in all five companies; to have the same organization, according to arms, as the companies heretofore requested. The field and staff of the battalion will consist of—

1 Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Adjutant, a subaltern in addition to the subalterns of the companies; 1 Sergeant Major; 1 Quartermaster Sergeant; 1 Principal Musician.

The battalion will be mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth, and will be required to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

M. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency,
JOHN C. EDWARDS,
Gov. of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.

On the 25th day of June, 1847, the St. Joseph Gazette says:

"The Buchanan County company paraded on Monday last, and went into an election of officers which resulted in the choice of Robert M. Stuart, Captain; Henry Smith, First Lieutenant; Howell Thomas, Second Lieutenant; and John Searcy, Third Lieutenant. The company is composed of a fine looking set of men and officers, and we learn will be mustered into service in a few days. They will go upon the Oregon expedition. Success to the Buchanan County boys."

This company, soon after the requisition made by Governor Edwards, was mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth, and immediately departed for the west. Captain Stuart, while at the Fort, received an attack of paralysis, which incapacitated him from any further active duty. The companies forming the battalion were principally made up from the counties composing the "Platte Purchase."

The officers in command were:

Lieutenant Colonel, L. E. Powell, St. Charles, Missouri.

Adjutant, Dr. Todd, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Sergeant Major, McDowell, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Quartermaster, Captain Stuart Van Vliet.

Commissary of Subsistence, Frank Warmcastle, of Atchison County, Missouri.

When leaving Fort Leavenworth, it was intended to follow along in the Santa Fe route westward, but the battalion was ordered to pursue the Sioux Indians, who had just attacked the Ottoes and carried off captive many of their women and children. They prosecuted their fruitless pursuit, four hundred miles above the site of the present city of Omaha, and returned to where Nebraska City now stands; built their log huts, and went into winter quarters. Upon their return from the mountains, and the Dakotah Territory, previously to going into winter quarters, they lost a number of their horses, in consequence of the scarcity of provender, and the extreme cold weather, and snow storms which prevailed in that latitude. One of the command was waylaid and killed by an Indian near Omaha. After faithfully performing the mission upon which they were sent, doing service over a vast region of country between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains, and after erecting Fort Raney, the battalion returned home, and the men were mustered out late in the fall of 1848.

General James Craig, now of St. Joseph, commanded a company in the battalion, composed of volunteers from Holt and Atchison counties.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD EXCITEMENT

"The plague of gold strikes far and near—
And deep and strong it enters;
Our thoughts grow blank, our words grow strange,
We cheer the pale gold-diggers,
Each soul is worth so much on change,
And marked like sheep, with figures"

No doubt the desire for gold has been a mainspring of all progress and enterprise in the county from the beginning till the present time, and will so continue till remote ages. Generally, however, this desire has been manifested in the usual avenues of thrift, industry and enterprise. On one occasion it passed the bounds of reason and assumed the character of a mania.

The gold mania first broke out in the fall of 1848, when stories began to be first spread abroad of the wonderful richness of the placer mines of California. The excitement grew daily, feeding on the marvelous reports that came from the Pacific Slope, and nothing was talked of but the achievements of gold diggers.

In the St. Joseph Gazette of October 27, 1848, we find the following:

"An immense bed of gold, one hundred miles in extent, has been discovered in California, on American Fork and Feather Rivers, tributaries of the Sacramento and Monterey. Mr. Colton, the Alcade of Monterey, states that the gold is found in the sands in grains resembling squirrel shot flattened out. Some grains weigh one ounce each. It is got by washing out the sand in any vessel, from a tea saucer to a warming-pan. A single person can gather an ounce or two a day; some even a hundred dollars worth. Two thousand whites and as many Indians are on the grounds. All the American settlements are deserted, and farming nearly suspended. The women only remain in the settlements. Sailors and captains desert the ships, to go to the gold region, and laborers refuse ten dollars a day to work on the farms. Mr. Colton says; 'One man, who resides next door to me, gathered five hundred dollars worth in six days. He has one lump which weighs over one ounce. A trough, such as you feed pigs in, will bring in the gold region fifty dollars. Put a piece of sheet iron, punched with holes on it, and it will bring a hundred. My friend, J. R., paid sixteen dollars for a little basket, and his com-

panion gave twenty dollars for a teapot, all to wash out gold in.' More than twenty-eight thousand dollars worth, had been collected. Governor Mason and his aid had gone to the district, which is five days journey from Monterey.

"The sailors have gone for gold from the ships, and the soldiers from their camps, for the same purpose. The last vessel that left the coast was obliged to ship an entire new crew, and pay each fifty dollars per month. No one can be hired to dig gold, short of sixteen to twenty dollars a day. Every man prefers to work on his own hook; he may make less than the wages offered, but he has a chance of making much more. There flour is worth thirty-two dollars per barrel; fifteen pounds of Boston crackers in tin boxes, ten dollars a box; a cotton shirt, ten dollars; boards, five hundred dollars per one hundred feet. A carpenter can get one hundred dollars per day. Mr. L. paid for a common cradle trough, twelve feet by three wide, to wash gold earth in, one hundred and fifty dollars; less than a day's work to make it."

Day after day, and month after month, were the papers filled with just such glowing accounts from California.

Instead of dying out, the fever mounted higher and higher. It was too late to cross the plains, but thousands of people throughout the state began their preparations for starting the following spring, and among the number were many in Buchanan County. The one great subject of discussion about the firesides and in the log cabins that winter, was the gold of California. It is said that at one time the majority of the able-bodied men of the county were unsettled in mind and were considering the project of starting to California. Even the most thoughtful and sober-minded found it difficult to resist the infection.

Wonderful sights were seen when this great emigration passed through—sights that may never be again seen in the county, perhaps. Some of the wagons were drawn by cows; other gold-hunters went on foot and hauled their worldly goods in hand-carts. The gold-hunters generally had left the moralities of life behind them, and were infested with a spirit of disorder and demoralization. The settlers breathed easier when they had passed.

Early in the spring of 1849 the rush began. It must have been a scene to beggar all description. There was one continuous line of wagons from east to west as far as the eye could reach, moving steadily westward, and, like a cyclone, drawing into its course on the right and left many of those along its pathway. The gold-hunters from Buchanan County crowded eagerly into the gaps in the wagon-trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends, and many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of the gold-hunters left their quiet, peaceful homes only to find in the "Far West" utter disappointment and death. Very, very few of them ever

gained anything, and the great majority lost everything, including even "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." The persons who really gained by the gold excitement were those who remained on their farms and sold their produce to the gold-crazy emigrants. The rush continued until about the first of June, 1850, when the great tide began to abate, although belated-gold-hunters kept passing through for some time. But the excitement began to die away, and those citizens who had judgment enough to resist the contagion now settled down in quiet to pursue the even tenor of their way.

As a starting point St. Joseph offered advantages which no other place possessed, to the emigrant and adventurer, leaving the confines of civilization for Oregon and California. The advantages were set forth in the St. Joseph Gazette, bearing date of February 9, 1849. The editor of that paper among other things said: "St Joseph contains a population of 1,800. Nineteen stores are now in successful operation, with an aggregate stock of goods for the year 1848, of from $250,000 to $300,000. Three new large stores will be opened during the present season, which will increase the stock for the year 1849, to $350,000 to $400,000. In addition to the above there are in town two flouring mills, two steam saw mills, nine blacksmith shops, four wagon shops, two extensive sheet iron ware manufactories, two large saddleries and harness making establishments, etc. Therefore, not an article wanted by an emigrant, from his team and wagon down to his camp kettle and frying pan, but which may be had of the best material and quality in the town of St. Joseph. The annexed table will show that most of the articles demanded by the emigrant can be procured in St. Joseph from ten to thirty per cent. less than they can be obtained at Independence.

St. Joseph Prices.		*Independence Prices.*	
Wagons	$65.00@95.00	Wagons	$100.00
Oxen, per yoke	30.00@40.00	Oxen, per yoke	40.00
Mules	30.00@60.00	Mules	60.00
Flour, per cwt	1.50@ 1.75	Flour, per cwt	2.00
Coffee, per ℔	.06@ .08	Coffee, per ℔	.08
Sugar, per ℔	.05@ .06	Sugar, per ℔	.08
Mackinaw plank	7.00@14.00	Mackinaw plank	10.00@16.00

"There are two good, substantial ferries across the Missouri River at this place, and it is in contemplation to have a steam ferry boat early in the spring."

Under date of March 30, 1849, the Gazette says:

"Scarcely a day passes that does not bring a large number of emigrants to this place bound to California. There are now in St. Joseph and surrounding country upwards of five hundred emigrants awaiting the appearance of grass, before taking up their line of march."

In its issue of April 6th, we find the following:

"For California—The steamer 'Consignee' arrived at St. Joseph on Saturday evening last, with over two hundred and fifty persons on board for California. They form one company, commanded by Captain W. J. Arkrim. They are well armed, and provided with suitable clothing, implements, &c., and go out for the express purpose of making fortunes in gold, or by speculation. The company brought with them some seventy wagons, between eighty and ninety head of mules, and nearly one hundred tons of merchandise, clothing, gold digging and washing implements. This is the largest, best organized and most complete company that has reached St. Joseph."

The arrival of each succeeding company of emigrants, whether by land or water, is thereafter noticed, and the names of the parties composing these companies, are all given. For instance:

"The Washington California Mining and Trading Association is the name of a company from Washington County, New York, which arrived here on Saturday last. They are encamped on the side of the hill north of St. Joseph, and are all in good health and spirits. The following gentlemen compose the company: Samuel McDonal, A. F. Bliss, D. T. Harshaw, J. H. Tilford, D. M. Hall, Wm. Owen, H. S. Crandall, J. Robertson, Wm. Harrison, J. Cowan, R. Gourlay, James Hill, James H. Newton, A. McNaughton, Andrew Telford."

THE CALIFORNIA ENTERPRISE COMPANY.

This company was from Pittsburg and was composed of several hundred men. The company remained in camp at St. Joseph for some little time. Of course the departure of so many men from their homes to the distant gold fields of California, was quite an event, and it often happened, that the friends and neighbors of those who were to embark met *en masse* and expressed their regrets and good wishes in a public address. We present a portion of the speech of Col. S. W. Black, of Pittsburg, Penn'a, to the above named company, on the eve of their departure from that city to show the pleasant custom of those days:

"*My Friends:* I have but a few words to say to you at parting. What I do say will come from the heart. I trust that whatever of good and truth I may deliver may reach your hearts. Before you return you will have seen no little of the world. What you see will be so much learned beyond what you now know. Hence, at the very outgoing of your enterprise, you have a good object in view. Some persons complain of these expeditions as being sordid and unworthy. To go and dig for gold—say they—is not meritorious but culpable. I, for one, do not think so. All the world is a gold digger—rather, indeed, a gold scratcher. And it often happens that in scratching too greedily, we bring away the skin of one another's faces—betimes the flesh of one another's bones.

"The farmer in the field, the mechanic in the shop, the merchant in the store, and the lawyer in his pursuit, chose their daily business for gold. Even the preacher does not work unpaid. This is all right, and according to the purpose of our creation. Our Father has planted gold in the earth for the benefit of his children. To make it by merit is noble and deserving of praise. To accumulate it with proper motives is meritorious. To lose it is mean and condemned of God. * * * You are starting upon a long and perilous journey. Allow me, then, to make a few suggestions, which may not in the end be worthless. You leave without a flag. Make a banner for yourselves and cling to it. Inscribe upon its folds 'Fraternity' and 'Friendship.' Let the same devotion inspire you that actuates the soldier for the standard of his country. In all things be one. A perfect unity of interest and affection will make you prosperous and invincible. Organize yourselves into companies — elect judicious and skillful officers — men of intelligence and nerve. When you give them the power of direction always sustain them in its lawful exercise. Discipline is essential to your safety and success. Each day start early on your marches; you will then escape the injurious effect of exposure to the sun, and find yourselves early in camp. It is probable you will encounter danger. To meet it successfully you must be accustomed to act together. Americans vanquished Mexicans and Indians by a union of discipline with courage.

"I know that your messes have ardent spirits among their stores. These may be useful or pernicious in proportion to the judgment with which they are used. In the life in which you are acting you will find occasional necessity for the use of stimulants. They are serviceable *only* when the system is prostrated by disease or exposure.

"A kind hearted friend has just requested me to say that if there are any of the expedition without Bibles, he will be happy now to furnish them. It does not become me, perhaps, to speak of a subject so grave and serious, yet I can say that this, the 'Book of Books,' is the best companion you can take with you; it is a never-failing reliance.

"In the center of our city, or around the circle of our continent; among the busy scenes of active life, or on the prairie, where the pilgrim sees no mark but the foot-prints of wild beast or the savage—it is a perpetual adaptation to every exigency of man's career.

"To-day I saw in a paper the declaration of one of you, that 'in all his wanderings he would carry his Bible in the *bottom* of his trunk." Let me suggest an improvement. Deposit it on the top, that every time the trunk is opened it may remind you that you have not looked into it that day for wisdom and counsel. You are surrounded by a thousand anxious beating hearts, every one of which swell with aspiration for your success and safe return. The general prayer is, and will be, 'that no evil will befall you nor any plague come near your dwelling.' Come

back enriched, and make your riches a blessing to the destitute at home. The hour of grief hangs heavy in the hearts of many. Let them have no other cause of sorrow than this separation. Your incoming will be a day of bright and thrilling joy. The tear that stands still in the eye, or follows its fellows across the feverish and scalded cheek, will be replaced with diamonds. The red autumn of present sadness will pass away, and in due season the glorious summer will succeed, bringing its golden harvest."

On the 7th day of May, 1849, the St. Joseph Mining Company, the first regularly organized company of men, left St. Joseph for California. Many persons, doubtless, left prior to that day, and many subsequent to that time. This company was composed of some of the most worthy citizens of the place, as the following list shows: Samuel Johnson, A. D. McDonald, Joel Ryan, John Lewis, James Andrews, John Somerfield, James Somerfield, B. D. Ellett, Edward Bunall, J. W. Jones, Thomas Fausett, Michael Cameron, Samuel Wilson, Francis Brubaker, John F. McDowell, T. F. Warner, D. H. Moss, M. F. Moss, and James Cirkwood. This company went with pack mules, and determined to make the trip through in seventy days.

Many letters were received from these gold seekers shortly after their arrival in California. From some of these letters we have made the following extracts: (The first from M. F. Moss to Mr. Boyd and dated at Sutter's Mills, October 12, 1849.)

"I have concluded to write you and let you know that all are well who started in the pack-mule company, up to date. We arrived in this country on the first of August; had many ups and downs on the road, but lost none of our stock by the Indians. And now a little about California and the prospects for making money. Lewis, Love and myself bought a small grocery in Sacramento City, for which we paid $1,800—on a short credit—three week's time. We kept it a short time, made $250 each, and sold it out. Brother David went to the mines, and up to this time has made $1,600. I went and worked eight days. The spot of ground I had was about large enough to lay down on. The first day I made $200; the second day $220, and in eight days; $900. The St. Joseph boys are doing well. The most of them are making from half an ounce to three ounces per day. David and myself will go into the cattle trade or sell groceries. We can buy cattle from $30 to $50 per yoke—fat cattle are worth from $75 to $150, and in the mines 75 cents per pound. There is an abundance of Spanish cattle here, but they are hard to drive in the mines, it requiring six or eight Spaniards to drive a small herd of twenty, and that at a cost of an ounce per day. There is an abundance of provision here. If you had the potatoes alone in California which will be sold in St. Joseph to-day you might rest contented the balance of your days. I have been up the Sacramento River 100

miles and up Feather River fifty miles, and I have seen but a few spots of land worth cultivating. I have seen a great many of our old friends from Upper Missouri, the most of whom are rich and doing well. I saw Charley Covaloe and Nigh; they are both rich. While many men who crossed the plains this summer are making money, others are here who are not making their salt, and are very much dissatisfied and are going home every day. The gold here is very hard to get, and if a person makes a fortune by gold digging he must expect to endure a great deal of fatigue. Men with families are making fortunes by washing and boarding. Girls are in great demand here; all they have to do, is to name their pile of gold-dust and a husband is at their command immediately."

The following extract is from a letter written by A. D. McDonald to Henry P. Smith and dated Sacramento City, October 7, 1849:

"I arrived here from the mines on Bear River about a week since. D. L. Williams is going into business in the dry diggings, about sixty miles from this place. 'Old man Williams' and myself are going 200 miles up the Sacramento to mine. We are all partners and carry on mining and merchandising, or trading. We have made about $2,000, in cash, since we came, which we have invested, and will make thousands or lose. Samuel Love, Ryan and Andrews are here and have done well. Any person that will work can make money. You recollect Cornwall, that stayed at Dawson's—he is here, and is worth, I suppose, a quarter of a million. Stratton was burned on a pile or stake by the Indians, a short time since. Wm. Nicholson died night before last."

The following extract is from Mr. Johnson's letter, dated at Coloma, September 15, 1849:

"I have lived here about one year; have been engaged in the mines since last spring, and by being prudent and industrious have realized something for my trouble. I cannot say when I will return, perhaps in two or three years, perhaps never, although I will come as soon as I can to see my mother, and prevent her from crossing the Rocky Mountains, for I think such a trip dangerous and unnecessary. I would advise my friends and relations to remain where they are."

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT SONG.

"Farewell, farewell, my native land,
I leave thee only with a sigh,
To wander o'er a foreign strand,
Perchance to live—perchance to die.
Adieu my friends whom kindred ties
Unite, though distant we may rove,
How ardent as time onward flies,
Fond memory clings to those we love.

The few admired—the one beloved,
Among the living and the dead,
Whose constancy we sternly proved,
Ah! whither are those dear ones fled?
Some have we left at happy homes,
While some, alas! exist no more,
And o'er their graves unheeding roams
Each breeze that sweeps Miami's shore.

O'er the broad plains far away,
Beyond the Rocky Mountain crest,
Our wayward feet awhile shall stray,
And press the gold-besprinkled West.
But mid the gaudy scenes of strife,
Where Gold to Pride enchantment lends,
We'll ne'er forget that boon of life—
Companions dear and faithful friends.

And in the lapse of coming years,
Should fortune be not too unkind,
We'll hope reward for parting tears,
In smiles from those we left behind.
We go—yet hoping to return,
Friends of our youth to home and you;
For these do cause our hearts to yearn,
E'en when we sigh Adieu—Adieu."

Cholera made its appearance in St. Joseph about the last of April, 1849, brought, as supposed, by steamboat from St. Louis, and disappeared in June following. Some of the citizens died with this disease, but it was mostly prevalent and fatal among the emigrants who were at the time encamping in and around the town. During the same summer the cholera spread among the Indian tribes across the river, and many of them died.

In order to give some estimate of the number of emigrants that crossed at St. Joseph during the California gold excitement, we will give the number that crossed the river here to June 15, 1849, two months and a half, beginning from April 1st:

The number of wagons that had crossed here at that time was 1,508, which would average about four men to the wagon, making 6,032. At Duncan's ferry, four miles above St. Joseph, 685 wagons had crossed, and at Bontown, Savannah and the ferries as far up as the Bluffs, 2,000. This makes the number of wagons 4,193. About 10,000 persons had crossed at Independence, making a total of 27,000 persons. There were about eight mules or oxen to each wagon, making the number 37,544 of mules and oxen.

At the time of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, the population of California did not exceed thirty thousand, while at the time of which we are writing, (1850), there were more than one hundred and fifty thousand

people who had found their way thither, of which number at least one hundred thousand were gold-hunters from the states.

The evil effects of this gold mania upon the moral status of the United States are still seen and felt, and among all classes of society. It has popularized the worship of Mammon to an alarming extent, and to this worship, in a great measure, is attributable the moral declension of to-day.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, POOR HOUSE AND FARM.

Now an important feature of the county, like many other institutions of equal consequence, had its origin in very small beginnings. Pauperism is an evil which has never, to any considerable extent, afflicted any portion of our State, still less the wealthy district included within the limits of the Platte Purchase. No land, however blessed, has been always and uniformly exempt from misfortune which may result in inability to afford self-support; and Buchanan County with her generous soil, enterprising and liberal-spirited population, has proven no exception to the universal rule. Still, many years of rapid development and increasing population rolled onward from the first settling of the county before the necessity arose of providing for an indigent class which had just begun to appear.

About the year 1850, the county first began to recognize the necessity of such provision, but the number of paupers being extremely limited, it was deemed a matter of economy to quarter them on private individuals who could thus, for a reasonable compensation, provide for their necessities, without reducing the county to the expense of purchasing and maintaining an establishment restricted to the special object of their use and benefit.

The first to keep the paupers in the county was E. Richardson, a farmer residing near One Hundred and Two River, not a great way from the city limits in a northeast direction. He received as compensation from one to five dollars per day per head for boarding and caring for them, the county paying the additional expense of clothing and medical bills. He kept the paupers about two years.

At the suggestion of Judge C. Roberts, who had been appointed to a seat on the county bench made vacant by the resignation of Hiram Rogers, the court ordered to let the keeping of the paupers to the lowest bidder. The contract was bid in by the Judge himself at $80 per head per annum, the county providing clothing and paying medical bills. Judge Roberts continued to keep the paupers on these terms till March 4, 1857, when the county purchased from Leroy Bean for the purposes of a poor farm, a certain tract of land containing 140 acres, situated about two miles southwest of old Sparta, and described in the deed of conveyance as the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the

east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, all in township fifty-six, range thirty-five. The sum paid by the county for this land was $3,500. John Peter was then appointed to the charge of the county poor who were forthwith removed to this farm. His compensation for keeping them was $75 or $80 per annum per head. He continued to discharge the duties of this position till the year 1861, when Henry Utz was appointed his successor. Utz served several years as Superintendent, when he was succeeded by George Peter. In December, 1865, Isham Wood was appointed to the charge of the county farm. He continued to hold the position till January 20, 1868, when he purchased, for the sum of $4,200, this farm from the county, and the paupers were moved to the city of St. Joseph. Dr. William Bertram was then appointed Superintendent of the Poor, and County Physician. January 1, 1871, Dr. A. S. Long was appointed his successor, and continued to discharge the duties of the offices till September, 1871. The compensation received by Dr. Long during the period of his continuance in the offices of Superintendent and County Physician was fifty cents per day for each pauper, the county providing everything but food.

On the 16th of August, 1871, the county purchased from Matilda S. Hughes and Martin Hughes, her husband, the northeast quarter of section 27, township 58, range 35, for the purpose of a county poor farm. The price paid for this valuable property was eleven thousand dollars, less than the original cost of the elegant, but then scarcely completed mansion on the premises. The court further expended one thousand dollars in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, grain, etc., etc., then on the farm. They also made a further appropriation of one thousand dollars for completing and painting the building.

On the 1st of September, 1871, the county poor were moved to this farm, of which James Spellman was first appointed Superintendent, while Dr. A. S. Long was retained as County Physician.

Mr. Spellman remained in office till December 31, 1872, when he was succeeded by John Shehan who, in turn, served to July 6, 1874. The Judges on the county bench then were Fitzgerald, Taylor and Sutherland.

Dr. A. S. Long continued to hold the office of County Physician till January, 1872, when he was succeed by Dr. Gray, who served till May of the same year, when he died. Dr. Samuel Goslee who had, for many years, while the poor farm was located near Sparta, filled the position of County Physician, was reappointed to succeed Dr. Gray. In the meantime, falling sick, Doctors Geo. C. Catlett and E. A. Donelan discharged, for Dr. Goslee, the duties of the position which, through illness, he was incapacitated from exercising. On the death of Dr. Goslee, which occurred in June, 1873, Dr. E. A. Donelan received the appointment of

County Physician. This office, the duties of which he discharged with ability, he continued to fill till his election from the city of St. Joseph to the State Legislature in the fall of 1877, when he was succeeded by the present (1881) incumbent, Dr. J. M. D. France.

At the period when the present (1881) poor house building was erected it was designed as a place of public entertainment. At that time, the afterwards abandoned Savannah Railroad was being built through the farm, and Mr. Hughes confidently expected that a station would be put up at his gate. The railroad company, however, concluding to locate the depot at Jamestown, a mile beyond, Mr. Hughes' success in his prospective enterprise was thus seriously impaired; and the subsequent abandonment of the road and removal of the track completely destroyed every hope of his ever realizing any remuneration commensurate with the outlay he had expended. This condition of things induced his disposal to the county of this beautifully improved spot, at the comparatively insignificant sum above mentioned.

In 1873, the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton being full and unable properly to accommodate applicants for admission, the mild and incurable patients of Buchanan County, to the number of about twenty, were sent home. To accommodate these, the County Court caused to be erected on the premises of the poor farm, a frame building at a cost of $1,200. These remained there in charge of the County Poor House Superintendent till the completion of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 in January, 1874, when they, thirty-five or forty in number, were removed to that institution.

July 20, 1874, Bluford B. Allee, one of the early settlers of the county, and a constant resident of Bloomington Township from the year 1841, was appointed to the charge of the county poor farm, and immediately entered upon his duties. He was, at that time, in feeble health, and accepted with some reluctance the position. On the 19th of August following, he died at the farm, regretted by all who knew him as a good citizen and an honest man. William Allee, his son, continued to superintend the farm till the appointment of his successor, William Carson, in March, 1875.

The county insane patients remained in State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 till the burning of the same, January 29, 1879, when the mild and incurable of these to the number of nineteen were sent back to the county farm. At that period, the establishment, including both buildings, was crowded with paupers, amounting to seventy-five in number; and the absolute necessity of a building specially to accommodate the county insane became apparent.

The County Court, composed of Judges Brown, Roberts and McIntyre, at the advice of the Superintendent, William Carson, and the County Physician, Dr. J. M. D. France, concluded to meet the demands

of a crying necessity and determined on the erection of a county asylum for the insane.

The order for this building was issued in August, 1880, and the sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount set forth by the architect, W. A. Powell, as necessary and sufficient for the erection of such a structure, was granted for that purpose.

The ten thousand dollars thus appropriated proved, however, insufficient for the completion of the building according to the plans and specifications of the architect, and work on the same was suspended till the following February, when the court made a further appropriation, and the structure was, forthwith, finished. In the following March it was occupied.

The style of the building, while inexpensive, is substantial and architectural in appearance. It is 40 by 80 feet in extent. The sub-structure is a lofty stone basement. Above this rise two successive stories of brick, and the whole is crowned with a commodious and well ventilated attic. The interior of the building is furnished with every necessary appliance of modern convenience that could reasonably be looked for in a building of its character and cost.

Every floor is heated by steam, and water is pumped from a well of inexhaustible supply ninety-one feet deep, and seven feet in diameter, affording a direct and ample supply to every floor in the building, each of which is provided with bath-rooms, water closets, etc.

The building as it is, is adapted to the accommodation of 150 patients. There are at present (1881) twenty-one males and nineteen females in this asylum. There are five employes connected with the institution, two of whom are ladies.

There has never been a more efficiently or economically managed institution in the State than the Buchanan County Lunatic Asylum.

The original building, which was used for the poor house when the farm was first purchased by the county, and above referred to, is a gothic frame structure, ermined with beautiful grassy and well shaded grounds. The farm, on which it is situated joins the Andrew County line and is distant from St. Joseph, in a northeasterly direction, about three miles. It is one of the finest quarter sections of land in the county. Generally prairie, there is a small amount of timber within its limits along the streams which traverse its surface, affording an excellent and unfailing supply of stock water. Besides the supply thus afforded there are several excellent springs on the farm. Three good wells and four large cisterns are found on the premises. When William Carson, the present (1881) Superintendent, took possession of the county farm in March, 1875, the place had the appearance of a long deserted home. About one half the farm was in an imperfect state of cultivation. To-day, with the exception of about fifty acres in timothy and bluegrass, the entire

place is in a high state of cultivation, and presents the appearance of a well-kept garden.

In the spring of 1881, one hundred and fifty hard maple trees were set out for shade around the new asylum building, nearly all of which have grown well.

In September, 1871, when the county poor were moved to this farm, there were, in all, seven males and six females in the institution; and James Spellman was paid for his services as Superintendent one hundred dollars per month. During his period of service from September, 1871, to December 31, 1872, there were, including 136 at different times discharged, in that period, 161 inmates.

During John Shehan's administration from January 1, 1873, to July 6, 1874, the average number per month of paupers was twenty-six. Mr. Shehan's salary was one hundred dollars per month.

During the administration of Bluford Allee, from July, 1874, to March, 1875, seven months of which period, as above stated, was served by his son (he having died a month after entering on his charge) the average number per month of paupers in the institution was thirty. The Superintendent's salary was seventy-five dollars per month.

March, 1875, William Carson took charge of the poor farm at a salary of sixty dollars per month, for one year. The average number of paupers per month during that period was thirty-two, the cost per day of each, 28 cents, including all expenses. March, 1876, William Carson was reappointed, at the same salary. The average number of paupers per month was, during the year, thirty-five. The cost per day of maintaining them, 28 cents.

In March, 1877, he was again appointed Superintendent, with the same salary. The average number of paupers per month during the ensuing year was thirty-seven. The cost of maintaining them, 29 cents per day. This included the cost of keeping up the farm-fencing and outbuildings.

In the year beginning March, 1878, the average number of inmates in the asylum per month was forty-three, and the cost of maintaining them, 23 cents.

From March, 1879, when Mr. Carson was again reappointed, to the close of the year, the average number, per month, of paupers was fifty-one. The Superintendent fed them, during this period, for nine cents a day, the other expenses being paid by the county. In the month of May, 1879, nineteen insane paupers were moved to the County Poor Farm and placed in charge of the Superintendent. During the ten succeeding months, the average monthly number of this class of paupers here was twenty-three.

From March, 1880, to March, 1881, Wm. Carson still in charge, the average number per month of paupers in the institution was fifty-one.

Expense of feeding, 15 cents per day—all other charges paid by the county.

During that same period, the average monthly number of lunatics in the County Asylum was twenty-five. The Superintendent is paid at the rate of $2.50 per week for furnishing this class of inmates with every necessary, except clothing.

During the year 1877, when the expense per head was 29 cents, a spacious barn 60 by 60 feet was erected, and a large cistern was also built.

In March, 1881, William Carson was again re-elected to the position of Superintendent of the County Poor Farm and County Lunatic Asylum, the superior efficiency of his management of these institutions being universally conceded.

Among the most conspicuous of the public buildings for which Buchanan County is noted is the spacious and elegant structure of the

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 2.

This is the only State institution within the limits of the county; and its vast proportions and stately elevation, no less than the importance of its object, render it one of the most notable features of this section of the State.

The necessity of additional accommodations for the insane had long been seriously felt. It was not, however, till the 19th of March, 1872, that a bill passed the Legislature appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for a "Northwestern or Southwestern Lunatic Asylum." To carry into effect the provisions of this act, the following gentlemen were appointed a Board of Commissioners: Wm. H. McHenry, of St. Louis; Hon. Zach. J. Mitchell, of Lafayette County; Joseph K. Rickey, of Calloway County; Louis Hax, of St. Joseph; and William E. Gilmore, of Springfield.

In the month of May following, the commissioners, in quest of a suitable location for the asylum, visited several points in the western and northwestern parts of the State.

On the 24th of the same month, they arrived in St. Joseph, and, on the following day, selected the present site, about three-fourths of a mile east of the city limits, the superior claims of this location triumphing over the weighty influences brought to bear from Kansas City, Liberty, Independence, and other points.

On the 14th of June, following, the commissioners returned, and the day after, purchased a tract of 120 acres of land, less than one mile east of the city limits, with which it communicates directly by Frederick avenue. The location is, in every respect, desirable, commanding an extensive and agreeable prospect, and presenting every requisite of

beauty, convenience and health. The price paid for this land was twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred dollars.

At the same meeting, the Board appointed Thomas Walsh, of St. Louis, architect and superintendent of the building. The plan, admirable in many respects, was miserably defective in the important matter of stairways, which were narrow, inconvenient and insufficient in number.

About the middle of September, of the same year, the contract for erecting the building was let to M. H. Fitzgibbons, of St. Louis, for one hundred and eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars, the work to be completed by January 1st, 1874.

This, the original building, afterwards destroyed by fire, fronted west with a width of 58 feet, and was 150 feet long.

The structure was built with north and south wings, each 115½ feet long, rendering the entire north and south fronts 284 feet. The entire edifice was four stories high with basement. The basement and first story were 13 feet high in the clear; the second story, 12–3; the third, 11–6; and the attic, 11 feet. The fourth story, a Mansard, contained 48 dormer windows. The top of the roof of the main building had an altitude of 59 feet from the range work. On the front of the main building, a clock and bell tower rose to the height of 115 feet from the ground. At the rear of the same section a smoke tower went up 100 feet. The walls were faced with stock brick and trimmed with Milwaukee brick. The arches were finished with spring, ring and keystone made of Warrensburg sandstone. The walls contained over 3,500,000 brick manufactured on the asylum grounds. The stone for the rubble work came from Fieldham's quarries, north of the city, and the cut stone from near Amazonia, in Andrew County.

In the basement was located the domestic department; and all the culinary work, washing, ironing, etc, was done there. The store-rooms and engine rooms were also located there, and the entire building was heated by steam generated in this department. The rooms for the patients and their attendants occupied the wings of the building. In the rear of the main structure were the dining-rooms and sleeping apartments of the domestics. The attic was designed for a large hall or recreation room. In the front part of the building were located the business offices, departments for the officers, reception rooms, etc.

The first Board of Managers organized at the asylum March 2, 1874. These included A. H. Vories, R. L. McDonald, J. C. Roberts, Dr. E. A. Donelan, E. H. Norton, J. C. Evans and Dr. J. Malin. The members of the Board are appointed by the Governor, for a term of four years. They elect their own officers. A. H. Vories was elected the first President of the Board, and Dr. J. Malin, Secretary. The Superintendent is elected for four years. The Assistant Physician, Steward and Matron, are each elected for one year. Dr. Geo. C. Catlett was first elected

Superintendent; Dr. A. P. Busey, Assistant Physician; D. M. McDonald, Steward; A. M. Saxton, Treasurer. Their respective salaries were as follows: Superintendent, $3,000 per annum; Assistant Physician, $1,200; Steward, $1,500; Treasurer, $500.

About the 1st of September, 1874, the asylum was opened for the reception of patients. These, in a few weeks, amounted in number to about sixty. The extent of the building was then sufficient to accommodate four times that number. Additions and improvements to the asylum in the form of outbuildings were subsequently made at an expense of $20,000.

About 1 P. M. of Saturday, January 25, 1879, the asylum was discovered to be on fire. The day was warm, for the season, and a heavy fall of snow was rapidly disappearing in mud and slush, which rendered anything like rapid approach from the city with means of extinguishing the fire a matter of no small difficulty. Attention being absorbed in rescuing the inmates, by means of the inconviently narrow stair cases, with which the asylum was provided, the building which, even with the wretched appliances for obtaining water on the ground, might otherwise have been saved, was destroyed.

The Superintendent and Directors had vainly but repeatedly asked the Legislature for an appropriation to provide wings to the building for the purpose of accommodating additional and much needed stairways, apprehensive of danger in a possible emergency which did, ultimately, occur. There was not even a dollar of insurance on the building at the time of the fire. At the time of the fire, there were 216 patients in the asylum.

About forty of the most violent female patients were forthwith removed to the St. Joseph Medical College and kindly cared for under the supervision of Miss Dixon, an officer of the institution, and six attendants. The remaining female patients were sent to the Court House in charge of Mrs. Calhoun, the worthy matron of the institution. The male patients were all taken to the Court House, where they remained till their removal, some time after, to a temporary building on the asylum ground.

On the following morning after the fire, Sunday, January 26, 1879, a special extraordiary meeting of the Board of Trade was called for the purpose of relieving the distress occasioned by the destruction of the asylum. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. Judson, who added that more than two hundred insane helpless creatures had been thrown upon the community by the late calamity, and that it became the duty of the Board to assist in procuring for them suitable accommodations, and to relieve their immediate necessities, as well as to secure a prompt and speedy rebuilding of the edifice by the State for the now homeless insane.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of three, consisting of George Buell, W. F. Studebaker, and W. A. P. McDonald be appointed to co-operate with the committee from the asylum Board in securing immediate quarters for the large number of insane patients now quartered in the Court House; this committee to report to the asylum managers at 3 P. M. It was further resolved that a committee of three be appointed to invite and accompany Hon. John Saunders, Hon. T. J. Crowther, members of the Legislature from the city of St. Joseph, and all the architects, builders and contractors in the city on a visit to the ruins of the asylum, there to investigate the measure of loss and damage and to examine the standing walls, foundations and damaged materials, and to estimate the amount necessary to rebuild or repair the structure. F. M. Posegate, A. L. Kerr and Geo. Hauck were appointed on this committee.

On the afternoon of the same day a meeting of the Asylum Board of Directors was held in the Court House. Allen H. Vories, President, occupied the chair, with a full Board present: Col. J. H. R. Cundiff, ex-Gov. Silas Woodson, Dr. E. A. Donelan, Dr. J. Malin, J. C. Roberts, and R. L. McDonald.

Gov. Woodson then read the following report:

ST. JOSEPH, January 26, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully report that they have, under the resolution of the Board adopted yesterday, as fully as possible in the limited time allowed, investigated the cause of the disastrous fire that, on yesterday, destroyed the asylum building.

It is manifest from the evidence taken by us, and which is herewith submitted to you, that the fire, without fault on the part of any one, so far as we are able to discover, was caused by heat communicated from the boilers used in the engine house to the frame work enclosing the coils of pipe used in heating the laundry and drying rooms of the asylum.

From the evidence taken by us, it is shown that the box enclosing said coils of pipe was fourteen feet square, and three and a half or four feet deep, and was constructed of wood, rendered by use and constant heat, inflamable. That the inside of this box took fire, as before stated, and as it was closed up entirely, the flame was not visible until the box was broken open.

After the flames had gone so far and the air in it had become so heated as to force the smoke through the crevices in it, and that when it was broken open, the fire had attained so strong a hold that it could not be stopped with the inadequate facilities at command for the purpose.

SILAS WOODSON,
E. A. DONELAN,
J. C. ROBERTS.

The report was received and adopted.

The second report was as follows:

The committee requested to examine into the condition of the walls of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, located east of St. Joseph, by the Board of Managers of said asylum, and a committee appointed by the Board of Trade of St. Joseph, have the honor to report that we, the undersigned, have made an examination of the walls of said building, and do approximate the cost of rebuilding said building in a good and firm condition, to wit, as follows:

That said walls can be used to the extent of three-fourths of the entire building, and that the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars will cover the expense of rebuilding.

B. PATTON,
BOETTNER & ECKEL, Architects,
W. ANGELO POWELL, Architect,
L. S. STIGERS, Architect,
R. K. ALLEN,
THOS. WINN,
J. S. ELLIOTT,
G. W. MORRIS,
JAMES PATTON.

At the period of the burning of the asylum, the State Legislature was in session. On Tuesday, January 29th, a Legislative committee from Jefferson City arrived in St. Joseph, and under escort of committees from the Asylum Board and the Board of Trade, headed by Mayor Piner, visited the ruins of the asylum building, and made an inspection of the same. The Legislative committee then visited the Court House where a large number of the lunatics were confined. On the following day, they returned to their duties at the State Capital.

The matter of location in rebuilding the asylum soon became a vexed question in the halls of the Legislature, numerous localities advancing claims and offering inducements to the building of the same in their respective midsts.

Committees were appointed to visit these different claimants for the honor of holding State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, and much valuable time was thus wasted and expense incurred, when it was finally decided to rebuild the asylum on its original foundations near St. Joseph, as a matter of justice and economy.

Accordingly, in May, 1879, the Legislature appropriated the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to defray the expense of the same. In addition to this, the sum of $2,000 had been previously approprated for temporary relief.

The lunatics only remained three months in the Court House, whither they had been temporarily removed after the fire. They were afterwards placed in a temporary building erected on the asylum grounds, 100 feet from the main structure. The $2,000 appropriation above referred to, defrayed the expense of this building, which is now (1881) used for the purposes of laundry and carpenter shop.

The architect of the rebuilt structure was S. V. Shipman, of Chicago; Leman & Olsen, also of Chicago, were the contractors; L. S. Stigers, of St. Joseph, superintended the work, which commenced August 12, 1879, and was completed March 25, 1880. About April 1st, 1880, the lunatics were removed to the new building.

The expense of rebuilding was less than the amount appropriated, the work being ably and economically conducted.

The new structure is not only more spacious, but, in every respect, a vast improvement on the original building. Wings 40x60 feet were added to the north and south ends of the main edifice. These, each accommodate a broad and easy stairway, while a double stair case in the centre of the main building leads to the fourth story, with landings on each floor.

In addition to these, there is a fifth stairway in the rear of the building. In rebuilding, the Mansard (fourth) story was restored on the main or central structure, but left off from the wings. The entire roof is covered with the best quality of Vermont slate, and no stone or other material not entirely uninjured was allowed to be used in the reconstruction of the building. Taught by a severe experience, every precaution that science could prompt or caution adopt has been applied to render the building absolutely safe from fire.

About $2,400 was realized from the sale of damaged or scrap iron found in the ruins after the fire.

The enlarged scale of the rebuilt structure affords accommodations for twenty-five additional patients. On the re-opening of the asylum in April, 1880, one hundred and fifteen lunatics were moved in. The present (1881) number is two hundred and eight, one half of whom are females.

As may be supposed, there have been, from the period of its organization, various changes in the Board of Management. The present, (1881) Board include A. H. Vories, Silas Woodson, Arthur Kirkpatrick, John Doniphan, Dr. E. A. Donelan, Dr. J. Malin and R. L. McDonald. A. H. Vories is President, Dr. J. Malin Secretary, and A. M. Saxton Treasurer.

The present officers of the asylum are, Dr. G. C. Catlett, Superintendent; Dr. A. P. Busey, Assistant Physician; L. H. Vories, Steward; Miss Dixon, Matron.

The Commissioners who had charge of the rebuilding of the asylum were A. Kirkpatrick, A. C. Dawes and G. C. Catlett.

CHAPTER XIV.

FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL.

During the early history of the county, the resources were necessarily meagre from which the revenues were derived. The rate of taxation was correspondingly light.

The first four or five years, the county expenses ranged from $1,500 to $3,000. The books were not kept in a very systematic manner and it is difficult now even, as it was then, to so far understand the system of bookkeeping as to be able to determine accurately the exact condition of the county finances. This much we do know, that with the very limited resources at their command, the persons whose duty it was to manage county affairs kept the machinery in operation and no large debts were incurred.

A complete account of the finances of the county would, of itself, make a large book, and the facts necessary for such an authentic history are not at hand, even though we might desire to record them. There are to be found at various times throughout the county records certain facts whereby we are able to furnish only a brief idea of the county's financial affairs from the first.

At the July term of the County Court, 1839, Samuel M. Gilmore, Collector, made the following settlement with the court:

DR.

To tax collected on merchants' license for state purposes	$ 10.00
Ad valorem	2.50
To tax on grocers' license for state purposes	27.50
Ad valorem	2.77½
To tax on auction license for state purposes	10.00
To tax on ferry " "	4.00
	$56.77½
To tax on merchant's license for county purposes	$ 10.00
To tax on grocers' " "	25.00
To tax on auction " "	5.00
To tax on ferry " "	4.00
	$44.00

At the October term of the court, 1839, the following settlement was made:

DR.

To tax on merchant's license for state purposes	$ 95.00
Ad valorem	35.07
To tax on grocers' license for state purposes	20.00
Ad valorem	2.88¾
To per cent. on auction sales	5.31¼
	$157.47
To tax on merchants' license for county purposes	$ 95.00
To tax on grocers' " "	20.00
Ad valorem	50
	$115.50

CR.

By com. on $157.47, state tax	$ 3.15
By com. on $115.50, county tax	2.31

At the February term of the court, 1840, the following settlement was made:

To amount collected on merchants' license for state purposes	$ 70.00
Ad valorem	12.37½
To amount collected on grocers' license for state purposes	56.50
Ad valorem	5.34¼
	$144.21¾
To amount collected on merchants' license for county purposes	$ 70.00
To amount collected on grocers' license	56.50
Ad valorem	3.44½
	$129.94½

At the January term, 1841, Mr. Gilmore, the Collector, made the following settlement for the years 1839 and 1840:

DR.

To amount collected, and with which he stands charged	$ 924.03¾
To amount tax-book for 1839	802.86
To amount tax-book for 1840	1,251.47½
	$2,978.37½

CR.

By amount of delinquent tax list for 1839	$ 33.24¾
By amount of George and Harvey Tracy's license	7.37½

By amount of C. P. Lown's license	6.18¾
By amount of Gabriel Madden's license	7.50
By amount of poll tax not collected for 1839	12.50
By com. on tax collected on license	18.06
By com. on revenue of 1839	53.00
By amount of Treasurer's receipts filed	1,282.70¾
Balance against Collector	$1,557.79¾

At the September term, 1840, Thomas Mills was allowed the sum of nine dollars and thirty-six and one-half cents, in full for his services as Treasurer of Buchanan County for that year.

At the May term of the Court, 1842, the following settlement was made, showing the amount of moneys accruing to the county of Buchanan from the sale of the sixteenth sections or school lands; the amount of three per cent. fund belonging to the county; the interest accrued on the same; the amount of interest in arrear; from whom due, etc., and the receipts and expenditures of the county for the year ending the 2d day of May, 1842, as ascertained and made out by the County Court:

Whole amount arising from the sale of school lands	$6,835.30
Out of which was paid into the treasury	300.00
Balance outstanding on bonds	$6,535.30
Amount of three per cent. fund belonging to county	810.00
Interest on same still due and unpaid	91.12½
The whole amount received into the treasury from the Collector from May 1, 1841, to May 2, 1842, for revenue and tax on licenses of all kinds	768.00

The demands paid out of the treasury during the same period:

Paid County Court Justices for services	$ 148.00
Paid County Clerk for services	77.36
Paid Sheriff for distributing orders, poll book, etc	60.00
Paid Circuit Clerk for services	16.25
Paid Sheriff for services in Circuit Court	57.00
Paid costs in criminal cases	241.77½
Paid L. B. Torrance for lever press	30.00
Paid John W. Bowen for press and table	21.00
Paid William W. Reynolds for assessing county	57.00
Paid Hiram Roberts for benches and repairs made	4.12½
Paid Michael Wallace for set of chairs	7.50
Paid Richard Hill for house rent	21.00

Whole amount paid out	741.01
Leaving a balance in treasury of	26.99
Whole amount received arising from the sale of lots in Sparta	1,628.42¾
Amount paid on account of public buildings	1,627.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	57¾

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTY IN MODERN TIMES.

Amount of warrants issued in 1880 ..... $72,000.00

The following are the collections for 1880, to the credit of funds hereinafter mentioned:

State revenue fund	$37,023.74
State interest fund	29,325.32
County revenue fund	76,716.51
County revenue sinking fund	1,650 66
Road tax	6,478.71
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R	872.44
St. Louis & St. Joseph R. R	1,633.89
Chicago & Northwestern R. R	8.26
St. Louis & St. Joseph R. R., judgment tax	22,415.23
Poor farm tax	308.66
Bridge fund	211.56
Court house fund	206.32
Washington School tax (1-57-35)	39,007.65
Special schools in county	18,382.00
Special interest fund	272.47
Bounty tax	.44
Special sinking fund	272.47
County tax for city of St. Joseph	846.95
Interest	6,298.06
	$241,931.41

Whole amount of expenditures, 1842	$ 741.01
Whole amount of expenditures, 1880	70,000.00

The following is the assessment of real and personal property in Buchanan County (City of St. Joseph and county), commenced August, 1880, for tax of 1881.

	Horses, all ages.		Mules and Asses, all ages.		Cattle, all ages.		Sheep, all ages,		Hogs, all ages.	
	No.	Val.	No	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.
In City	1,036	$ 44,960	180	$ 11,530	955	$ 15.395	3		965	$ 2,380
In County	5,758	187,210	2,583	129 185	16,751	181,695	5.619	$5,605	48,060	84 475
Totals	6,794	$232.170	2,763	$140,715	17,706	$197,190	5 622	$5,605	49.020	$90,855

Average value of horses, $34.17; average value of mules, $50.92; average value of cattle, $11.13; value of hogs not made by the head.

Real estate—county	$3,169,330	
Personal property	1,474,025	
Total—county—real and personal		$4,643,355
Real estate—city	$6,020,550	
Personal property—city	1,334,470	
Total—city—real and personal		$7,355,020
Valuation of whole county		$11,899,695
City pays of the state and county tax		63.13 per cent.
County pays of the state and county tax		36.87 " "

	Corporate Companies.	Brokers and Ex. Dealers.	Money, Notes, Bonds and Credits.	All Other Personal Property.	Valuation by Assessor.
In City	$237,660	$3,200	$368.700	$650,635	$1,334,470
In County			407,700	470,155	1,474,025
Totals	$237,660	$3,200	$776,400	$1,120,790	$2,808,495

REAL AND PERSONAL.

Assessment of real property had on the 1st day of Aug., 1880, for tax of 1881.

In City of St. Joseph, valuation of real estate	$6,020,550
In county—outside of city—valuation of land	3,070,650

And the following towns:

Winthrop	$61,590	
Agency	9,240	
Easton	9,050	
DeKalb	7,470	
Wallace	2,885	
Jordan	800	
Eveline	640	
Valuation of Buchanan County—real estate		$9,182,875
No. acres of land		251,489
No. of acres of land in town		250
Average value of land per acre		$12.21
Average value of land, including county and towns		12.58

POLITICAL.

In the early days, the people of Buchanan County did not trouble themselves much about political matters. They seemed to care more about the settlement of the country, and the increase of worldly goods, than office. One reason for this doubtless was that the pay was nothing extraordinary.

The trouble in those days was to get men to take office. Now, however, it is difficult to keep dishonest and incompetent men out of office.

For several years after the organization of the county, persons were elected to office more on account of their qualifications and popularity than for political reasons. In those days the office emphatically sought the man, and not the man the office. We find in several instances when the opposing candidates belonged to the same party, and sometimes when the county was entitled to two Representatives to the Legislature, a division was made and a Democrat and a Whig were elected. The foregoing is true of political parties in the first settlement of all Missouri counties, and Buchanan was no exception to the rule, except when party issues were raised and partisan lines were drawn. St. Joseph and the county were soon regarded by the political leaders of the state as constituting a very important point, which was in the near future to exercise great political influence. They were the most important city and county

of the Platte Purchase, and, in fact, in Northwestern Missouri. From these reasons an effort was made in very early times by the leaders of the two dominant political parties, the Whig and the Democratic, to gain ascendancy in the county, and with this end in view they used their influence to persuade the more talented and ambitious young politicians to locate here.

The following is a synopsis of the vote of the county in 1846:

CANDIDATES.	Platte.	Crawford.	Washington	Rush	Marion	Bloomington	Centre.	Wayne.	Jackson	Tremont.	Total
Congress.											
Willard P. Hall (Dem.)	91	92	320	64	58	145	160	36	67	70	1103
James H. Birch (Ind.)	37	45	181	17	13	107	43	4	27	31	505
Senate.											
Jesse B. Thompson	68	62	120	13	53	47	54	1	39	62	419
Robert M. Stewart	48	73	400	69	14	200	151	39	47	29	1076
Representative.											
James B. Gardenhire	5	88	215	48	32	163	158	10	39	34	792
Weston J. Everett	127	34	122	30	34	54	47	28	45	73	594
Daniel G. Keedy	.	14	178	6	1	25	9	2	3	0	238
Circuit Clerk.											
William Fowler	57	58	248	41	43	116	110	35	67	47	822
William A. McDonald	74	60	271	43	22	143	105	4	23	58	803
County Clerk.											
William Fowler	74	106	300	32	41	140	146	38	66	25	998
Jas. S. Goulding	7	7	2	52	.	69	3	2	6	1	149
——— Head	47	18	35	3	25	25	54	.	6	79	292
F. B. Kercheval	1	4	170	9	.	10	8	.	12	00	205
Sheriff.											
William Reynolds	108	12	243	20	36	41	111	3	72	50	726
T. J. Ferrell	13	50	106	28	18	62	76	27	4	40	424
James F. Hamilton	6	44	170	39	9	159	22	11	16	17	493
Coroner.											
Jonathan Levy	.	18	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
Wm. Ridenbaugh	.	.	362	.	6	4	8	28	.	.	408
Wiley M. English	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	46
Benjamin Catlett	.	17	.	.	.	.	115	.	.	.	132
L. A. Pearcey	.	22	50	.	.	214	4	9	.	1	300
Assessor.											
L. S. Cundiff	13	3	157	33	14	15	6	4	9	1	255
——— Ellis	63	48	87	36	7	156	44	28	39	7	517
S. Asher	12	41	13	6	.	19	14	1	12	2	120
E. Dixon	13	2	62	.	21	1	35	.	14	50	198
Samuel Martin	4	1	154	4	7	16	3	5	1	17	211
Hiram Roberts	7	22	27	3	.	33	101	3	7	.	203
J. Shultz	3	14	8	1	14	.	8	1	10	22	81
For the Constitution	62	26	130	42	42	121	76	36	14	42	591
Against the Constitution	31	88	34	28	7	44	40	5	30	30	338

Until 1860, at the breaking out of the late civil war, Buchanan County was reliably Democratic, the majorities being always decisive. During the war, and for some years after, while the Drake constitution was in force, and until the election of B. Gratz Brown as Governor of the state, in 1870, the county was Republican. After the election of Mr. Brown, and when the political franchises were again accorded to the people, the county became, as usual, Democratic, which is its condition politically at this time (1881).

There is scarcely anything to be found in the county's records from which to determine, at this late day, the exact condition of political parties, but enough is known that the county, since its organization, has been, with the exception of during the war period, and a few years thereafter, Democratic.

VOTE IN DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS, 1880.

City of St. Joseph, proper	4,849
Agency Township	182
Bloomington Township	303
Centre Township	242
Crawford Township	338
Jackson Township	171
Lake Township	49
Marion Township	390
Platte Township	203
Rush Township	495
Tremont Township	257
Wayne Township	210
Washington Township	695
Total	8,394

CHAPTER XV

BENCH AND BAR.

ANDREW S. HUGHES—WM. B. ALMOND—THEODORE L. WHEATON—PETER H. BURNETT—HENRY M. VORIES—JAMES B. GARDENHIRE—DAVID R. ATCHISON—WILLARD P. HALL—SOLOMON L. LEONARD—BELA M. HUGHES—SILAS WOODSON—ROBERT M. STEWART—J. M. BASSETT—BENJAMIN F. LOAN—A. W. DONIPHAN—NAMES OF OTHER ATTORNEYS WHO CAME AT A MORE RECENT DATE.

We here submit a few memorials of the bench and bar of Buchanan County and the "Platte Purchase." Every hour diminishes our recollections of by-gone days; but a few glimpses remain, and a few short years will obliterate every view and vestige of what, in the passing pageants of life, has been so interesting to us all.

To one of the oldest representative members of the legal fraternity are we indebted for the following sketches of the men who were the pioneer attorneys of Buchanan County.

GENERAL ANDREW S. HUGHES.

"The first lawyer in the Platte country was General Andrew S. Hughes. General Hughes was said to have been a resident lawyer of Buchanan County, from the fact that he was an Indian agent in the county up to the annexation of the Platte Purchase to the State.

He owned a large farm and servants in Clay County, on which his wife and only son, General Bela M. Hughes, now of Denver, Colorado, resided, and on which he spent a portion of his time when not engaged at Agency.

I first knew General Hughes in Kentucky. He resided in Nicholas County; was a lawyer of some eminence and a brilliant advocate. Early as 1824, he represented the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Nicholas and Breckenridge in the Legislature of Kentucky. I resided at Augusta, Breckenridge County, and first met him when he was canvassing for the Senate. He was appointed an Indian agent under the administration of John Q. Adams, in 1826.

He was one of the most remarkable men, in many respects, of this or any other age. Kind of heart, cheerful, mirthful to hilarity, genial in manners, indeed geniality itself. He possessed an inexhaustible fund of brilliant anecdotes, and a wit as keen and merciless as Swift's and a sar-

casm as blighting as Randolph's. One of the few men of real genius I ever met. The emanations of real genius come from the Creator. Elaboration is man's work and merely art. General Hughes was a man of real genius. I think he died in 1843, at Plattsburg, attending court. He got wet while crossing the Platte River and caught cold, and died from the effects of it, at the age of about 60 years.

WILLIAM B. ALMOND.

I think the next lawyer that settled in the Platte Purchase was William B. Almond, who first settled in Platte City, and then removed to Sparta, Buchanan County, in 1839. Mr. Almond was a Virginian by birth, from Prince Edward County, and a graduate of Hampton Sidney College. He and Sterling Price were natives of the same county, and graduated at the same institution at about the same time. He was educated with some care for a Presbyterian minister, but being of an adventurous disposition, he went with the old fur company of Smith, Sublett & Jackson, to their depot in the Rocky Mountains, on the head waters of the Yellowstone. With the wages he received, (which were high, as the trip was dangerous), he returned to Virginia and studied law. He then returned to Missouri, and as soon as the Platte country was annexed to the state, he settled in Platte County. He had a very good practice in Buchanan County for a few years, and in 1844 he formed a partnership with Henry M. Vories, late Judge of the Supreme Court, which continued until 1849, when Almond went to California, still following his disposition for travel and adventure. On his arrival there, through the influence of Governor Burnett, of California, he was appointed Judge. He remained in California for several years. Having accumulated about $20,000 while there, he returned and permanently located in Platte City. He was elected Judge of that circuit, comprising the Platte country, in 1854. He only held the office a short time, resigning to return to California, to attend to some pecuniary matters.

After his second return from California he practiced law in Platte City and Leavenworth until his death, which I think occurred in 1861, dying suddenly at the breakfast table in Leavenworth, while there attending court.

Almond was a fluent speaker, without approaching or approximating eloquence. He was a fair lawyer, and, while not an orator, was an honorable and successful advocate.

THEODORE D. WHEATON.

Theodore D. Wheaton came to St. Joseph just before or about the time Almond came to Sparta. Wheaton was from Connecticut, and was raised in the same town and educated at the same institution with Gov-

ernor Phelps. When he finished his education, he went to Virginia as a schoolmaster, seeking employment. Having taught there acceptably for some years he immigrated to Saline County, Missouri, with a colony, at the head of whom was Maj. Harney, who was afterward Speaker of the General Assembly of Missouri. He taught school in Saline and in the interim studied law and then removed to St. Joseph, where he remained for several years until he removed to Savannah. He represented the County of Andrew once or twice in the Legislature. As a practitioner he displayed the coolness and tact incident to the Yankee character. He finally volunteered in the Second Missouri Regiment, under Colonel Price and went to Mexico, arriving while I was there. He remained in New Mexico and became a distinguished member of the bar of that territory, as well as a member of the House of Territorial Delegates. His success there as here was the result more of tact and shrewdness than real talent.

PETER H. BURNETT.

Peter H. Burnett, of San Francisco, was the first prosecuting attorney in the Buchanan County District. He has since been Governor of California, and Judge of the Supreme Court of that state. Few men have had a more eventful life than Governor Burnett. He was a native of Tennessee. His father emigrated to Missouri when he was small, located in Clay County, which was then the extreme western county in Missouri. At about seventeen or eighteen years of age, he returned to Tennessee and acquired a very good English education, by the kindness of his mother's relative (the Hardamans), a very distinguished family, after whom Hardaman County, Tennessee, was named. He partially studied law in Tennessee, but engaged in merchandizing as a sort of episode in his life. He was not successful and quit merchandising about as poor as he was when he began. He then returned to Missouri and commenced merchandising in Liberty, when he again failed. In the interim, he had read law, carefully, and was really a very excellent lawyer for his age. After a few years practice he was appointed Circuit Attorney for that district. I brought him his commission from Jefferson City in the spring of 1841. He was one of the ablest prosecutors I ever met; the most industrious and indefatigable. No defendant ever found the state napping while Burnett was prosecutor. Having become largely involved by merchandising and seeing no speedy way of paying off his debts by the mere practice of law, he determined to go to Oregon. In 1843, with a large colony from Missouri, he and his family emigrated to Oregon. After many hardships, and some accidents, he arrived in that wild country, located his land, and cut and split every rail himself that enclosed a quarter section of land that winter, and built a house etc. He engaged

actively and industriously in farming. In 1846, when the Oregon question was settled between England and America, locating the new line, the British Fur Company was compelled to remove further north. They employed Burnett to wind up their business. The remuneration received enabled him to purchase cattle and go more largely into farming.

When the gold fever commenced in California in 1848-9, it afforded a good market for his cattle, and he at once engaged in business there, from which he became wealthy. Out of the first moneys made he paid off his old debts, although barred by the statute of limitation. After he resigned as judge of the Supreme Court, he accepted the position of president of the Pacific Bank, at a salary of five thousand dollars per year, being a large stockholder himself in the bank.

Last year, 1880, having grown feeble from age, and unwilling to attend to business any longer, he declined a re-election to the presidency of the bank, which was unanimously tendered him. He told them for the last year (1880) he had not rendered more than half service to the bank and declined to take but half his salary; they, however, passed a resolution tendering him all of the salary. He still declined to receive more than half. Thus they parted. He then retired from business and is spending a quiet old age.

His family of four children are all in prosperous circumstances. In California, a few years ago, I met his youngest daughter, a very beautiful and accomplished woman, the wife of Chief Justice Wallace of that state, and a man of more power and vigor of intellect, than any man I met in California.

To sum up Governor Burnett: He was a man of spotless integrity, real philanthropy, indomitable energy, and a very high order of intellect.

HENRY M. VORIES.

Henry M. Vories was a native of Henry County, Kentucky, where he received a very common education in the common schools of that state. He emigrated to Indiana, where he led a varied life for some years, engaged in merchandising at a small village, combining farming and trading generally, and especially trading in hogs in the Cincinnati market, in which last business he declared to me that he broke three times in one week. When, growing tired of these employments, which were bootless and abortive, he studied law with Oliver Smith, of Indiana, who afterward became a United States Senator, and commenced the practice of law in a circuit abounding with good lawyers. Although he was only able to make a living, the contact with these men made him a sharp, ready practitioner, and a perfect master of the science of pleading under the old Chitty practice. He emigrated to Sparta, Missouri,

in 1843 or '44, where he commenced the practice of law, in partnership with Wm. B. Almond. I practiced with him in all the courts of Northwestern Missouri. We were often together and often opposed to each other. I may safely say he was the most unhandy man as an opponent I ever met. His early vocations in life had rendered him perfectly familiar with the prejudices, the habits, and the peculiar tastes of common people, and therefore in selecting and addressing a jury he was a very formidable advocate. He was quick, shrewd, always cool and self-reliant. When the testimony of a witness happened to be the reverse of what he expected, he never showed any mark or trait of his disappointment in his face or manners. He remained in St. Joseph until 1855, moving there, I think, in 1846. He then removed to San Jose, California. He remained in California two years, and, although he succeeded well in his profession, he preferred St. Joseph as a permanent home. After his return, he built a handsome suburban residence in St. Joseph, in which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1876. After a most successful practice in St. Joseph for some years, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which office he held until just before his death. Judge Vories was essentially a lawyer. He had a lawyer's mind. Some members of the profession are good lawyers theoretically, but never successful practitioners, and others are quite superficial as lawyers, but by tact and energy succeed very well. The world rates them as good lawyers. Judge Vories was good in theory and in practice. He was a thorough lawyer and the most formidable practitioner I ever met. He knew little of politics and had but little taste for general literature.

His convictions, however, were always strong and fearlessly expressed. He was a Democrat of the old school and an unflinching Union man during the whole war. He lived as nearly up to the golden rule as any man I ever knew.

JAMES B. GARDENHIRE.

James B. Gardenhire came to Sparta soon after the county seat was located there, from Tennessee. Commenced the practice of law as a competitor of Almond, Vories and Hall; was very modest and seemed to lack self-confidence, and was of a sensitive nature. He impressed me as having acquired a rather superficial knowledge of the law hastily, but had energy and industry, which soon enabled him to overcome these deficiencies of his early education.

I could form no estimate of his early education. He used good language—pure English—and seemed to have the ordinary literary acquirements of young men of that age. He was graceful in his manners and deportment, which evinced the fact that he had seen good society, but I

never heard him speak of his early life, his advantages, or want of education. He soon became a good lawyer, and was really an orator, although he occasionally failed to come up to what his friends expected. I have heard him make as brilliant speeches as any man I have heard in the Platte country. Very effective in law arguments before courts, and as an advocate very effective before juries. He had considerable taste for politics and once represented Buchanan County in the Legislature, and was once a candidate for Congress. During his candidacy for Congress I heard him make two speeches, remarkable for their brilliancy, and in one of these he drew a parallel between Marshal Ney and Col. Benton. It was so thrillingly eloquent and pathetic that old men sobbed aloud. He became Attorney General of the state, and finally died at the head of some bureau in Washington, under Mr. Lincoln's administration.

Owing to his delicate health, his efforts were not always equal; indeed, frequently, dissimilar. When his physique was all right, his efforts never disappointed his friends. He was as delicately constructed as a sensitive plant, in relation to his honor.

GENERAL DAVID R. ATCHISON

was the first judge of the new circuit, composed of the Platte Purchase and Clinton County. I drafted the bill forming the circuit, which was passed during the session of 1840-41. General Atchison was commissioned in February, 1841, by Governor Reynolds. I brought him his commission.

General Atchison is so well known in the history of the state and nation that much labor is saved in giving a sketch of his life. His life forms an important part in the history of the state, and his name will live in his land's language.

General Atchison was born in August, 1807, in Fayette County, Kentucky, a few miles from Lexington, at a locality bearing the euphonious and poetical appellation of Frogtown. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, in its palmy days, under President Holly. His father afforded him every advantage in acquiring a very liberal education. He was a very ripe scholar; of fine literary taste and very familiar with all the English classics. He emigrated to Missouri in the Spring of 1830, and located at Liberty. He commenced practicing law at the same bar with me, and so continued until he was appointed judge. After I removed to Liberty, in 1833, we kept our offices together, although never partners, and were very warm personal friends, although politically, we were as wide apart as the poles. He was a strong State Rights Democrat, while I was a Whig of the most orthodox school.

After he was appointed Judge, he removed to Platte City. I practiced before him in all his courts during the whole time that he was

A PRAIRIE HOME.

Judge. I was in the Court House engaged in a case, at Platte City, when he received his mail on the bench. I suspended the case in which I was engaged for a moment, until he could look at his letters, and I saw at once from his face, that there was something very unusual in one of them. He is too honest and straight-forward to have any concealments, and his face is of the same tell-tale order, suffusing readily under any excitement. I proceeded with the case, and when court adjourned for dinner, the Judge handed me a letter from Governor Reynolds, tendering him the U. S. Senatorship, for the unexpired term of Dr. Linn, who had died. This tender was made, I know, from subsequent conversations with Governor Reynolds, who was from the same county with me from Kentucky, without any request from Atchison or his friends. It was a spontaneous tender from an intellectual and patriotic Governor, to a man who was in every way worthy of the high position of United States Senator.

I know that the Judge hesitated honestly and candidly in his acceptance of the position, and offered reasons which were candid and, to him, were forcible. After his having submitted them very fully to me, I said: "Judge, fortune does not shower her favors on us very often, and a man should not turn his plate bottom upwards when it does happen, but should turn the right side up and catch all he can. Your refusal will mortify Governor Reynolds, and as you have some political ambition, you ought to accept. It is your duty to do it. We have never had any Senator from the western half of the State."

The Judge and I were rooming together at the hotel. I do not know that he did or did not, consult any other person on the subject. He wrote a very modest letter to the Governor, thanking him and accepting the position.

He served not only acceptably in the Senate for twelve years, but served in that august body as its President, and acted as Vice-President of the United States, after the death of King. While practicing law in Liberty, he was fond of hunting, and very successful as a hunter, fond of social life, and indulged in the excitement of politics, so that with a portion of the community who do not know what it takes to constitute a lawyer, he did not rate so high as he would have done if he had stayed in his office, although not professionally employed. He had a clear, bright, logical mind; had studied law well, and kept up with his profession by constant reading, when he was not engaged actively out of doors.

The position he took in any case he sustained with ability, and when he was on the right side he rarely failed of success. I deemed him one of the best lawyers, and consulted him more frequently than I did any one else. As a judge he was quick, expeditious and industrious; seemed to arrive at his conclusions almost intuitively, and his high sense of justice always enabled him to decide equitably. I never knew a judge who

gave such universal satisfaction, and although his friends were glad to see him elevated to a higher sphere they regretted to see him abandon the bench.

General Atchison went into the Southern army and remained until he became dissatisfied, not with the cause, but the management of the army. He was essentially a State Rights Democrat of the Calhoun school.

General Atchison was never married, and since the war has been living on his farm in Clinton County, enjoying the privacy of quiet life, deriving his enjoyment from the associations of numerous warm personal friends and a large library. He has warm patriotism enough to make him anxious for the future welfare of his country, and is Cincinnatus enough to be satisfied with his herd, his fields and his household gods.

WILLARD P. HALL

Was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, at Harper's Ferry, in 18—, and is, therefore, sixty-—— years of age. He was educated partly in Baltimore, and graduated at Yale College. His education, of course, was very thorough and ample, coming from such an institution. The family, (his father having died,) removed, shortly after he graduated, to Randolph County, Missouri. He studied law, probably with his brother, Judge William Hall, Judge of the Circuit Court in Missouri. He was very industrious and energetic and devoted his energies, physical and mental, to his profession. I am not aware that he ever practiced law before he came to Sparta. He was then a very ripe lawyer for his age, and one of the best lawyers I ever met.

System and order and logical arrangement were natural with him. His eyes soon became diseased and annoyed him for some years. This, I always supposed, came from intense over-study, using his eyes too much by lamp or gas light. He succeeded at once. Plain and simple in his manners as a child, naturally frank and easy with every one, he soon became a favorite, and from his youthful appearance, even a pet with his older friends. He succeeded, I think, Governor Burnett, as Prosecuting Attorney, and was a very efficient officer. He prevented grand juries from presenting anything that could not be sustained and prosecuted with great energy those he believed guilty. He was as an officer very conscientious. In 1844 he was selected by the State Democratic Convention as one of the Electors, and I was a candidate for Elector on the Whig side. I met him often. He conducted the canvass with marked ability for one so young.

He had the criminal law, and especially the statutes of the State, at his finger ends, and could readily refer to them in a moment's time. During this canvas Governor Hall's speeches would greatly astonish those who

have only known him in the past twenty years. He then, not without success, essayed the higher realms of oratory, and, although he occasionally let the eagle loose, he was clear, bright, logical and concise. For the last twenty years his style has been but little more than conversational, still, marked with even more of its original terseness, vigor and logical conciseness. He never thinks of indulging in pathos, or poetry or mere decoration. He gained a very high rank during the canvass, of which I have spoken, as a public speaker and as a well informed politician. To this, added to his high reputation as a lawyer, he was indebted for his first nomination to Congress, over many older and able politicians of his party. This was in the spring of 1846, and during the canvas Col. James H. Birch (late Judge Birch,) was his opponent as an Independent Democrat. Governor Hall volunteered as a private in the First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry. This he was induced to do, because he had been a strong advocate of the annexation of Texas, and the Mexican War having grown out of that annexation, he was taunted as not being willing to incur the consequences, which his course and that of his friends had brought on the country.

He went with us as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico, doing duty as a private faithfully. Soon after we arrived in Santa Fe I received a letter from my father-in-law, Colonel Thornton, giving a sufficient number of the returns to ensure the election of Mr. Hall by a very large majority. I showed that letter to Mr. Hall and to General Harney, and General Harney at once, as a matter of courtesy, and as he should have done, released Governor Hall from all involuntary duty. General Harney having orders to go to New Mexico with a part of the troops, in the discharge of an order he received from Washington, to devise temporary laws for the people of that territory, requested Governor Hall and myself to prepare laws for that territory to conform to the conditions of the territory, and to be in conformity with the civil institutions of our own country. We organized a Legislature consisting of Governor Hall and myself, and about six clerks, and the work of legislation was never more rapidly performed, each of us frequently dictating to two or three clerks at a time. In a few days we were able to present to General Harney a code of laws, which he was kind enough to approve, sign, as military Governor, and promulgate for the government of the people. It is astonishing, considering the short time we had been there and our limited means of information, that we should have written a code that Congress, after the annexation of the territory, re-enacted, and which after thirty-five years I found still in vogue in 1881. Governor Hall determined not to return to the states until after he had seen more of the west, so that he might be more capable to legislate for its wants.

Colonel Philip St. George Cook, having been left by General Kearney, when he started to California, to take command of a battalion of 500

Mormon soldiers and conduct them to California as soon as they arrived and were outfitted now took up the line of march and Hall accompanied Colonel Cook to the Pacific Ocean, going by the route of the Heyla River. He came back with Kearney the next spring to the states. It is a fact not generally known that the first gold discovered in California was discovered by two of the soldiers under Cook's command at Sutter's Mills. Hall returned and took his seat in Congress in the winter of 1847 and remained there till March, 1853, having been elected three times.

He made a very industrious, efficient and popular representative of his district and at the end of his third term declined to become a candidate for re-election. He remained in private life, devoting himself assiduously to the study and practice of his profession, and attained as high a reputation as a lawyer as any man in the state.

In February, 1861, he was elected to the state convention, which convention was called by an act of the General Assembly for the purpose of ascertaining the position the state should take in reference to the secession of the cotton states. He was elected and took his seat as an avowed Union man, and after Governor Jackson had abandoned the state, that convention proceeded to form a provisional government, and proceeded to elect state officers. Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, was elected Governor. and Willard P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor. Governor Gamble died during his term and the office of Governor was filled by Mr. Hall. Times were exceedingly exciting, as the war was still raging in Missouri, as well as elsewhere, and much trouble and anxiety necessarily devolved upon the Governor. It is imposible to give any detail of his acts while Governor, as any one month of which would more than fill this sketch.

His administration was as satisfactory as it could have been to all conservative men. At the expiration of his term of office, he resumed the practice of law in St. Joseph, which he has followed ever since. He has been employed in all the important cases since his return to the practice, and has added greatly to his well earned reputation as a lawyer before the war. He has sought no office or position since. On the contrary, Governor Hardin told me that he had twice offered him the position of Supreme Judge since the death of Judge Vories, but that Mr. Hall had declined both times.

SOLOMON L. LEONARD

was one of the early immigrants to the Platte country. He had been engaged in teaching school at the time of his coming, He was in moderate circumstances, indeed might be termed poor, but he had pluck and perseverance enough for two men, but succeeded rather slowly at the

practice of law. He lived on a small farm two miles from Platte City, about twenty acres of which he cleared and cultivated. From these two sources he made barely a comfortable subsistence. In 1843, I think, the state was entitled to five hundred thousand acres of public land, and Solomon L. Leonard was appointed a commissioner to select land for the state. The compensation he received for the same enabled him to purchase the land on which he resided and on which his wife now resides, east of St. Joseph.

In 1844 or '45, he was appointed judge of that circuit to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henderson Young, who had been judge for about one year after General Atchison's resignation. He continued in office until 1852, when he declined being a candidate for re-election. In most respects he was a model judge; commencing court every morning early at the very moment to which it was adjourned. Every day he got through the docket of that day, if it could be done by dark.

Lawyers had to work hard, and those who were not fond of hard work found fault. I always found him courteous and respectful to all members of the bar. The hard work imposed on the bar was not the result of any arbitrary feeling on his part, but a determination and an honest purpose to subserve the interest of the public properly. It would be better for the bar and public if more judges would follow the same course.

After he retired from the bench he formed a partnerthip in the practice of law with General Bela M. Hughes. It was a very able firm, and while it continued it had as much practice as it could attend to. Judge Leonard's wealth gradually increased, and the property he left made all his family rich. The increase of his property and the business consequent upon it, induced him to abandon the practice almost entirely.

During the first year of the war, in 1861, he went south, whether to carry his negroes south or to engage in the Southern cause, I do not know. He was drowned at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in Grand River, in that year.

Judge Leonard had as much will-power as any man I ever knew, and a large volume of brain power. He was a man of strong prejudices—his enemies could hardly do right, and his friends could scarcely do wrong. He was aware of these prejudices, and brought his strong will-power to control them on the bench, which he did successfully. He was devoted to his family, and educated his daughters with a great deal of care, regardless of expense. Rather impatient by nature, yet he was fond of legal and logical discussion, and listened with patience to lawyers of any ability. We were warm personal friends, and I deemed him a just and able judge.

GENERAL BELA M. HUGHES

was the son of General Andrew S. Hughes, herein mentioned, and born

in Nicholas County, Kentucky. His mother was a sister to Thomas Metcalf, who was a captain in the war of 1812, a Member of Congress for many years, Governor of the State, and then a United States Senator.

Coming from such a stock on the respective sides, it would naturally be supposed that General Hughes would be a man of high order of intellect. Those whose anticipations were the highest have not been disappointed. He graduated at Augusta College, Kentucky.

Immediately after he graduated he went to Wisconsin Territory as a private secretary of the Territorial Governor. He was introduced into social and political life under favorable auspices. While there he improved his learning much from men and books. Coming to Missouri, he commenced the study of law, but having married when he was very young, and having six or eight thousand dollars in his own right, he thought it would be better to accumulate a fortune rapidly by engaging in merchandising and commerce. He located at Weston, Platte County. As he knew nothing of business, it did not take him long to lose half of his fortune. He sold out, re-engaged in the study, and finally in the practice of his profession.

He succeeded very well from the start; was elected to the Legislature from that county; and appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at the United States Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri. He remained there until General Taylor was elected in 1848, and although his uncle, who was then a Whig Senator from Kentucky, and myself and others, who knew General Taylor well, assured him he would not be removed, his delicate sense of propriety induced him to resign (he being a Democrat), saying that he "would not hold an office which, under the custom of parties, belonged to some Whig." He removed to St. Joseph, and lived there as long as he remained in the State. He formed a partnership, first with Solomon L. Leonard, and afterwards with Silas Woodson. Both these partnerships were remunerative. Governor Woodson was appointed Judge of that circuit, and General Hughes went to Atchison, Kansas, more for the purpose of attending to the varied interests of his cousin, Benjamin Holliday, the distinguished pioneer in steamship lines, railroads, and overland mail. This business required many long and dangerous voyages to Colorado, Salt Lake, and San Francisco, in connection with the Holliday mail route. Selecting Denver as a central position for the route, he finally located there, removed his family and made it his permanent home. When his connection with Holliday had terminated, he resumed his profession, and at a bound placed himself at the head of the able bar of Colorado, which position he maintains now (1881). He is employed in all the important suits arising from railroads, mines, telegraphs, and stock operations. He has acquired a fortune by his close attention to business, and with the wonderful sucess with which he has met. I have spent six summers in Colorado; have often heard

him in courts, and was there when he was nominated by the Democrats of that state for Governor, and during his brilliant canvas. His speeches were marked by the caustic wit, sharp repartee, and boundless humor that characterized his father, with much more learning and general attainments. He may be deemed an eminent jurist and orator, and I know personally of his receiving a letter from one of the most distinguished jurists in New York asking his opinion in relation to his construction of a very ambiguous statute, saying "that he would rather have his opinion than any other lawyer, and that his clients would pay him liberally for it."

His great ability, integrity, and attention to business, assures us that he will always retain his business and practice as large as he desires.

SILAS WOODSON.

My first acquaintance with Silas Woodson was at Plattsburg, in the fall of 1854. I was then attending court and was employed to assist Hughes and Leonard and General Loan in the defense of Wm. Langston, charged with murder. The case had been pending some time in Buchanan County, and finally had been taken to Clinton County; but I was only employed in the case at the term at which it was tried. Governor Woodson had recently emigrated from Knox County, Kentucky, to St. Joseph, and some of the citizens of St. Joseph had employed him to assist in the prosecution of Langston. We had been several days engaged in examining the testimony and had closed on both sides. While I was writing some instructions at my room, General Loan and Judge Leonard came in and told me Mr. Woodson complained of being sick, and desired to make the closing argument in the case instead of the opening. I told them that I had an invariable rule that I would not depart from, that the circuit attorney must make the closing argument in every criminal case in which I was engaged. In a few minutes after they left Mr. Woodson came in, and told me he was not well, and being a stranger did not like to address a jury under disadvantageous circumstances. It was a strong appeal to my courtesy and I felt somewhat inclined to accede to his request, but I had read the trial of Dr. Baker, who was tried and convicted for murder in Kentucky, and a Mr. Woodson had been the prosecuting attorney. It occurred to me me that he might possibly be the man. I asked him if he had been prosecuting attorney when Dr. Baker was tried. He said he had. I said, "Mr. Woodson, a prosecutor who was able to meet and gain a victory over the most eminent attorneys and advocates in the Union, is able to prosecute against such lawyers as Langston has, even though he is sick. I regret that my duty to my client compels me to be apparently discour-

teous. You cannot make the closing argument in this case." An hour afterward, the instructions had been given by the court, and Mr. Woodson commenced his address, which for ability, brilliancy and pathos I have never heard equaled. I regret that I have not language that will convey even the faintest idea of this torrent of eloquent invective.

In 1860, he was elected judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit, in which position he gave universal satisfaction, and at the expiration of his term, with a most enviable reputation, again resumed the practice of law.

As a practitioner, he takes rank among the leading lawyers of the state, and his professional associates cheerfully concede his eminent ability in criminal cases. The vital interests of the largest corporations, the equally important rights of the humblest citizen, alike command his services, and whether the fee is a fortune or a farthing, he devotes his best abilities and his constant attention to the success of his client.

In August, 1872, quite unexpectedly to himself, he was nominated by the State Democratic Convention as candidate for Governor of Missouri, and was elected to that office by a large majority, and served for two years with distinguished ability.

No blemish mars the purity of his private life. He is one of the few men, who, through a long public career, have never once neglected or betrayed any trust reposed in them. His motto is, and his action has always been, to do what right and justice demand, leaving consequences to take care of themselves.

He possesses an earnest nature, great energy and firmness, a clear judgment, with comprehensive and analytical mind and a heart full of true charity and noble impulses.

ROBERT M. STEWART.

The name of Robert M. Stewart has been familiar not only to the people of Buchanan County, but of the State of Missouri, for over forty years. In fact it has been completely indentified with the history of the state. He was born in Truxton, Courtland County, New York, on the 12th day of March, 1815. His parents being in limited circumstances, he was compelled to depend upon his own exertions for an education, a task faithfully performed. From the time he was seventeen until twenty-one years of age, he taught school part of each year, devoting the remainder of his time to preparing himself for the practice of the law. At the age of twenty-one he graduated in the legal profession and was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1837, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, and engaged in the practice of his profession, but suffering from sickness most of the summer, he removed to his old home in New York and remained during the winter, returning to Louisville again in the spring of 1838. During that summer, in addition to the practice of the law, he was

engaged in the newspaper business with James Birney Marshall. In the fall of that year he removed to St. Charles, Missouri, where he remained some two years.

In 1839, Governor Stewart came to Buchanan County, and located at what was then known as Bloomington, but is now DeKalb, where he entered a claim. Here he continued the practice of his profession, at the same time taking an active part in every movement to advance the prosperity of the country, until 1845. He then removed to St. Joseph, and was shortly thereafter elected a delegate from the Senatorial District to the Convention to amend the State Constitution, over Jesse B. Thompson, one of the best men in the county. In the proceedings of that body his fine talents and excellent judgment gave him a prominent position. In 1846, he was elected to the State Senate, again beating Mr. Thompson, and continued to hold the office until 1857, when he was elected Governor of Missouri, to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the selection of Governor Trusten Polk to the United States Senate. The duties of the latter office he discharged with ability for three years. In 1847, Governor Stewart raised a company for the "Oregon Battalion," for service in the Mexican war, and was elected as its Captain over the late Colonel Samuel Hall. He went with the battalion as far as Fort Kearney, but was compelled to return on account of ill-health. For some two years thereafter he suffered from severe illness, but managed to discharge his duties as State Senator. In 1848 he was appointed Register of the Land Office at Savannah, but resigned the position in a few weeks, for the purpose of engaging in the preliminary survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, a task which he completed at his own expense.

In 1861, he was elected member of the convention called to consider the question of secession, in which body he took strong grounds in favor of retaining the state in the Union. His last appearance in political life was in 1862, when he announced his name as a candidate for Congress in this district, but withdrew from the race shortly after the announcement.

Almost immediately after his election to the Senate, Governor Stewart was appointed chairman of the committee on internal improvements, a position he continued to occupy as long as he remained a member of that body. He was the first to inaugurate the grand system of public improvements which has contributed so much to the prosperity of our state, and devoted himself particularly to the railroad interests. It is principally owing to his exertions that the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road is due, and he was also the author of the "Omnibus bill," under which the railroad system of the state was projected and built up. Every measure looking to improvement and the development of the resources of Missouri received his hearty support, both while in the Senate and in the executive chair.

Governor Stewart was a man of a high order of intellect. His prospects at one time were by no means limited to this state. It was within his grasp to have not only made his influence more powerful in Missouri, but felt throughout the Union. In a national point of view his unrelenting hostility to Colonel Thos. H. Benton, effecting his defeat for the Senate, and his decided stand against secession when the great contest seemed to hinge upon the action of Missouri, were the most important passages in his history.

GENERAL J. M. BASSETT.

J. M. Bassett was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 7, 1817. He came with his father, when a small boy, to Ohio, and at the age of ten years removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he completed his education. He read law with Governor Cailin, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Stephen A. Douglas. Afterward he opened an office in Quincy, Illinois, and after several years of successful practice came to Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, in 1844, where he remained two years. While here he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and came to St. Joseph shortly after the labors of that convention were closed.

He soon became one of the leading lawyers of the Platte country. He served four years as prosecuting attorney of this judicial district. Was elected Mayor of St. Joseph in 1855. At the breaking out of the war he espoused the cause of the Union, and did much to rally the loyal sentiment of Northwest Missouri. He was captain of a company of militia and was for two years Provost Marshal of this district.

General Bassett was a ready and powerful writer; generous, pleasant, social and charitable. He was a fluent speaker, and strong in argument, and his success before juries and judges was proverbial.

Keen, cool, shrewd and cautious, his speeches in court often veined with glowing sarcasm, were not only models of terseness and force, but revealed a background of study, reflection and special preparation, which stamped him as one of the foremost lawyers of Northwest Missouri. He seemed to rise with the occasion when the subject in hand demanded intellect and power. Then it was he would pour forth argument, and hurl invective and eloquent appeals to the jury, sweeping everything before him.

Whenever he devoted his full powers to a case, no client in the West had a more safe, competent and successful advocate. General Bassett died in 1871.

BENJAMIN F. LOAN.

I first knew the late General Loan in Platte County. He was born in Hardensburg, Breckenridge County, Kentucky, in 1819. He remained

at the old home in Kentucky until 1838, when he came to Missouri and settled in Platte County. He commenced reading law in Platte City with Isaac N. Jones, in 1842. After two years spent in close study, he obtained a license and located in Buchanan County. He was an active, industrious, painstaking and conscientious attorney. He was a deep thinker and a ripe scholar in legal and political lore, and possessed great personal honor and integrity, and was admired by not only his brother attorneys but no one spoke of him but to praise.

When the late civil war broke out he took an active part in military affairs, and was appointed Brigadier General. In 1862 he was elected to a seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served as a member of the committees on Pacific railroads, and Freedmen, and Debts of loyal states, and other committees. During the Fortieth Congress he was chairman of the committee on revolutionary pensions and on that of Freedmen's affairs. In 1869 he was appointed visitor to West Point. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. David Rea. These in brief are the salient points of one of the most popular, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the "Platte Purchase."

General Loan died at his home in St. Joseph on the 30th day of March, 1881, at the age of sixty-two years. The St. Joseph bar held a meeting on the occasion of his death, the proceedings of which we here give:

"The adjourned meeting of the Bar Association of St. Joseph was held in the Circuit Court room yesterday afternoon at half-past four. General Craig, as chairman, called the meeting to order, and requested the chairman of the committee, appointed to wait upon the family of General Loan to ascertain their desire as to the funeral arrangements, to report. Mr. Allen H. Vories then informed the meeting that General Loan's family had expressed their wish that the bar should take charge of the funeral, which was to take place at two o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Vories suggested that the bar should not monopolize the funeral arrangements, but should invite a number of citizens to assist in the obsequies.

It was moved and seconded that six members of the bar be appointed pall bearers, with authority to select four citizens to act with them in the same capacity.

Messrs. Vories and Vineyard were appointed by the chair to select the legal pall bearers, and made choice of the following gentlemen: Gov. Woodson, Gen. Craig, Judge Tutt, Gov. Hall, John D. Strong and A. H. Vories.

The committee on resolutions was then called upon to report and did so through Mr. Benj. R. Vineyard, as follows:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our friend and professional brother, Hon. B. F. Loan, and

WHEREAS, We deem it fitting that the living should suitably commemorate the virtues of the dead, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the bar of St. Joseph bear witness that through the crucial test of a long and active practice in a profession which, more than any other, tries and makes known to his fellows the real character of a man, Benjamin F. Loan has passed, without an imputation of the slightest neglect of a client's interest or of the courtesies and fair dealings due to an opponent; that his life is a noble illustration of the truth that untiring industry and unswerving honesty are the essential elements of real success in our own, no less than in the other avocations of life; and we direct the attention of every young man who would gain an enviable distinction in the legal profession to the course and career of the deceased as worthy of the highest emulation.

Resolved, That our departed brother was true to the interests committed to him in all the relations of life; that he was a faithful public servant, a steadfast friend, a devoted husband, an estimable citizen and an honest man.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, we request the Judge to adjourn the Circuit Court of this county, now in session, during the day of the funeral, and that the members of this bar attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to the press of the city for publication, also a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, and also a copy thereof to Alex. D. Vories, by him to be presented to the Judge of the Buchanan Circuit Court, with a request that they may, with other proceedings of this meeting, be spread in full upon the records of said court.

B. R. VINEYARD,
JOHN S. CROSBY,
W. H. SHERMAN,
H. M. RAMEY,
JAMES CRAIG,
M. R. SINGLETON,
W. P. HALL, JR.
} Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the directors of the Merchants' Bank, with which General Loan had long been identified, held yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His divine providence, to remove from our midst our valued friend and associate, the Hon. Benjamin F. Loan, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Bank, that in the death of the Hon. Benjamin F. Loan, this board has lost a member whose counsels were of the utmost value to the interests of the institution, and that we, individually, have lost a friend and associate whose death is deeply and sincerely deplored; and be it further

Resolved, That we sympathize most sincerely with the family and relatives of our deceased friend in this hour of their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread at length upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy signed by the president be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 31, 1881.

After reading the resolutions Mr. Vineyard said that it seemed strange to him to stand among his professional brethren and miss the form of General Loan. Only two days ago he was engaged in the active duties of his profession, and now he was no longer among us. Not very long ago General Loan had said to him that he would go soon and go suddenly, and his foreboding had proved true. He had known the deceased since 1866, and had enjoyed his disinterested friendship. Of his military and congressional record, he would let others speak, but as a lawyer he had found him frank, upright and sincere. General Loan never made a promise to a brother lawyer that he did not faithfully keep. His zeal for his clients was unbounded, while he was ever an indefatigable worker. To pronounce this eulogy was a sad task, not because the subject did not deserve it, but because he was no more.

The chairman here suggested that the youngest member of the bar be selected to present the resolutions to the Circuit Court. The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. R. T. Davis then addressed the meeting and recalled his last conversation with General Loan. It was the opinion of the deceased that young lawyers should stick to their practice and avoid politics. He had such a high appreciation of the bar of St. Joseph that he told the speaker that nothing could induce him to reside away from this city. Free passes to Chicago and New York, a large income and nothing to do would have no temptation to him, compared with the society of his friends, if he had to give up the latter to enjoy the former.

Mr. Allen Vories next addressed the meeting; General Loan's death had not been altogether unexpected by him, but by that death he had lost his most confidential friend and he could not reconcile himself to his loss. For thirty years a close friendship had existed between himself and the deceased. If ever there was an honest man General Loan was that man. Ever faithful to his clients he was the soul of honor in his dealings with all men. Among the members of this bar he had not one enemy. Outside of his professional career he had no enjoyments, and was so attached to the members of the St. Joseph bar that he had determined to spend all his days among them. Of his proficiency as a lawyer it was not necessary to speak. The harder the case the better lawyer General Loan proved himself to be. His courtesy to other attorneys was remarkable. "By his death," concluded Mr. Vories, "I have lost my best friend."

Mr. Thomas had known General Loan for eleven years, and had frequently, as a young man, applied to him for advice, and had always

found him gracious and courteous. Whether opposed to him or associated with him, he always exhibited a courtesy which was extended to all the attorneys with whom he came in contact. His loss will be greatly felt. Mr. Thomas endorsed the sentiments of the resolutions.

Mr. H. K. White said that General Loan had attained the high degree of philosophy which enabled him to endure differences of opinion without giving up personal regard. In his adherence to the ideas of the past upon legal matters, General Loan had many sharp conflicts with the rising generation, but from these antagonisms an unkind personal feeling had never once been developed.

Mr. John S. Crosby, as a younger member of the bar, paid an earnest tribute to the friendliness toward young members of his profession, which characterized General Loan. He also referred to the strong domestic affections of the deceased, which he had had occasion to witness. Carrying with him a heavy and constant burden of disease and suffering which would have made most men morose, he was always cheerful and good natured.

Mr. P. V. Wise said that he had so long associated with General Loan that he did not consider it inappropriate on his part to make a few remarks. The deceased was a man who took for his motto "deeds not words." He acted justly from a principle of right and not from the hope of future reward. He was satisfied to practice the golden rule. Notwithstanding the industrious habits of the deceased he enjoyed philosophical contemplation, and believed that the best of all lives was to so live here that when the great change came there would be nothing to repent of. He fulfilled William Cullen Bryant's noble lines:

"So live that when thy summons come to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

The chairman then said that he first knew General Loan thirty-five years ago, when he was struggling to earn his first town lot. In those days he had traveled the circuit with him, had observed his course during the war, and had known him intimately as a Congressman, and he had always found him honest. During the days of political corruption that followed the war, no man had ever dared to say that General Loan had taken a dollar that was not his own. His home life was full of tender affection, one long honeymoon. It has been said that he was not without a presentiment of his approaching end, and on Tuesday called

at the bank and transferred some bonds from his own name to that of his wife. In all the relations of life he, General Craig, had never known a better man than Benjamin F. Loan.

Mr. J. F. Pitt said that he was with the deceased in his last labors, and gave some details of his sudden illness. Mr. Mosman paid a brief tribute to the worth of General Loan, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the funeral to-day at 2 o'clock."

Among those who attended the first courts in this judicial district at Old Sparta and St. Joseph was

GENERAL A. W. DONIPHAN,

who was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July 9th, 1808. His ancestors on both paternal and maternal lines were of English extraction. His father and mother were natives of Virginia, his father being a revolutionary soldier. His mother was a woman of extraordinary mental powers and sparkling wit. He graduated at Augusta College, Kentucky, at the early age of eighteen years, with distinction, especially in the classics. He studied law in the office of Martin P. Marshall, of Kentucky. After a period of two years he was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of Ohio. In March, 1830, he came to Missouri, and was licensed to practice by its Supreme Court, at Fayette, in the succeeding month. On the 19th of April, 1830, he settled in Lexington, Missouri, and began his long, successful and brilliant forensic career. At the age of twenty-two, without experience, he was placed in collision with Abiel Leonard, Robert W. Wells, Peyton R. Hayden and others gentlemen eminent for ability and legal attainments.

His maiden speech at the bar was made in 1830, in defense of a man indicted for murder. His conduct in this trial was modest, and gave evidence of the dawning of that reputation as a criminal lawyer which he afterward attained.

In 1837, he removed to Liberty, Missouri, which he made his home for the succeeding thirty years. There he found, already established in the practice of law, those distinguished lawyers, D. R. Atchison, Amos Rees and James M. Hughes. His experience at Lexington had been preparatory; at Liberty his reputation attained its zenith. Doniphan was young, ambitious, highly cultured, and his mind expanded with ease to meet the magnitude of each new occasion. The faculty of ready, powerful and tempestuous speech—the flashes of brilliant thought had come to him, and the people of the state at once recognized him as an orator.

In 1836, 1840 and in 1854 he represented Clay County in the Legislature without opposition. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861. In 1846, occurred the war with Mexico, and in May, 1846, he was elected Colonel of the First regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers

The laurels won by Colonel Doniphan and his men during the Mexican war are among the brightest that grace the American arms, and the memory of them will be as enduring as time itself.

In the varied circumstances of life Colonel Doniphan has exerted a great influence. In parliamentary bodies he has done this mainly through social impress and personal contact. He is fascinating in conversation, and his society is sought wherever he goes. His mind acts with quickness and precision. His temperament is poetic, even romantic, but is guarded by fine taste and the most delicate sense of the ludicrous. His mind is so well organized, so nicely balanced, its machinery so happily fitted, its stores of information so well digested, and so completely made a part of the brain, that its riches, without apparent effort, flow or flash forth on all occasions, and it places each subject or object it touches in a flood of light.

Nature has endowed him munificently. He now leads a quiet life at Richmond, Missouri, devoting himself entirely to the amusements of reading, correspondence and converse with his myriad of friends.

We have given short biographical sketches of only those members of the bar who came to St. Joseph and the "Platte Purchase" at an early day. In addition will be found below a short and incomplete list of names of other members of the St. Joseph bar. There have been many itinerant lawyers and journeymen counselors, many of whom are doubtless still living and known to the reader, and others are dead or have removed elsewhere, that have practiced at the St. Joseph courts. We should be glad to give them all, but our limited space will preclude us from doing more than merely chronicling their names.

ATTORNEYS WHO LIVED AT SPARTA.

Amos Rees,
Henry M. Vories,
Lawrence Archer,
Jas. B. Gardenhire,
Robert M. Stewart,
Peter H. Burnett.
Wm. B. Almond,
Benj. F. Loan,
Wm. Cannon,
W. P. Hall,
Andrew Hughes,

AT ST. JOSEPH.

Sol. L. Leonard,
Jonathan M. Bassett,
Washington Jones,
W. A. Cunningham,
M. Jeff Thompson,
A. P. Hereford,
I. B. Hereford,
Sam'l Ensworth,
John Wilson,
W. Broadus Thompson,
B. M. Hughes,
Thomas P. Conner,
Thomas Harbine,
Isaac C. Parker,

J. J. Wyatt,
George Baxter,
John C. C. Thornton,
A. W. Slayback,
E. I. Montague,
T. A. Green,
G. D. Green,
H. L. Harrington,
A. D. Reed,
Thomas Thoroughman,
Alex. Davis,
S. Judson,
Charles W. Wright,
Thomas Parish,
T. W. Collins,
A. D. May,
Wm. H. Miller,
Peter T. Able,
Murat Masterson,
John T. Baldwin,
L. L. Richmond,
Wm. H. Campbell,
Wm. Moore,
Theodore Wheaton,
Geo. H. Hall,
B. O. Diskoll,
Jas. M. Dunning,
C. M. Lincoln,
Bruce Toole,
W. G. Swan,
W. C. Smith,
J. M. Breaker,
A. Y. Shields,
Wm. Loan,
Philloman Bliss,
Capt. Lee,
A. D. Maderia,
Jos. Terrill,
—— Hunter,
Jos. H. Burnett,
J. Hodges,
Wm. H. Fagan,
John Ritchie,
Fred. Brown,
L. M. Lawson,
Bennett Pike,
Jeff Chandler,
S. A. Young.
Jos. Early,
W. S. Everett,
E. O. Hill,
Jas. M. Strong,
Wm. Henry,
Andrew Royal,
W. D. Webb,
F. VanWaters,
Tobias Mitchell,
David Rea,
Wm. T. Hughes,
Daniel Sullivan,
John R. Boyd,
P. V. Wise,
Wilson Shannon,
—— Foote,
—— Wise,
Frank Ransom,
F. Babcock,
Samuel Irvine,
D. M. Johnson,
James C. Roberts,
John Donovan,
Warren Toole,
Samuel Word,
James Shields,
James Davis,
Jas. T. Beach,
C. C. Colt,
Wm. Bliss,
Thomas Parker,
A. W. Terrill,
James Hunter,
James Lucas,
Wm. M. Albin,
John K. Cravens,
Jas. A. Owen,
John B. Rea,
John Jones,
R. Lewis,

Wm. D. O'Toole,
Fin. R. Hanna,
R. H. Lykins,
Mordicai Oliver, Sr.,
M. Oliver, Jr.,
John D. Strong,
E. S. Gosney,
J. C. Heddenberg,
S. B. Green,
Enos Crowthers,
A. Saltzman,
H. K. White,
E. H. Fudge,
O. M. Spencer,
W. P. Hall, Sr.,
L. E. Carter,
Vinton Pike,
James W. Boyd,
W. D. B. Motter,
W. E. Sherwood,
W. Fitzgerald,
W. K. James,
John S. Crosby,
——— Suffler,
James H. Pratt,
John M. Stewart,
Franklin Porter,
B. R. Vineyard,
Minor Shortridge,
A. D. Kirk,
E. G. Adams,
W. H. Sherman,
John Doniphan,
W. C. Toole,
W. Hoynes,
James Sutherland,
James W. Porch,
T. E. Battoin,
S. A. Gilbert,
W. Gilbert,
R. P. Giles.
C. A. Mosman,
E. C. Zimmerman,
Henry Martin,
A. D. Green,
James Ringo,
H. E. Barnard,
Litt R. Lancaster,
Joseph P. Grubb,
W. P. Hall, Jr.,
———Stone,
John F. Tyler,
James F. Pitt,
Winslow Judson,
Robert Musser,
John Ryan,
James P. Thomas,
Silas Woodson,
——— Anderson,
Allen H. Vories,
H. M. Ramey,
F. S. Winn,
A. D. Vories,
Thomas F. Ryan,
L. H. Moss,
H. Tutt,
Harrison Branch,
George Burgess,
M. A. Reed,
Benjamin J. Woodson,
J. L. Sutherland,
M. R. Singleton,
George W. Burgess.

CHAPTER XVI.

CRIMES, INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

All organized counties and communities, it matters not what may be their geographical location or what may be their general moral and religious status, have a criminal record. Some of these records are replete with deeds of violence and bloodshed, while others are not so bad.

Buchanan County is no exception to this universal rule, yet from the date of its settlement to the present time it has been comparatively exempt, not only as to the number of crimes committed in proportion to population, but in the degree of atrocity with which they have been perpetrated. There are, however, some facts of a criminal character which belong to the legitimate history of the county, and are of such importance that they may be narrated in this work.

The most noted murder ever committed in the county was that of

EDWARD H. WILLARD.

The facts connected therewith are, we presume, all set forth in the confession of Augustus Otis Jennings, one of the parties to the murder, and who was executed near St. Joseph on the second day of September, 1853. Before, however, giving the confession, we shall here insert the letter of Sterling Price, at the time Governor of Missouri, written to General Bela M. Hughes and others, declining to commute the death sentence which had by the courts been passed upon Jennings.

The following is a copy of the Governor's letter which we take from an old number of the Jefferson City Examiner of that date:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO.,
August 20, 1853.

To Captain Bela M. Hughes, and six hundred other citizens of Buchanan County:

SIR: Having received from yourself and many other citizens of Buchanan County, very large petitions praying the commutation of the sentence of death which was passed upon Augustus Jennings, convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court of said county, and whose day of execution is rapidly approaching, I embrace the opportunity thus afforded of presenting my conclusions, after having bestowed upon the subject that serious consideration which its great importance demands.

In the exercise of the varied powers with which I have been clothed by virtue of the responsible position to which my fellow citizens have called me, it is needless for me to say more, than that I have endeavored to discharge them with an eye single to the honor of our state, and with a proper regard for the supremacy of the law. Among the multiplied duties which surround me, there are none which demands greater investigation, or more serious thought, than such cases as are presented to my consideration, growing out of the enforcement of the criminal code. The executive officer who will undertake a disposition of the almost numberless cases of this character, which are from time to time presented for his action, must necessarily clothe himself with the great attribute of mercy. But notwithstanding its claims, there is still another attribute—justice—which cannot be disregarded without a sacrifice of the great ends of good government. And here permit me to add that my own experience has taught me that nothing is more natural, or savors more strongly of true nobility of heart, than exhibitions of true sympathy for other's woes; while on the other hand a few dangers are greater than such as grow out of a too liberal disposition to witness the violation of law. In this day we too frequently see the gross offender escaping the penalty which he has justly incurred.

Crimes of the deepest dye are being constantly committed, and in far too many instances, for the public good, the offender goes unwhipt of justice. Is there not, then, great danger, judging from the increasing amount of crime throughout our land, that the too frequent interposition of executive clemency will have the effect to increase, rather than diminish, the number of those who seek to become its subjects? Impressed with these considerations, and believing that our laws are based upon the great principles of human justice, it rarely occurs that executive interpositions are attended with happy results. With reference to the case of young Jennings, after a strict examination of the evidence, I am unable to see one extenuating circumstance—but, on the other hand, the whole plan of murder seems to have been conceived in cold blood and executed with a love of vengeance which is absolutely astounding and revolting. The deliberation of the act, the cruel and tortuous manner which was selected of murdering the deceased, surpasses anything in the annals of crime. With a due regard, therefore, to all the facts, which in this case assumes far more than ordinary consequence, involving, as it does, human life itself, my best convictions of duty prompt me to decline any interference with the course of justice which has already been prescribed by the properly constituted authorities under our law.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE.

The following is the confession of Jennings:

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 1st, 1853.

The following is the voluntary confession of Augustus Otis Jennings, condemned for the murder of Edward H. Willard, made in the presence of several witnesses:

I have thought that the ends of justice, the claims of humanity, and the honor of my family require this, a frank confession on my part, of

the part I and others acted in the unfortunate murder of Willard. My conscience prompts me to such a course, and although a man in my condition—condemned to die for a high crime, may not enjoy the public confidence, so far as his word is concerned, I am persuaded, corroborated as my confession is by the testimony of others, the power of simple truth will place me right before the bar of public opinion.

In the fear of God, with the certain prospect of death before me in few days, I make this confession and exposure.

I became acquainted with Willard, if my memory serves me right, in the spring of 1852, some four or five months before his death. I never saw his family—his wife, that I know of, nor did he ever see my family. They were never acquainted; and his acquaintance and mine was what we might call a street acquaintance—knew each other on the street. We also had some little business transaction, as the sequel will develop.

With Langston, Jones and Anderson, who stand charged with the sume offense with myself, I became acquainted at different periods. With Langston about twelve months, with Jones and Anderson only a few days before Willard's death. Between them and myself, or their families and mine, there never has been any particular intimacy.

Willard professed to be a carpenter by trade, but was doing business in St. Joseph as an auctioneer. He was also settling up the business of a Mr. Miller, deceased, at least so I understood from him, and as such employed me to make and set a paling round the grave of the deceased Miller. For that labor I charged Willard twenty dollars. In addition to this I had another account charged on my books against him, of two dollars and a half—making in all twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. This debt was incurred in June, 1852.

I believed him to be an honorable man, and had no doubt that he would pay me for this labor. He promised to pay me as soon as the work should be finished. I had to pay the money out of my own pocket for the materials. I was poor, and had a family to maintain entirely by my own labor, and consequently needed the pay. I called on him at a suitable time and told him my wants, and he promised to pay me soon. I called again, and again, and he always told me the same thing. I soon began to have doubts about his paying me at all. I thought he had means and was able, but did not intend to pay what he justly owed me. This somewhat soured my feelings, and led me into, or to take that part I did in the affair that unfortunately ended in his death. For here, permit me to anticipate the sequel by remarking that in all that painful affair, my only and constant motive was to use some coercive measures to terrify Willard and make him pay me what he owed me—not even to lynch, much less to kill, but merely to frighten, was my whole object when I began the affair. Nor did I, up to the very moment of his death, intend doing anything else than frighten him into the payment of his debts. I believed him to able, but unwilling to pay. Subsequent developments have, however, satisfied me that the poor fellow had not means to pay his debts.

The very first intimation that I had, from any source whatever, that Willard was to be lynched till he would pay his debts, was in the office of Craig & Jones, on the morning of his death. The first explicit declaration of an intent to whip Willard was as we went out to the woods, where he was whipped to death. If Langston, Anderson and Jones either or

all of them intended anything more than terrify him, or perhaps whip him, they would have told me of it.

With the cowhide and rope which I purchased, circumstantially as related by the witness on my trial, I intended to frighten Willard, and if used at all, only in lynching him.

Before we started out to the woods Langston told me that Willard said that he had forty-five dollars hid out there in the neighborhood of the grave yard ; that he had buried it there while I was setting the paling around Miller's grave. I asked Willard in Langston's presence if he had, and he answered, " I said it."

I understood from Anderson, on the day of Willard's death, that Willard owed him fifteen dollars, borrowed money. Of Langston I understood that he went Willard's security for license to auctioneer, perhaps forty-five dollars. From Jones I never understood that Willard was in his debt at all.

With this preface, I will go back and detail the transactions of that day, that ended in Willard's death.

Of the sale of Willard's property, and the confusion and scramble among his creditors, that took place the day before Willard's death, it is not necessary for me to say much, as that is all well known to the public, and, in fact, I know but very little about it. I was there but a few moments. The sale was entirely over when I went to the railroad depot. Purchasers were then carrying away the property when I came up.

Of the many threats against Willard, said to have been on that occasion, I heard none. I heard Dr. Harding using scurrilous language and contemptuous epithets to Willard, and I saw the doctor wring Willard's nose. I told the doctor to let him alone ; that he owed me more money than he did him, that it was best to let him alone, &c., about as detailed by the witnesses on my trial. If Copeland made any threats against Willard that day, I did not hear them ; nor did I ever hear him make any. Willard seemed to be drunk, and made no reply to Harding, nor to anybody, that I heard.

That night I expected that some division would be made of the result of Willard's sale, and being unwell myself, I went to see my partner in business, Mr. Beal, to get him to go and attend to getting our proportion of Willard's property, or the money that it brought at the sale. Beal was himself unable to go ; he was that evening sunstuck dangerously ill, and he could not go. Then I returned home, and, after spending a few minutes, went to the depot to learn what had been done, or what was likely to be done. Here I learned that Willard had gone to his residence and reported himself sick, and had sent for a physician, and that the doctor (Howard) had reported him to be drunk, or that Willard's wife had put her head out of the window and stated to persons outside that he was drunk, and when drunk he was a fool, and to wait till morning, and all things should be right. With this information, satisfied that matters would be satisfactorily arranged in the morning, I returned back home. I should suppose it to have been between ten and eleven at night, when I returned home. I did not leave my residence till after breakfast next morning.

I did not see, hear from or correspond with Langston, Anderson, Jones, one nor all, nor with any body else that night, in reference to Willard.

I was not apprized of any design or intent to coerce Williard into a payment of his debts. I had not then thought of such a thing myself. I was acting only with the view to secure my own rights. I was not very well. I remained at home through the night, and till after breakfast the next morning.

The next morning, early after breakfast, I saw Langston, Anderson and Willard, all three together, going in the direction of McNew's cabinet shop. After they entered McNew's shop I went across the street to the shop and met them coming out of the shop. McNew was not in at the time. As they came out they saw McNew coming up, and they wanted to see McNew. Willard and McNew went into the wareroom for a private conversation. They remained ten or fifteen minutes in the private room before they came out. During this private conversation, Langston and Anderson walked across the square, I do not now recollect where. I remained in front of the shop till they came out.

Of the purport of that private conversation, or what Willard wished to see McNew for I then had no idea.

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At the time they came out I was walking back and fro before the shop door. I was a stranger to McNew—never had spoken to him, and was waiting to speak to Willard on my own business. Up to this hour there was no concert among us; at least none that I knew of in reference to taking Willard to the woods.

Some eighteen paces from McNew's shop, as they came out I met them, and asked them "where they were going." One of them, (I do not know which) said "they were going up street." I paused about the shop door awhile to see where they were going, thinking they were going to get something to drink. After they passed all the drinking-houses without stopping, I then started after them. They walked slow, appeared to be engaged in conversation, and I overtook them about the time they entered Craig & Jones' law office.

Their business in Craig & Jones' office I did not know, nor have I since been informed. Nothing that occurred during the subsequent part of the day threw any light on that part of their conduct. McNew, he understood, went with him from his shop to the law office.

During the time that Willard was conversing in the back room with Craig or Jones, McNew, Langston, Anderson and myself were sitting in the office, and there was no remark, as I recollect, made by any of us in reference to Willard at all. Langston made some remark about the "jewelry," "if they were ready," or something to that import. Anderson then by the movement of his hands towards his pantaloons pocket, which he partly opened, exposed partly to view what I then supposed to be a pair of handcuffs. I afterwards learned that they were handcuffs. This was the first intimation I had of any intent even to frighten Willard. I remarked to Anderson that he had better not show that. He then pushed it back into his pocket. I knew that McNew was an officer—as such it flashed into my mind, immediately, that they intended to take Willard into the bushes and frighten him till he would agree to pay his debts, and I thought it was foolish to expose these handcuffs before McNew, was my reason for cautioning Anderson not to show them.

I here formed in my own mind, what I have since found was a very imperfect idea of what was intended to be done with Williard. Had I

been aware of the results I never should have gone into it. Believing it was only to take him out and frighten him, and at furtherest only to lynch him, I connived at it. Here my guilt began. Up to this hour I was an innocent man. In conniving at this I lost my innocence. I have ruined myself. I have ruined my family. I shall lose my life. Would to God I had left the room, left the company, and gone to my business.

About the time that Anderson exposed his handcuffs, Langston called me across the room to him, and privately slipped a dime into my hand, making no remark whatever. I had an idea that he meant something by that act, but was not certain what; but thought it meant to go and treat myself. I went out a square or two, meditating on the meaning of the act of Langston. It had something peculiar and undefinable about it. I returned without treating myself. They appeared to be waiting for my return. And Langston asked if I had the instrument. I asked what instrument? He whispered to me and said, "a cowhide and a rope, too." He said he had no more change or he would give it to me. I told him I had change enough to buy a rope—pretty nearly as detailed by the witness. I then went and bought the rope and the cowhide. Whilst gone after the rope and cowhide, or on my return with them, I came up the alley to the Copeland House, and went into the side door into the billiard room, passed through the bar-room, out at the door, and there I saw Finney, the Deputy Constable; asked him if he had seen Copeland within an hour or so. He said he had not. I told him Copeland wished to see him down on Main Street. This I told him, to get him off in another part of town, that he might not see what was going on. Copeland was township Constable.

On my return to Craig's office they were ready waiting, and they came out, and Langston asked, "If I were ready?" I answered I was. They then stepped out into the middle of the street together, and had a short conversation, while I lingered on the sidewalk. Here Willard seemed reluctant to go, and said something about going back to the Mayor's office. Langston told him that "he had been there once; that the Mayor would do nothing for him."

McNew was not there when I returned, and I saw him no more till after Willard's death. It was during this conversation, in the middle of the street, before the law office, Langston, seeing that I hesitated about going any further, called me to them, and remarked that Willard had forty-five dollars hid out by the grave-yard. Whereupon I asked Willard if he had. He answered, "I said it." Langston told Jones, or remarked in general, that we ought to have some whisky to carry along, and asked Jones "if he could go and get some." Jones answered, "he could," and started off down street in the direction of the Copeland House. We then started off up street in the direction of the grave-yard, Willard walking between Langston and Anderson, while I lingered some ten or fifteen paces behind. I did not notice any threatening or menacing actions or language upon the part of Langston or Anderson towards Willard till after we passed the last house on the road towards the grave-yard or the woods, where Willard was whipped. During this time, as we walked out to the woods, as I lingered behind, I run over in my mind the object of our visit out there, with what might follow, and had some misgivings in mind about going any further, but thought that Willard needed some chastisement; perhaps he might have the money hid out

there; that I had commenced, and that I would at least go out and see the sequel.

When we arrived at the foot of the hill, they stopped in the middle of the road till I came up, and Langston remarked to me, "we might as well show him the *varment*," meaning the cowhide. Whereupon I drew out the cowhide. Langston took it out of my hand and rather flourished it before Willard's face, asking him how he liked the looks of it. Willard remarked to me "Jennings that's not for me, is it?" I answered, I hope not; show us the money, and do the thing that is right and it shall not be."

We then went on to the top of the hill some three hundred yards and stopped in the middle of the road. Willard seemed to be indifferent about going to where he said the money was hid, and here said he had none, and wanted to come to town—wanted to go and see old Johnny Crooms. Said he could get the money of him, &c. I told him that was only a come off, and that Crooms would not let him have the money. Other remarks of the same character were made for a few minutes, when Langston remarked, "Willard, you have lied long enough—it is time you had shed your linsey." With this remark, Langston commenced unbuttoning Willard's vest. Unbuttoning his vest, Langston discovered in Willard's bosom, or under the waistband of his pantaloons, a butcher knife. Langston snatched it out of Willard's clothes and drew it back behind him. He did not draw it back in such a way as to lead me to suppose that he intended to stick it into Willard. But Jones seemed to apprehend something of the kind, for he snatched it out of Langston's hand and gave it to me, and told me to keep it and not let Langston have it. I did so--put it in my bosom and kept it until after Willard was dead, and then put it in his hat and set it near his head, with his coat and vest, after we had packed him away from where he had died to the place where he was found by the crowd that went out.

About the time that I took the butcher knife (it was an old one, looked like it had been much used about the house; it was loosely hung in his pants, without any scabbard) Langston slapped Willard in the face with his open hand. Jones interfered, laid his hand on Langston and said, "don't strike him that way, Billy."

Langston desisted—struck him no more; but pulled off Willard's coat and vest and laid them down in the woods. Here Jones came up with a man whose name I understood was Matthews. I never saw him before nor heard of him, and have never seen him since Willard's death, and do not know what become of him. I shall speak more about him directly.

Jones produced his bottle of whisky and we all took a drink round, Willard, Matthews and all. I, however, put the bottle to my mouth but could not drink, it was too hot. I had been sick, and was then salivated and my mouth was quite sore.

Langston then took Willard by the arm and led him off into the bushes. Willard made no resistance. I picked up Willard's coat and vest and carried them with me, and we all, Anderson, Jones, Matthews and myself followed a few steps behind. We went some twenty-five or thirty paces into the thicket west of the road, when Langston stopped with Willard, and we all clustered around them. Langston then asked for the "*Jewelry*," and Anderson pulled out the hand-cuffs. Langston

told Willard to pull off his shirt. I stepped up and said it would answer to turn it up. Langston said it would be in the way. Anderson said it was not worth while to tear up his shirt. Willard then pulled of his shirt and hat and laid them down near where he stood. Anderson then stepped up with the hand-cuffs and tried to put them on Willard but could not do it right. Langston then took the hand-cuffs from Anderson and put them on Willard himself. Here I produced the rope and Anderson fastended it to the hand-cuffs and looked around for a suitable tree to tie Willard to. A little red-bud sapling stood not far off. Anderson looked at it and said, "I guess this will do," and tied the other end of the rope to the tree. Willard now standing up with his hands stretched up nearly on a level with the top of his head and a foot or two of loose rope to play on from the tree. His suspenders tied round his waist to keep up his pants, with his back naked.

Langston now took the cowhide in his right hand, standing by Willard's left side, and gave him ten or twelve or fifteen stripes. I did not think the stripes were severe. They left stripes on his flesh but did not draw blood. Willard, however, begged, and every time the cowhide hit him he hallooed. It seemed to hurt him considerably.

Anderson then took the cowhide and gave him about as many stripes and about as hard, with about the same effect as did Langston. They then handed me the cowhide and said, "ain't you going to give him some too?" I took the cowhide, Willard said, "Jennings, you ain't going to whip me, too?" I said, "Willard, I am a poor man, have to work hard for my living and you are cheating me out of my just rights; you ought to be whipped; I owe it to you; it is just." And with this I gave him about as many stripes, about as hard, and with about the same effect as had Langston and Anderson.

There was no proposition made to Jones to whip him that I now recollect of. Whether there was or not, Jones did not whip him then, or at any time afterwards. Jones did not strike him at all, at least while I was present. Jones helped us to take the body of Willard off after he was dead, to the place of concealment, but so far as I know did not touch him so as to hurt him during the whole day. When Willard died Jones was the worst frightened man I ever saw.

We now desisted, and Anderson untied him from the tree and we all sat down to talk the matter over. We all drank of the whisky. Willard drank also. Something was now said about the forty-five dollars buried in the grave-yard. He now said he had none, but still wanted to go and see old Johnny Crooms—said he could get the money of him, &c., and said something about going to see a man down towards Lexington, Mo., that he could get the money of him, &c., with various subterfuges to get off. I believe that I now remarked, "that a little more would set him right." Anderson and Langston both then tied him up to the tree, and I told him, while I held the cowhide in my hands, "Willard, if you have any means to pay us, do so, and save yourself all this." He made no reply. I then gave him about as many stripes as I had done before. This time, however, as he would pass to and fro, so as to avoid the stripes, (for it seemed to hurt this time worse than before, though I am not conscious that I struck him any harder,) I changed the cowhide from my right hand to my left, giving him four or five licks with the right and then that many with the left.

While I was now whipping him Anderson had gone off a few steps and cut some switches; several, I don't know how many; they were three or four feet long. I don't recollect what kind of wood they were, and came up with them about the time that I finished. He threw them down on the ground, all of them but one, which he retained in his hand. Langston now took the cowhide, and picked up the switches, and used both, first one and then the other on Willard. This time Langston hurt him much worse, and he complained, begged and hallooed louder, especially when Langston used the switches. They were heavier and hurt worse than the cowhide.

I now interposed, and told them that Willard had enough; I was satisfied and my sympathies now began to be with him. I persuaded Langston to stop, and I went and untied Willard, and we all set down. Willard was now bleeding pretty freely. I thought he had enough. My feelings were now bad. The sight of his blood hurt my feelings—I struck the poor fellow no more after this; and from that time till his death I did all I could to save him. By this time, however, the others, Langston and Anderson, seemed to be under vindictive feelings, and were evidently under the influence of whisky.

I now proposed to turn him loose and let him go, stating that he would leave the country no doubt, and not appear against any of us for whipping him. He said he would go immediately away and never come back.

I then asked Willard "*if he really had no money?*" He said "he had not a cent in the world! That his wife had given him a dime that morning to pay for his letters, and that he had not another cent." Here something was said about his wife having money. Some of us asked "if she had any? whether she kept the money? where she kept it? what had become of the money that his furniture brought the day before," etc. He then said that he had some eight hundred dollars hid in Dr. Keedy's field. I knew nothing about the field. Some of the others did. They seemed to understand it, and we all agreed that it was a come off.

He then intimated that perhaps his wife might have as much as seventy-five or eighty dollars in the bureau drawer. I then proposed that he should send an order to his wife for it. He said his hands were so paralyzed that he could not write. I then told him that I would write it for him. To this he agreed, and I did write the order myself, and he took the pencil and signed his name to it. Jones took the order to Willard's wife, and after being gone a suitable length of time he returned with no money—said the woman had no money—that she said she had but a few cents, twenty or thirty cents—some small sum, at least. That she said she had given her husband a dime that morning, and had only that much left.

What Jones told the woman I know not, but to the best of my recollection, the order contained nothing threatening. After Jones returned, we upbraided Willard for deceiving us. Langston said "Snatch him up again." Langston and Anderson tied him up again. Then Willard begged and entreated for God's sake to whip him no more. He said "he had enough!" He begged hard, poor fellow! I now begged for the poor fellow! I felt bad. I did not know what to do. I walked off a few steps. They commenced whipping him again. Langston was now whipping him, but I thought not so hard as before. But Willard

complained most bitterly. I started off with an intent to leave entirely when Langston asked me where I was going. I replied "after a drink. Willard said, "Jennings, for God's sake, bring me some water!" Langston now handed me the bottle, and said, "bring also some whisky." I came then down to the grocery, as stated by the witness on my trial, and purchased a jug with the privilege of returning it that evening, and getting my money back (which I did), and the bottle of whisky, and returned immediately. I should not have returned at all but to carry the water to Willard, with some desire that I might interfere for him. I now began to fear the thing might be pushed too far. I was not absent, I should think, more than thirty minutes.

On my return I found them all setting down on the ground. Willard looked bad; he showed signs of exhaustion; looked languid. I did not ask them but they had evidently been whipping him pretty severely while I was absent. I gave Willard some whisky but he did not seem to relish it. He drank freely of the water and said it was good. The others drank freely of the whisky. I now took Langston and Anderson to one side and begged them to desist—told them that they had given him enough—too much. I poured the water on Willard's head. I remained with them twenty or thirty minutes. While I was there they did not whip him any more.

I took the jug to go after more water and Langston handed me the the bottle and told me to bring more whisky. I then came down to the Farmer's House and lingered about there a few minutes, when three young men asked me to join them in a game of cards. I consented and set down in the bar-room and played cards for perhaps an hour. I was at the Farmer's House at least an hour and a half. Jones came in about this time. I saw him as he came up. He had been down town and was returning to the woods. I met him at the door. He had a little tin bucket in his hands, and said that he had been after their dinners. I previously understood that morning that they had not had their breakfast. I requested Jones to take the jug of water and bottle of whisky with him, that I did not intend to return any more. Jones said that he could not very well take them and the dinner. And he further said that he would like to have me go up anyhow, saying, "I think that they have given him enough, and if you will go up perhaps we can persuade them to quit." And with this view only I went up. When we arrived they were all setting down on the ground. I looked at Willard and the poor fellow looked horribly bad. He was now badly blooded and I saw that they had beaten him desperately while I was gone. He was setting on the ground with his head rather resting on his hands, which were supported by his knees. I approached him and asked him if he would have some whisky. He said nothing, but shook his head. I told him to smell of it and held it to his nose. He merely breathed over it. I insisted that he should taste of it and held it to his mouth. He took some in his mouth but spit it out again. He did not swallow any of it. I again told Langston and Anderson that they had given him enough—too much. So said Jones. Langston and Anderson both said they intended to give him more. I told them to eat their dinners first, perhaps they might feel in a better humor after dinner. In the meantime I had given Willard a drink of water. He drank heartily but did not

seem to relish it—it did not revive him. I poured some of the water upon him, and also poured some of the whisky upon his head.

Langston and Anderson now stepped some ten or twelve paces to one side and set down to eat their dinner. They asked me to join them in eating dinner. My mouth was too sore to eat the victuals that Jones had brought; it was bread, meat and potatoes. Nor did I feel in the humor to eat. I stepped aside with them, however. Jones said that he had eaten his dinner at home and could not eat any more. Jones seemed to sympathize with Willard, and while we stepped aside to eat, Jones remained with him, and stood not very far from him, governed by no other motive I think, but sympathy. He stood a few feet from him. Langston and Anderson had just begun to eat, had eaten but a few mouthfuls, when Jones remarked, "Willard is dying!" We all sprung to our feet and run to him, and by the time that we got to him he had lain down on his back, and afterwards breathed not a single breath. His vital powers were all exhausted. He had lost much blood, had been some hours in indescribable physical suffering, and now died as easy as going to sleep. I never saw anybody die any easier than he died.

Here we all stood around the fellow, and it came upon us in an instant, with all its terrible reality, that we had murdered him!

I believe that I was more self-possessed in this awful crisis than either of the others. Jones was the worst frightened man I ever saw in my life! Langston was considerably agitated and alarmed. So was Anderson. It was a terrible time. The reader cannot possibly appreciate our feelings.

I think that I first broke silence by asking, "Boys, what will you do?" Langston spoke and said, "We will take him off and conceal him, and at night we will come and throw him into the Missouri River." Langston said, "Let no man reveal this," or words to that effect. I then took Willard's shirt, while the rest held him up, and put it on him. I also drew up his pantaloons around his waist. They were down around his ankles. In putting on his shirt and drawing up his pants I noticed that the fellow was awfully whipped. I know nothing about the wounds on Willard's head, as spoken of by the surgeons that made the post mortem examination. I did not notice them, but I have no doubt but the whipping was sufficient and did produce his death.

After putting on his shirt and adjusting his pants, Langston took hold of one arm and I the other; Anderson took hold of one leg and Jones the other, and we bore him off some forty or fifty yards into the thicket to the place of concealment. I don't now recollect that a word was spoken by any of us as we bore him away. We did not drag him that I recollect of, though we might have let some part of his body touch the ground as we went through the thicket, but I think not. After laying him down in the thicket, as he was subsequently found by the crowd that went out that afternoon, we all returned to the place of whipping. I then took Willard's hat, his vest, coat and boots, and returned with them to the dead body, as it lay in the thicket, and laid them all down together, not far from his head. I turned round to go back, and then remembered that I had Willard's butcher knife in my bosom, and I turned about and put the knife in his hat, and then left and went to the place of whipping, and found them standing about. Jones, I think, at this time was throwing the switches away, and other ways trying to obliterate

the evidence of the transaction. Some short conversation now took place between us, about the best way to act so as to keep the thing concealed. We soon agreed in the manner of separately going into town. Jones handed me the rope and I subsequently threw it into Blacksnake. I don't know who took the cowhide nor the hand-cuffs. Jones took the bucket that had the dinner in it. I took the jug ; I don't know who took the bottle. Jones now struck off into the bushes by himself. Langston, Anderson and I came down the road together to the Farmers' House. Here Langston went in, and Anderson and I came on to the grocery, where I had got the jug. Matthews, spoken of before, had not been with us from the time the whipping began in the morning ; I did not perceive when nor how he left us. I have since understood from my fellow sufferers that he lay round there in the thicket and saw all that took place, and then left for parts unknown. He took no part in the matter whatever, and the only motive that he could have had in being present was a curiosity to see what was going on. Of Jones, the motive that took him there, I have never been able to comprehend. He seemed to have no ill-feeling whatever towards Willard, did not a thing under the heavens to hurt him, seemed to sympathize with him, took his part, evidently kept Langston from hurting him, and yet took out the first bottle of whisky, took the order to Willard's wife, went after the dinner, and helped us carry the body to the place of concealment after the man was dead, and the only pay he seemed to have received at all, as Willard owed him not a cent, was the most terrible fright mortal man, perhaps, ever got.

At the grocery where I got the jug, Anderson and I remained but a minute or two, just long enough for me to hand up the jug and get back my money, when we went back to the Farmers' House. Here we found Langston, and joined him in taking a drink of whisky. Mr. Heed, about this time, stepped in, and some of us asked him to take a drink with us. He thanked us, and remarked that he was in a hurry; took a drink of water only, and started off in the direction that we had just come. Langston now stepped out at one door, Anderson and I at the other ; we soon fell in together on the street, and came down town. About half way between the Farmers' House and the bridge across Blacksnake we met and passed a woman. Just after we passed her Langston remarked, "that is Willard's wife." Anderson nor I knew her. I turned, however, and looked at her as she walked in the direction that we had just come. As soon as we crossed the bridge on Blacksnake we separated. I went down on to Main Street, and Langston and Anderson in the direction of their houses, and I saw no more of them till I saw them in prison.

We left Craig's law office in the morning, I should think, between eight and nine o'clock. We parted at the bridge across Blacksnake, I should think, not later than two o'clock in the afternoon—it was the 27th day of July, 1852. I well remember that it was a beautiful, bright, sunshiny day, but rather warm. The whole of the transaction as detailed above, in reference to Willard's death, took place just as I have here stated, in manner and order of time, with the part that I and others took in it, to the best of my recollection. So help me God! Freely, frankly, and honestly made, without reservation or concealment. And oh, what a day's work that was !

The first place that I stopped at on Main Street was in a blacksmith's shop. I stepped in and talked a few minutes with a man about doing some painting for me. From there I went directly to my own residence. My wife was at home by herself, pleasant and kind in feeling, knowing nothing about the transactions of the day. She asked me what detained me that I was not home to dinner? I made some evasive reply. She spread dinner on the table for me, and I sat down and eat a bite by myself; remained only a few minutes at home, and then went round to my shop. I remained a short time in my shop, then took my book and went to Estes' tin shop, to have some settlement with him. There was some business transactions between us. Estes was not in; I was told that he had just stepped out but would be in in a few minutes. I waited till he came in—quite a good while. When he did come in I learned of him that the murder of Willard had been found out, that the body had been found, and that a great crowd had gone out there, and that he had been and seen the body. He was very much excited, and could not talk of anything else but the murder of Willard. Of him I received ten dollars, and he said at some other time we would have a settlement. I then went back to my shop, put my book in the chest, locked it up, made some other little arrangements about the shop, and returned home. It was now supper time. I eat a light supper and was sitting in the front door of my house, with my wife and family, just at dusk, when Jacob Langston, son of the old gentleman, came in at the back door, (this was the first time that he ever came to my house), and said he wanted to see me. He appeared to be somewhat excited and much affected. We stepped aside into the little porch, and he told me of Willard's murder, that his body had been found, etc., and that his father had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in the murder, and he wanted to know of me, "if I knew whether his father had any hand in the matter." I gave him some evasive answer, which, however, did not seem to satisfy him. He soon went away, and I then went round to my partner, Mr. Beal's. He had recovered from his "sun-stroke," and was up. He told me that I was suspicioned of having some hand of Willard's murder, and asked me if it were so! Said he hoped it was not so! I denied it, and somewhat evaded the conversation. I remained at Mr. Beal's but a short time, when I returned back to my residence. A few steps from my door, young Langston met me, and seemed much interested, and wanted to find out whether his father was concerned in it. Let me depart from the thread of my narrative here, just long enough to say that young Langston had no part in the murder of Willard whatever. I am almost *certain* that he knew nothing about it. He was entirely innocent of the whole matter.

When young Langston came to my house the second time, he and I walked out on Main Street to see what was going on, and to make what observations we could. I still held out to young Langston that if his father had any hand in it that I was not aware of it, still affecting an innocence on my part. We walked down Main Street to Robidoux' corner; paused there awhile, and then went on to the Public Square. There were a good many people on the Public Square at the time, and there had been more excitement about Willard's murder than I was aware of at the time. The people were somewhat scattered and scattering at the time. They were collecting and had collected in little groups in differ-

ent parts of the Square, and were in low, under-toned conversation. There was evidently quite an indignant feeling in the public towards the perpetrators of the deed. Young Langston and I mixed not with any of these little squads of folks, but passed through—made but a short walk, and returned. I saw and recognized several persons during this walk. Dr. Crane particularly I recollect passing, and spoke to him, and I think he returned the salutation, "Good evening," or something like that. Young Langston and I soon separated. He went on and I returned to my own house, not later than ten at night, I should think, and went to bed. My wife in the meantime had heard of the murder of Willard—that Langston, Anderson and Jones had been arrested, and that rumor and suspicion connected me with them. She was uneasy and mentioned it to me. I denied knowing anything about it, and quieted her as best I could, and then went to sleep. I was not very stout, being unwell, as I have before stated; had been on my feet all day, and the part I had borne in Willard's death was taxing my powers pretty heavily. In my mind I was not apprehending any danger. I knew that there would be a trial the next day of Langston, Anderson and Jones, and supposed that I should be called on as a witness only. I had no dread of being apprehended myself. Under all these circumstances I slept very quietly during the night.

I remained in doors next morning, with the exception of doing what we call "chores," till after breakfast. I then went round to my shop, intending to work a little. I made some start at work—brought in a few plank; made some directions in relation to business with one or two persons, and began perhaps to use the saw on some of the plank, when friends began to come in. One and another and another stepped in. The conversation was almost entirely about the murder of Willard. There was an intense feeling about it. Several persons told me that suspicion strongly rested on me as being engaged in the affair. Mr. Hoagland, I recollect, told me that I was strongly suspected, and asked me: "Jennings, are you guilty or not guilty?" I denied it. Others told me the same. At length some person came into the shop and took me out to one side and told me that a warrant was out for me, and that I would soon be apprehended, and said: "Jennings, the excitement is very high, and I would advise you to leave for a few days, till the excitement is over, and then return. Others soon advised the same thing. And I reflected on the matter—thought perhaps I had better leave for awhile. There was no Judge then in this district. I did not know how long I might have to be in jail. The public feeling ran very high, and I thought best to absent myself at least for a few days.

I made it convenient to see a few friends with whom I had business, obtained a little money, went to a store and purchased a pair of shoes, and went round home. There I met my sister, Mrs. Hebron. She had heard of all these things, and had come round to see about them. She and my wife were both much alarmed, and wept bitterly. I told them not to be alarmed; that all things would come round right. I told them that I would withdraw for a few days, till the excitement was over, etc. I put on clean linen, and immediately left. I took the road out by the rope-walk. At the forks of the road I took the Savannah road then again took the Rochester road till out a mile or two; I left the main road and took the prairie, brush, woods and by-paths. Without taxing the patience

of the reader with an uninteresting narrative of this adventure, in which in fact nothing remarkable or that would be interesting to the public occurred. I worked my way into DeKalb County. From Maysville, on Friday morning, I wrote back to my brother-in-law, Mr. Hebron. This letter was soon at hand, and by it my whereabouts was soon known. On Saturday morning I was arrested, some six or seven miles north of Maysville, by Officers Heed and Finney, and brought back to St. Joseph the same day. We arrived in town about sunset. On our arrival in town I was put in prison. In prison I found already Langston, Anderson and Jones. They had been apprehended and put in prison on Tuesday night, and had been brought before Justices Wash and Lewis, and their trial before this examing court begun. The next Monday being election, the further proceeding in their trial was postponed till Thursday, there being three days of election. I now was placed with them for trial, and the trial set for Thursday.

When I was introdueed into prison I found Langston, Anderson and Jones. They appeared tolerably cheerful—were disappointed at seeing me—said they supposed that I was entirely gone, and seemed rather to regret that I had been apprehended.

Thirteen long months have these poor fellows, Langston, Anderson, Jones and myself lain in prison together. Always, except when separated by the officers for a few hours, or days at furtherest, during my trial, in the same room. These thirteen months have been to me an age! Nor has the time dragged less heavily with them. During this wearisome time we have lived in peace with one another. There has been no recrimination, no censuring each other, no bickering, and but very seldom has the matter been spoken of at all. We all understand ourselves—know the part each acted in that tragedy, and have generally been silent about it. To-morrow I shall separate from them—my companions in guilt—my companions in suffering, and from my very soul I pity them! I pity their families! I wish I could help them! But I cannot. I bear against them no bad feelings in the world. Myself, and myself only, do I blame for this that now hangs over me—there never has been a hard word passed between us in prison.

I know not what disposition, of course, that the court will make of Langston, Anderson and Jones. It would meet my hearty approbation, and I wish I knew such were the case, that they might be acquitted and restored to their families. Willard is dead—was most inhumanly murdered; his family is ruined. I have laid in jail thirteen long months and suffered more than a thousand deaths. They, too, have suffered equally as much; our families are all crushed down to rise no more—ruined forever. I have to die. The blood of a thousand men would not make atonement for Willard's. If the divine claims of "Eye for an eye, tooth for tooth," be just, my death ought to satisfy the claims of justice, however others may have bore a conspicuous and even leading part in the crime. I say then, if it could be compatible with the claims of the law, and the ends of justice could be satisfied without their blood, I would rather Langston, Anderson and Jones could be spared.

Thursday came and we were all four arraigned before the examining court—Wash and Lewis presiding. Gen. Gardenhire, assisted by Vories, appeared for the State and Hughes, Leonard and Loan appeared for Langston and Jones, and Jones for Anderson, and Johnson for me.

The examination before the court lasted several days. Excitement was high, feelings intense, and of course a great many things said all round that would not have been said under less exciting circumstances. The prosecution was conducted with ability and firmness. And I can now reflect back and believe that it was as impartially conducted as it could have been done under the circumstances.

The attorneys for the defense were and are men of talents, professional ability and zeal and were true and faithful to their clients. I believe that they have done their duty. At the end of the examination we all stood committed to the next term of the Circuit Court, which would have come off in September, but their being no judge in this district our trials remained over to the spring term. However, in the meantime, the judge was elected and a called term of court held in November on our cases. Before the grand jury our cases were brought, true bills found and our trials set for spring.

At the March term, Judge Norton presiding, our cases came up. Langston took a change of venue to Clinton County. Langston stood before the Clinton term, but the State was not ready and his case was continued till the fall term, and he remanded back to this prison for safe keeping. Jones put his trial off till the fall term. Anderson's case was brought before an adjourned term in June and put over to the fall term, and my friends thought my trial had better come off then. My lawyers obtained the aid of Judge Wyatt and my friends employed Mr. Wilson of Platte City. Craig, assisted by Vories, appeared for the state. A day or two was spent in settling the preliminaries of my trial. Nearly a day was occupied in empannelling a jury. Morris and Smith were the only men on the jury I knew. To the others I was an entire stranger. The jury, I thought, was composed of honorable, intelligent men. My lawyers were satisfied with them and so was I. The prosecution also was satisfied. Several days were occupied in the trial. The witnesses were numerous and the examination and cross-examination close and rigid.

During the trial, many questions, purely legal, came up before the court that had a bearing on the case. My attorneys took exceptions to some of Judge Norton's decisions; whereupon I afterwards appealed to the Supreme Court, which, however, availed me nothing, only the postponement of the time of execution.

The testimony on my trial gave as little grounds for animadversion on my part, now that death is before me, I believe, as I could have expected.

When the witnesses were all examined, the counsel, both for the state and for me, made able, learned, eloquent and powerful addresses to the jury. Late on Friday evening the jury took the case and retired. They were out not exceeding thirty minutes when they returned with a verdict of "*Guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment.*" Saturday I received sentence of the court, and the third day of June set for my execution; while I was remanded back to prison.

Some of my friends have thought that my feelings, during my trial, were not suitable, and did not comport with a correct taste and a noble mind. That I was indifferent, &c. These things, I now presume, were so. I was not then able to appreciate my true condition. I had passed the most severe ordeal the last eight or ten months that man could possibly pass. All earth seemed to be against me. The scorn and con-

tempt of public sentiment poured in on my crushed soul like the flood-tide. My wife and family I knew were ruined. My intimate companions in prison were not able to help me—all these things threw my whole feelings into the defensive—they were bad. Now that the storm has somewhat passed over, and I crushed to the very earth—prostrated low, humbled to the dust, I can look back and see my own errors; and oh, will the reader spare me the mentioning them!

I had not proper feelings, and consequently did not act *myself.* I was advised that the Supreme Court would order me a new trial, and looked forward to the new trial in hope, for the chance of being released. Thus held up I did not take the correct view of my true and proper condition. I had all the time, however, *misgivings about the issue—something terribly haunted me the whole time.*

In July the Supreme Court set in Jefferson City, and the case came up. On hearing the case the court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court and fixed the 2nd day of September (to-morrow) for my execution. This decision of the Supreme Court somewhat disappointed me and greatly crushed my feelings. No one can realize what my feelings were that never had the trial of it. A black cloud now began to gather over my horizon and hang over my pathway. Only one ray of hope now penetrated this dark cloud. That was an appeal to the Governor—to beg for executive interference. Here was my last hope.

My friends went to work; petitions were drawn up and numerously signed by good and worthy citizens in my behalf. Among a host of others who generously came to my assistance on this occasion, I must mention the name of the Rev. William Prottsman, of Dover, Mo. He generously gave me all the assistance that a noble mind could have given. In the success of an application for executive interference (the petition set forth a desire for a change of punishment to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary,) I had hope—desire; but my hopes were not very sanguine. Many friends advised me not to look forward with much reliance to that source, particularly the Rev. Mr. Boyakin, whose sympathy for me has been worthy of the man and his high calling, and whose views and judgment were always right on this matter. He told me from the beginning that the Governor would not interfere. The petitions were, however, laid at his feet and a condemned man asked the poor boon which could have been constitutionally given, to be allowed to live his lifetime at hard service in the penitentiary. But to live, after I have thought the whole matter dispassionately over, and my mind made up to die, and have become almost willing to die, I hardly know whether I would now accept the boon if offered. Perhaps I might.

Anyhow, when the telegraph brought word from my friends at the court of Governor Price, that the Governor, after examining my papers, said he could "see no reason for the interference of executive clemency," that last ray of hope was cut off.

At first I was disposed to give way to bad feelings towards the Governor, and said things about him and others I am now sorry for. A paroxysm of disappointed hope, despair and crushed feelings drove me nearly to desperation. At this time Christian friends came to my relief. They gave good counsel, sympathized with me and prayed for me. Among a great many others I will mention Rev. Mr. Vandeventer, and Boyakin; I believe that they have done their whole duty to me. Their

counsel, attention, visits and sympathy have been well timed and wise. Under God, to them I am indebted for what I think to be a proper frame of mind to die in. They have pointed to the Lamb of God. They have gone there with me. Honestly I have tried to confess my sins; I deplore them, from my very heart I abhor them. I hope for divine mercy; I believe that I shall have it. I shall die a penitent, trusting only on the blood of Christ for salvation. And I have in my bosom a consciousness that my suit to him has not been in vain. These gentlemen I have invited to attend with me to-morrow at my execution, and painful as it may be and will be to them, they have consented to be present.

I wish my amanuensis, who is better acquainted with my motives and heart than any man living, who has been with me the last three or four days constantly; into whose bosom I have poured the whole secret treasury of my own heart, to gather such materials of a biographical character as may be furnished him by my wife and brother, concerning me, and append it to this, my confession, and to give such assistance as may be needed in correcting the proof-sheet of the same for publication. And I furthermore wish that he will see that after the expenses of the publication of this, my confession, shall be defrayed, if anything is further realized by the sale of the same, that it go to the benefit of my wife. I also request of those gentlemen who were present the other evening, and heard from my own lips the details of Willard's murder, and who are now present and hear this confession read and acknowledged, to assist in carrying out these my wishes on this subject. I trust in them; I know they will do so.

As the last day that I am to live wears away, and I am endeavoring to prepare for all the awful realities of to-morrow, I must do myself the justice and give my friends the satisfaction to know *that I am in peace with all mankind!* Towards the Governor, and the attorneys who have plead against me, and the court, judge, jury and witnesses, one and all, I have no ill feelings whatever. My mind is easier on this subject than I thought possible for it to be. I have had my enemies and this affair has of course made me many, and they have been very virulent in their language and bitter in their feelings against me; I heartily forgive them.

To my friends what shall I say? I have not language to express my wishes. They have been everything that friends could be, said everything that friends could have said, and have done everything that friends could have done. From the first hour of my incarceration in prison, I have enjoyed the attention of friends, many, very many! Oh, that I could reward them. In the officers I have found sympathizing friends. Sheriff Smith has been to me like a brother. While he has faithfully performed the duties of his office, he has done everything in his power to make my circumstances as comfortable as possible. I deeply sympathize with him in his late heavy affliction. I hope he will not let his feelings be mortified at that painful duty devolving on him to-morrow. I shall have no unkind feelings towards him for it. I believe Smith to be a Christian man, and I hope to meet him in heaven. Mr. Creal, the jailer, and his family, have brought me under infinite obligations to them. A man condemned to be hung, perhaps never had the kind attention paid to him in jail as Creal and his family have paid to me and to my family, my wife in her deep affliction, and at the same

time he has been faithful as an officer. Creal is a man of unbounded sympathy. He is one of the best men in the world.

My lawyers, Johnson, Wyatt and Wilson, have done all that talents and faithfulness could have done for me. They are now suffering in feelings for me. Adieu, gentlemen. I regret that your affections could not have found a worthier object! I know your feelings, you cannot come to see me; I appreciate them. Adieu! Adieu!

My brother and sister Hebron are prostrated I know in feeling. What shall I say to them! They have my kindest feelings. May God bless you.

My brother, Wesley Jennings, in all this affair, has shown himself to be more than an ordinary man for his age, and such I am advised is the estimate that the public puts on his conduct before this community. He came to my assistance early in last March, and from that time to the present he has been more than a brother to me. He has stuck close to me, administered to all my wants; constantly sympathized with me. He has nobly braved the storm of public indignation; stood up solitary and alone for his brother, yet he has, so far as I have heard, acted prudent. I am happy that he enjoys the public confidence. His noble, innocent, manly young heart is now bleeding at every pore. From my very soul I pity him. I can only say to him look up my brother! go on, act manly, form no bad habits, keep no evil company, and a bright sun will yet light up your pathway. You are worthy of a better brother than I am.

My wife, Nancy, is here with me, and from the day that my hands were stained with Willard's blood, to this day, she has been faithful in her attention to my wants; her attachment and love has been as constant and as true as a magnet. Her troubles have been overwhelming, poor, broken-up, without friends, husband in jail, charged with a high crime, public contempt sweeping in on us like a mighty flood. Her infant she buried in November, in April she became a mother again. Exposed without a home, friendless, from first one boarding-house to another, she finally, propelled by the present motives that ever swelled a woman's heart, by the permission of the Sheriff and Jailer, she come to to the jail, and has been with me constantly, and has said and done everything under the heavens that a wife could do, for my welfare; through the hot sun and driving winds, and pelting storms, with a sick child at home, and a broken heart, pale, wan, emaciated, trembling limbs and a worn down constitution, has that woman gone all over this town in my behalf, and when the last only hope remained, woman-like, with the crisis, she rose above it, and held me up in her affections, and in every part of this town did she canvas with a petition, and begged the names of the citizens in my behalf, through the whole storm of public contempt did she, by the majesty of true devotion to her husband, press her way to their affections. Public sentiment can never do her justice, she is worthy of a better husband than she has had. Her last and only child fell a victim to her devotion to me. Noble woman! Three years ago this day (the 1st of September), she pledged herself to me; hand and heart she gave before the marriage altar to me, and most faithful has she been to this present hour.

By an arrangement, and an understanding between my wife and her brother, Mr. Oliver Beall, who is now present with me—has lately come

to see me, and be with me and pay his last tribute of respect—she will go home with him to live. He will henceforth become her adviser and protector. To him she will look for advice and protection, and I beg of her to live so in the future as to merit the esteem of the good; to give her heart to God; to make Him her friend, and though your troubles are overwhelming, He will sustain you. I pray you to forgive me all my want of kindness to you. All that I can do is to beg forgiveness for it; I know that your noble heart will and has already forgiven me. Let us prepare to meet together in Heaven. Farewell, Nancy! farewell, till we meet in a better world than this!

In Mr. Beall I have the utmost confidence; he is a prudent, safe man, and will be kind to my wife.

AUGUSTUS OTIS JENNINGS.

The following is a copy of a note, dictated and written by himself an hour and a half before he left the prison for the scaffold:

Being possessed of nothing more valuable, and being desirous, from the numerous acts of kindness and benevolence, of which I have been the happy recipient, from the Rev. W. F. Boyakin, I herewith present him with my portemonie, in order that he may kindly bear in remembrance the grateful thanks of an unfortunate man, in whose present and future welfare he has taken such deep and lively interest.

And may the God of mercy abundantly reward and bless the condemned man's friend.

AUGUSTUS OTIS JENNINGS.

September 2, 1853.

Immediately after penning the above touching lines, he wrote with his own hand the following, to Mrs. Beall, wife of O. E. Beall, brother to Mrs. Jennings:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., September 2, 1853.

DEAR SISTER: In a few hours I shall exclaim, "This is the last of earth!" It is painful to be thus rudely torn from dearly cherished friends and relations. But it is a blissful consolation to reflect that in a few days, or a few short years at most, we shall again be united in that happy world, where heart-rending separations are never known—nor cannot come. I cannot write any more. Be kind to Nancy. She has been a guardian angel to me through all my trials and difficulties. Her heart is broken—her spirit is crushed. Oh, Cornelia, comfort and console her in her affliction.

I know your kind heart and generous nature will afford her all the consolation in your power. Adieu! Adieu! Adieu! May your kind and affectionate husband share a better fate than mine—is the prayer of your affectionate brother.

AUGUSTUS OTIS JENNINGS.

MARY C. BEALL.

The Rev. W. F. Boyakin was with him in his cell, from eight till ten o'clock of the morning of his execution. The prisoner was then left

for an hour to enjoy a private interview with his brother and brother-in-law, his wife having taken leave of him at seven in the morning. At eleven, Rev. Mr. Boyakin returned to his cell, and remained with him till they went to the place of execution.

At nine in the morning, the Robidoux Grays, commanded by Captain Hughes, being summoned by Sheriff Smith to keep order and assist in the execution of the laws, filed into the prison yard, with martial music, in military dress and arms, and took a position in front and round the prison. At this time the prisoner was dictating the address that he subsequently delivered on the scaffold, and remarked to his amanuensis, "martial music excites me—it brings to my mind the Mexican war. I wish they would have no more of it." His wish was immediately communicated to Captain Hughes, and kindly complied with.

At twelve precisely, the sheriff entered his cell, in the presence of his spiritual adviser, with the remark, "Mr. Jennings I have another painful duty to perform," and began unfolding some papers. The prisoner anticipated his business, and said: "My death warrant I suppose. Save yourself the pain; you need not read it." But on being informed that the law made it obligatory on the sheriff, he consented, and remained silent till it was read. After reading it, the sheriff turned to one side and wept, and the prisoner said in a calm tone to his spiritual adviser, "All life is a shade. This is a dark spot in the shade of life." The carriage now drove to the front door of the jail, the military paraded in proper order around it, and, preceded by Sheriff Smith, the prisoner, arm in arm with the Rev. Mr. Boyakin, left the jail door and entered the carriage, immediately followed by the Revs. Messrs. Vandeventer and Hurst and Drs. Crane and Chambers—all took seats in the same open carriage. The immense concourse of people, already assembled round the prison yard, now slowly opened a passage way, through which the carriage, escorted by the military, passed in slow and solemn silence; and then, in the same funeral-like procession, proceeded to the place of execution, some three-quarters of a mile southeast of town. The place of execution was out in the open prairie, east of Mr. Patee's farm, in the valley, surrounded by a splendid amphitheatre of hills—those picturesque hills of Blacksnake. The scaffold was formed in the centre of the valley, with a convenient platform seven or eight feet high, upon which six or eight persons might conveniently stand. A part of this scaffold was so adjusted, trap-door fashion, as to fall at the cutting of a rope. With this the prisoner fell about five feet, and then swung, suspended with his feet several feet above the ground.

From the time the prisoner left the jail yard to the place of execution, a conversation was kept up between the prisoner and the gentlemen with him in the carriage. The conversation was mostly, but not entirely, about the dread realities soon to occur. The Mexican war,

General Scott, his character, military talents, and bravery, were descanted on freely by the prisoner.

The whole tenor of that part of his conversation upon religion on the way, called out but the one sentiment from the prisoner, and that was, that he was happy, thought he would die happy, hoped he would die easy, &c.

On approaching the place of execution, as the carriage reached the hill in view of the scaffold, an immense multitude, already assembled, spread over the surrounding hillsides, presented themselves to view. One of the company asked the prisoner, "if this scene had ever been presented to his imagination, either asleep or awake?" "A thousand times," was the reply. "How does the real compare with the imaginary?" was further asked. "I was not prepared to see so many," was the calm reply.

On arriving at the scaffold, the carriage halted, and the prisoner, with the gentlemen with him, remained some ten minutes in the carriage, while the military was forming in proper order. Captain Hughes then ascended the platform, and gave notice that "he had been summoned, with his company, to see that the laws were faithfully executed; that he expected order, and was able and determined to enforce it."

The gentlemen, surgeons, sheriff and prisoner then ascended the platform; all kneeling, while the Rev. Mr. Vandeventer prayed. The prisoner then read in a firm, clear, distinct voice, a statement written just before he left his cell, immediately after which he took an affectionate leave of those with him on the platform. During this, every one on the platform but the prisoner wept. He begged them not to weep; said he was ready, firm; should suffer but a few minutes; would soon be happy, &c. The sheriff then adjusted the rope round his neck, and tied his arms back, and placed a cap over his head and face. His last remark was in answer to Rev. Mr. Boyakin, who asked him "if the rope seemed that it worked well, and if he now, on the threshold of eternity, was firm in his Christian faith?" "The rope works easy," he remarked, moving round his head, so as to try it. "I think I shall die easy, and I am firm in my trust in Christ." The Rev. Mr. Boyakin then prayed. At the close of this prayer the trap-door fell, and the prisoner was suspended.

Contrary to his expectation and desire, the prisoner struggled long and died hard—awfully hard. Twenty-five minutes after the trap-door fell, the surgeons pronounced him dead, and in a few minutes more his body was taken down, coffined, and borne to the graveyard and decently buried by the side of his two infant children, mentioned in his confession. When it was announced by the surgeons that the prisoner was dead, the concourse, which must have numbered some eight thousand persons, slowly retired, all oppressed at the awful exhibition just witnessed.

The manly deportment of the prisoner, while going to and at the scaffold, and high moral demeanor the whole week preceding, his chaste and honorable sentiments, freely expressed to all who visited him, created a deep sympathy in his behalf, and satisfied the community that he possessed noble traits of character. Dying, as he did, a criminal, yet he merited a better fate.

PLATTE RIVER BRIDGE DISASTER.

At the bridge, where the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad crosses Platte River, ten miles east of the city of St. Joseph, occurred one of the most appalling calamities ever known in the annals of railroad disasters.

In the fall of 1861, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad had been so often torn up at different points, along the route between the former and latter cities, that for several days the trains had not been passing over the entire length of the road.

Upon a certain day, however, it was known that a passenger train from Hannibal would arrive at St. Joseph during the next night, at the hour of 11 o'clock.

Late in the evening, before the arrival of the cars, the bridge was saturated with turpentine, then set on fire, and completely destroyed. Near the hour of midnight, the peculiar rumbling sound, which tells of an approaching train, was heard. The night was intensely dark, and the conductor, not dreaming of danger, quickened the speed of the train as he neared the city. Onward rushed the cars with their precious burden of human life. Mothers with slumbering infants in their arms, never dreaming of the yawning abyss into which they would so soon plunge; fathers watching the happy faces of their children; the beauty of youth, the strength of manhood, and the decrepitude of age, all were there, numbering about one hundred and fifty souls.

As the train came swiftly, thundering along its iron trackway towards the chasm of death, a lady remarked to her husband: "Don't you think we are all out of danger?" "Yes," he replied, "our journey is nearly over." The next moment he lay mangled and dead, and she had barely escaped with life. Ominous words! His journey of life was indeed over. The cars had made the fatal leap. From the abutments of the burned bridge down to the bed of the river, a distance of more than twenty feet, one car, dashed down upon another, crushing, mangling, and killing a large number of passengers.

Of all that numerous company, but few escaped without receiving such severe injuries, as made it impossible for them to assist their fellow-sufferers. The night was chilly and cold, and from near eleven to three o'clock in the morning, the wounded screamed for aid, and struggled for

relief. Some attempted to free themselves from their dead companions, and from the *debris* of the crushed cars. Others with broken legs or arms, were endeaving to creep from the deep mud and stagnant waters of the stream. Here occurred an incident that illustrates with what self-possession, fearless men can cooly await approaching death.

Stephen Cutler, the conductor, was a favorite with all. Without being severely injured, he was so firmly caught between the timbers that no assistance then available could release him. The locomotive was leaning partially over his body, and the supports upon which the machinery rested were gradually giving away. It was evident, that in a few moments the locomotive would fall completely over and crush him. The unfortunate man quickly saw his sad destiny. Taking out his watch, he passed it to a friend, to be given to his wife; then, in hurried words, he instructed that friend what to say to her. Whilst so engaged, the terrific weight fell, and one more brave and intrepid man was added to the list of the dead. On the day after the sad event, those who were badly wounded were brought to St. Joseph and kindly nursed. Nearly all the dead were too much mangled and disfigured to be identified. These were placed in coffins and buried by the city.

MURDER OF DOCTOR JONES.

On Monday night, June 18th, 1848, between the hours of ten and and eleven o'clock, a man by the name of Gibson went to the residence of Dr. Jones, at the Rockhouse Prairie, in Buchanan County. While there he made use of very offensive and abusive language to the Doctor and his lady, whereupon he was ordered to leave the premises. Gibson, after reaching the porch, refused to go any further. As the Doctor (without any weapons) approached him, Gibson caught him by the collar of his coat, and inflicted a mortal wound, which terminated in death the next evening.

Dr. McDonald, who now resides in St. Joseph, was immediately sent for to administer to the necessities of the suffering and dying man. All efforts, however, were unavailing; the Doctor died the next afternoon, and was buried in a neighboring cemetery, his corpse being followed to its last resting place by many friends, who sincerely mourned the loss of a kind neighbor, a leading citizen and a thoroughbred physician.

The Doctor was a graduate of one of the prominent medical schools of Philadelphia; was a native of North Carolina, and highly respected, not only by the people of the county, but by his professional brethren. His family now live in Clay County, Missouri. His murderer, Gibson, although hotly pursued for days by scores of indignant citizens, finally made his escape and has never been heard of.

DROWNING OF THE WEST BROTHERS.

On the 2nd day of January, 1874, two brothers, Richard and Elijah West, while skating on the Missouri River, opposite to St. Joseph, broke through the ice and were drowned.

It is said that Richard might have escaped had he been alone, but in a heroic effort to save his brother, whom he greatly loved, they both went down together. Their bodies were recovered the next day and taken to the residence of their deeply afflicted parents. What a warning to those who carelessly indulge in the amusement of skating!

ACCIDENT ON LAKE CONTRARY

On the 23d of July, 1876, several German families, residents of St. Joseph, went to Lake Contrary on a pleasure excursion. On the way thither, and for hours after arriving at their place of destination, joy and gladness seemed to fill each heart. But how true is the saying, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Ere the close of that summer day, the merry voices of five beautiful young ladies belonging to that happy company were suddenly and unexpectedly silenced in death. The story of the sad calamity is easily told.

They went upon the lake for a ride, and shortly after leaving the shore the frail boat, in which they had embarked for pleasure, went down, and they were drowned. Their bodies were recovered and interred in "Mount Mora" in the presence of a large concourse of sorrowing rellatives and friends. Thus ended the young and innocent lives of Rosa Munch, Tillie Grobs, Clara Kratle, Sopha Leitz and Tillie Zinnor.

"How fleeting all beneath the skies;
How transient every earthly bliss;
How slender all the fondest ties
That bind us to a world like this.
But though Earth's fairest blossoms die,
And all beneath the skies is vain,
There is a brighter world on high,
Beyond the reach of care and pain."

BURNING OF THE FRIEND FAMILY.

On the night of May 28, 1856, occurred one of the most terrible calamities ever known in the history of Buchanan County.

Jacob Friend and family, one daughter excepted, were burned to ashes in their dwelling, three-and-a-half miles south of St. Joseph. The family consisted of the father, mother and four children. One of the children, (the daughter above mentioned), was away fram home at the time, and knew nothing of the sad fate of her friends until she was informed of the facts the day following.

Hundreds of people from St. Joseph, and the surrounding country, visited the place of the accident, and so great was the excitment, that Amos Davis, George Lincoln, John Patton, Henry Ingers and Monroe Hoof, five men, residing in the vicinity of the fire, were arrested and incarcerated on the charge of arson and murder.

Some difficulty was said to have existed between the family of Friend and the parties arrested. This, with other circumstances, caused their apprehension and imprisonment. The parties accused were indicted, tried and acquitted, but there was nothing proved against them showing that they were guilty of the atrocious act. The burning of Friend and his family has ever since remained a mystery, many persons believing that the fire was caused by accident.

TRIAL OF JOHN DOY.

In the month of January, 1859, Wm. A. Newman, of Platte County, had a favorite servant to run away from his home, in Weston, to Lawrence, Kansas. Dick being an active, intelligent and skillful carpenter, Newman offered a large reward, and in the month of February, 1859, at a point fourteen miles above Lawrence, near the Kansas River, two covered wagons were captured by a party of eight Missourians, as they were passing northward from Lawrence to Nebraska. One of these wagons was driven by Dr. John Doy, and the other by his son Charles a young man of nineteen, and contained besides the Newman slave, Dick, thirteen women and children, who were slaves escaping from Jackson County, Missouri, towards freedom. The wagons and their contents were driven rapidly towards Leavenworth City, which they passed at nine P. M. and reached the ferry, at Rialto, at eleven at night. Capt. Z. T. Washburn, the ferryman, crossed the party over, and they arrived at Weston at one A. M. and were kept under guard. In the morning the slaves were re-delivered to their owners and a warrant was issued by a justice for the holding of Dr. Doy and his son as criminals, for stealing the negro man Dick from his owner, in Platte County, and after an examination before two justices, they were held for trial and imprisoned in the Platte County jail, at Platte City, and at the March term following, within about three weeks afterwards, they were indicted by the grand jury of Platte County and plead not guilty.

When the news of the arrest of Doy was received at Topeka, the Legislature of Kansas, then in session, appropriated one thousand dollars to pay the Attorney General of the state, A. C. Davis (afterwards Colonel of the 12th Kansas volunteers, and who died in July, 1881, in New York, where he then resided) and Wilson Shannon, the old Governor of Ohio and Minister to Mexico, to defend the Doys, at the court in Platte City. General Bassett, the circuit attorney for the 12th Judicial

District, being sick, Judge Norton appointed Col. John Doniphan, now of St. Joseph, to prosecute the indictment. A change of venue to Buchanan County was granted the defendants, and on the 25th day of March, 1859, they were put on trial at St. Joseph, before the following jury: S. S. Allen, Edward Pace, Judge Thomas W. Keys, Thomas P. Booth, Sinclair R. Miller, Caswell Goodman, Israel Landis, James Highly, Samuel Lockwood, Abner Copeland, Lewis F. Weimer and Lawson Rodgers.

This jury, after being out two days, were discharged, as being unable to agree—the principal ground of defense relied upon being that the Doys were not seen in Missouri, and no evidense except, of a circumstantial character, to show the court had any jurisdiction.

At the request of the defendant's attorneys, the court adjourned until the 21st day of June, 1859, to again try the defendant, Dr. Doy, the State having dismissed as to Charles.

At the appointed time, Governor Shannon and General Davis appeared with a number of witnesses and many depositions from Kansas, and the trial was commenced, and for three days was heard, amid an immense crowd, which packed the old court house to repletion.

The jury were Samuel B. Tolin, George Boyer, Jacob Boyer, H. D. Louthen, Merrill Willis, Henson Devoss, George Clark, Henry P. Smith, John Modrill, Ortin M. Loomis, William W. Mitchell and James Hill.

At the close of the evidence, Judge Norton, (now of the Supreme Court of Missouri), who had presided with great dignity and fairness, instructed the jury as to the law of the case.

The case was then opened by General Bassett for the state, in a speech of masterly power and searching analysis of the evidence. He was followed by General Davis in a speech of two hours, and then Governor Shannon, in a speech of three hours. Both of these speeches were brilliant, pathetic and logical, and vindicated the judgment of the Kansas Legislature in their selection, as both of them were Democrats.

After supper the Court House was packed to hear the closing of the case by Col. Doniphan, which was done in a speech of one hour and a half, of singular power of argument and analysis, and when he closed there was scarcely a doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and the effect of it was announced in a verdict of guilty within a short time after the retirement of the jury.

The defendant, Dr. Doy, appealed to the Supreme Court, and, pending the appeal, he was released from jail by a party of Kansans, headed by John Brown who, afterwards, vindicated his faith as a martyr at Harper's Ferry. They crossed from Elwood, on a dark night in skiffs, and approached the old jail during a heavy storm, and induced the jailor to open the door by presenting one of their number as a supposed horse-thief, recently caught in Andrew County, and, once within the jail, they

captured the jailor, released Dr. Doy, leaving the jail locked and threw the key away and returned to Kansas without any pursuit or molestation. The statute, under which the indictment was found, is section 27, page 576, vol. 1, of the statutes of Missouri of 1855, and is as follows:

SEC. 27. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this state, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than five years.

Dr. Doy, soon after his escape, left Lawrence for Rochester, New York, where he published a book giving an account of his trial and conviction. His book spoke kindly of the witnesses and attorneys who prosecuted him, but bitterly of the officers and jury which convicted him. It is reported he died in New York some years since. His son Charles was hanged in southern Kansas, in the fall of 1860, for horse stealing, by a vigilance committee, at the command of Judge Lynch.

EARLY REMINISCENCES.

One of the earliest and most respected pioneers of Buchanan County relates the following incidents:

"In 1838 I came to the 'Platte Purchase, and for a short time after my arrival resided with my brother, who had located some seven or eight miles north of Blacksnake Hills. At that time the country was new and wild. The land was unsurveyed, and the squatter erected his cabin wherever he pleased, provided he did not put it within a quarter of a mile of his nearest neighbor.

Disputes about claims were of frequent occurrence, and sometimes resulted in violence and bloodshed. But upon the whole, the people, though poor, were quite friendly and were ever ready to throw open their cabin doors to the passing stranger. One of the early acquaintances formed by me after I came, was Solomon L. Leonard, who was afterwards Judge of this judicial district. This early acquaintance ripened into lasting friendship, and Judge Leonard, though differing with his friends in politics, could always rely upon them for support in his struggles for official position. He was a stern man, but a true friend to the upright in life. In the fall of 1862, he was accidentally drowned in the Indian Territory.

The mania for town sites which spread all over the western states did not afflict the early settlers of the Platte country, for there were no towns or villages worthy of being called such north of Weston, in the Platte Country.

I was frequently on the present town site of St. Joseph, five years before the town was located. In the fall of 1839 I was here attending the second court ever held in Buchanan County. The officers of the court were Judge King; Burnett, Prosecuting Attorney; Edwin Toole, Circuit Clerk, and Samuel M. Gilmore, Sheriff. The attorneys in attendance were Andrew S. Hughes, Alexander W. Doniphan, David R. Atchison, William Wood, Amos Rees, Prince L. Hudgers, Theodore D. Wheaton and Solomon L. Leonard. The court house was a log structure, owned by Joseph Robidoux and located on the ground now occupied by the Occidental Hotel. There was no difficulty in obtaining meals, but many persons were compelled to sleep on the bare floor, without quilt or blanket, in the log court house above mentioned. An incident occurred at this term of court which came very near resulting in a serious riot. Under an act of Congress, the sixteenth section of the public land was donated for school purposes, and the county courts were authorized to sell the land and control the money. The sheriff had advertised some of this land for sale, and there was a general feeling in the community that the persons who had settled upon it before the survey should be allowed to purchase their homes at one dollar and a quarter per acre, the amount charged by the government for other lands.

"The sheriff now announced his purpose to commence the sale. He was immediately surrounded by a ring of strong men, and there rang out upon the assembled crowd, the cry 'that no one should bid against the claimant of the land.' The excited squatter bid one dollar and a quarter for his home, now under the sheriff's hammer. The bid was announced again and again. For a moment breathless silence reigned on every hand, but, to the amazement of all present, some daring fellow stepped forward with a weapon of death clutched in his hand, said: "I will give one dollar and fifty cents per acre." In an instant the coats flew from more than a dozen stalwart shoulders and the indications were unmistakable that some one would be hurt. The opposing bidder now walked quietly away, remarking that he did not want the land; that he only desired to show these gentlemen that he was not afraid to bid.'

In the summer of 1838, while passing through a sparsely settled portion of Buchanan County, I suddenly came upon fifteen or twenty Indians. They were either passing though the country, or had returned to their old hunting grounds for the purpose of taking game. Without doubt, they were friendly Indians, but the unexpected discovery of such a company, far away from any human habitation, created in my mind a desire for some other locality just about that time.

Suspecting my trepidation, one of the redskins dashed after me like an arrow, but from some inexplicable cause to me, suddenly stopped and retraced his steps. The latter movement met with my decided approval,

and the Indian now returned to his comrades, with an apparent sardonic grin upon his dusky countenance, and pursued the even tenor of his way.

The first political meeting I attended in Buchanan County was held a few miles north of the Blacksnake Hills. Two candidates for the Legislature were present, and at once proceeded to present their claims to the assembled voters. They were both Democrats, but one of them had conceived the idea of charging his opponent with being a Whig, well-knowing that even a suspicion of this kind would defeat his election. He supported his charge by the following arguments: First, his opponent was from a Whig State; second, he handed a notice for public speaking to a Whig, with the request that he would post it up at the place of meeting, and third, the Whigs to a man were giving him their support. The speaker here distinctly proclaimed that *he* did not desire Whig support; that if any Whig voted for him it would be without his consent. The other candidate now took the stand, and unequivocally denied the charge of being a Whig, but admitted the specifications. He said it was true, he was from a Whig State; that he did hand a notice to a Whig, with the request that he would post it up at their place of meeting, and, moreover, he thought it altogether probable that the Whigs intended to give him their support at the approaching election, and he was quite willing they should do so. Here the speaker reminded his opponent that there might be satisfactory reasons why one gentleman should be preferred to another for an official position, independent of all political considerations. The man who was willing to receive Whig support, and not sufficiently cautious to conceal it, was defeated, and the demagogue was triumphant."

CHAPTER XVII.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE—FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS—STATE FISH HATCHERY.

The progress of agricultural enterprise in the past quarter of a century, evident all over our land, in no section has developed more marked advancement than that displayed in the condition of Northwest Missouri to-day.

Buchanan County, in common with others of the earlier settled portions of the Platte Purchase, enjoyed the advantage of numbering among her original settlers men of means, intelligence and enterprise. This fact is abundantly evident in the character of some of the earliest attempts at improvement to-day extant within her limits.

Naturally the first settlements were made in the timbered districts of the county, and it was not till a very large proportion of this part of the same was settled that the pioneers from the older states, many of whom had never seen a prairie till their arrival in Mirsouri, began to venture settlements in that, in those days, doubtful region of treeless expanse. Indeed there are to-day living in the county, on well-improved and valuable prairie farms, men who at the period of their first arrival in the country, thirty-five or forty years ago, declared the opinion that the timberless prairies would never be settled. These now include some of the best improved and most desirable sections of the county.

The cultivation of cleared timber land with the necessary presence of stumps, precluded the application of machinery, long after the use of the same had become comparatively common in the older settled districts. Slave labor was extensively, indeed, generally, employed, and the hoe, an implement almost obsolete in this advanced day, was the indispensable means of cultivating every crop which required tillage after planting. Notwithstanding the comparatively careless character of farming which soon succeeded the first efforts of the pioneers, even in that early day, the returns from agricultural labor were enormous. The very fact of the generous soil so readily responding to the efforts of the husbandman induced this lack of diligence and laborious care in farming which was indeed unnecessary. Men from the older states, who were accustomed in their former homes to manuring and preparing for seed with the most scrupulous care the soil which they afterwards hoed and plowed repeatedly to secure a scanty yield of corn or of some other pro-

duct, soon learned that prairie sod-corn planted in the simply upturned glebe, without any subsequent attention, yielded crops which, in their former homes in the older states, would have been regarded as enormous.

Many of the early settlers of the county, who brought their slaves with them, came from districts of Kentucky and Virginia, where hemp was a staple product. The first attempt to introduce the culture of this crop, which was soon to become the great staple of Buchanan, in common with other counties of the state, proved an unqualified success.

We state, on the authority of Dr. Silas McDonald, of St. Joseph, that he raised in Buchanan County, the first crop of hemp ever produced in the Platte Purchase. This was in the year 1840. The seed he procured from Clay County, and the yield he afterward sold at the rate of $4 per hundred, to Charles A. Perry, of Weston.

This success soon induced others to the culture of this crop, and, in a few years, hemp was recognized as the great staple of the county. It so continued until the breaking out of the civil war, when, in default of slave labor, the raising of this product was gradually discontinued.

Other commodities were imported as substitutes, and, in a few years, the amount raised in the county of what had for years constituted its great staple became so insignificant as to be entirely omitted in commercial quotations.

There probably never was a country adapted, by soil and climate, to as various a character of products, as much confined, for years, to one yield. The culture of hemp seemed to have absorbed almost every other agricultural enterprise.

Nothing raised in the country either before its introduction or since its abandonment has paid as well. The average price for years was $100 per ton, and the average yield per acre 800 pounds. Aside from the remunerative character of the crop, many advantages contributed to its popularity. Being invariably cut before it went to seed, it failed, as with other crops, to impoverish the soil; indeed, it was a generally admitted fact that from the decomposition of the foliage, old hemp land, instead of deteriorating in quality from constant cropping, steadily improved, and 1,000 pounds to the acre on such lands was no uncommon yield.

Another advantage in the raising of hemp was that its culture did not in any way interfere with the corn crop. Sowed early in the spring before corn planting time, it was not ready for cutting before August, when all the corn was "laid by."

In the palmiest days of hemp raising, but a comparatively small amount of wheat was produced in the county. The rich alluvial soil of the river bottoms, fathomless in the depths of its exhaustless fecundity, as well as that of the scarcely less productive uplands, was ill adapted to the yielding of wheat, which, at best, commanded no such return as did

hemp. Indeed, so insignificant was the quantity of wheat raised in the county in those days, that a considerable amount of the flour consumed was imported.

In the matter of breaking hemp, 112 pounds was considered a day's work. The slave was paid at the rate of one dollar per hundred for all he broke over and above this, the standard task. It was not unusual to find negroes in those days who broke from 200 to 300 pounds per day, and in this way often earning $100 during the course of a winter. Besides this there were occasionally found masters who allowed such of their slaves as displayed unusual industry, patches of ground, on which they raised hemp for their own exclusive and personal benefit.

This patriarchal character of servitude was the rule rather than the exception in Buchanan County.

C. A. and E. H. Perry, hemp dealers of Weston, had a branch house in St. Joseph, and for many years shipped on an average 500 tons of hemp from that port. This, of course, was but a small portion of the annual yield of the county. It was nothing uncommon to get as high as 20 tons of hemp from one farmer.

The extraordinarily remunerative business of hemp-raising induced many to purchase farming lands in the county on credit. About the period of the breaking out of the civil war, these enterprising citizens had, many of them, about succeded in paying for these lands, and were beginning to contemplate improvements in the way of building, etc., when the distracted condition of the country put a sudden and protracted stop to every class and character of improvement. This, in a great measure, accounts for the inferior character of farm residences in the county, compared with those of Platte and other neighboring counties, about the period of the revival of business, after the close of the war. The demand for hemp ceased, and the farmers of the county began to direct their attention to the culture of other products. Wheat, though an uncertain crop in the county, began to claim attention, and the extraordinary yield of one season, shortly after the close of the war, and a price of some two dollars per bushel, started everybody to raising wheat. Experience has demonstrated, however, the truth that while an occasionally excellent crop may be raised, Buchanan is by no means a wheat country. Enterprise in the business of farming, in all its various expressions has, from time to time, been manifested within the county. All the latest appliances of art in the way of machinery for lightening and expediting labor, are tested, and rejected or adopted on the basis of their respective merits, as soon as presented to the public.

The spirit of old fogyism on the part of the farming community is found to exist only in rare and isolated cases.

The circumstance of Buchanan, having, for so many years of her earlier history, been pre-eminently a hemp county, serves to account, in

a considerable degree, for the comparatively small interest manifested in the raising of cattle. Improvement in the different breeds of live stock of all kinds is an enterprise of comparatively recent date among the farmers of this county, though a lively interest has, of late years, been awakened in this direction. The hog crop especially compares favorably with that of most counties of the State.

The matter of fruit culture as a pursuit of general interest, is also a recent step in the march of rural progress, though there have existed, from a comparatively recent day, some extensive and valuable orchards of apple trees in the county. Noteworthy among these is an orchard of several thousand trees, the property of Major Feland, in Crawford Township, before referred to.

There is no corn country in the state superior to the Missouri and Platte River bottoms of Buchanan, and, with the exception of wheat, small grains of all kinds may be said to yield unfailing crops.

HORTICULTURE,

of recent years, has become a pursuit as remunerative as it is popular, and several large and well stocked market gardens exist in the environs of the city of St. Joseph.

UVA CULTURE.

has for many years claimed the attention of amateurs, as well as of specialists. Several vineyards of considerable size are found in the county, and wine of a superior quality is manufactured. The indications are that the culture of the grape and its manufacture into wine will one day become an important industry of the county.

Buchanan County, in common with other districts of the Great West, has had her trying vicissitudes. Her native strength, and the indomitable spirit of perseverance on the part of her people, however, have risen superior to each and every calamity; her trials only demonstrating the magnitude of her splendid resources.

In the Gazette of 1845, under head of "The Crops," we find the following:

"We were fearful that the crops in the county would be injured by the excessive rains that have fallen lately, but are gratified to learn that the wheat has suffered no damage, as it is now generally ready for cutting. The corn and hemp looks very fine and promises an abundant yield. The comfort of the people and the immediate prosperity of our town depend very much upon the present crop. The farmers lost almost everything last year, and the year before, and could not well bear a third failure. But the wheat is good and safe, and the corn and hemp promise well."

Besides the terrible backset to the entire country from the consequences of the civil war, Buchanan County suffered her full share of the evils of the grasshopper scourge, the desolating effects of which were felt, with brief intervals of cessation, from 1866 to 1874. Confident in the power of her grand resources, and ever hopeful of better days, her people scorned, in the hour of their calamity, to solicit the aid of their more fortunate neighbors, and ultimately triumphed proudly over the ills upon her poured by malignant fortune. Phœnix-like she has risen from the wreck of every calamity, more beautiful and enduring than before, and to-day she presents to the world a spectacle of solid growth and substantial wealth of which many an older and more fortunate country might be justly proud.

As before intimated, many of the earliest settlers of the county were men of intelligence, as well as of a fair share of pecuniary means. These early recognized the importance of competitive exhibitions of native products in advancing the spirit of enterprise and consequent improvement of all that pertains to excellence in rural or agricultural pursuits.

Accordingly, in the Gazette of August 2d, 1854, we find the following:

"The Agricultural Fair of Buchanan County will come off on the 19th, 20th and 21st September next. The committee have sent east for about seven hundred dollars worth of gold and silver plate premiums."

The issue of the same paper, under date of Wednesday, September 20th, 1854, says:

"Yesterday was a proud day for our county. It was the first day of the first Agricultural Fair ever held in the county. There was a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present. Great interest was manifested. The St. Joseph Band was there, and added much to the interest of the occasion. Mr. Silas Woodson delivered a very able and eloquent address on the subject of agriculture, and, though he had but little time for preparation, he did himself and the subject great credit."

In the Gazette of Wednesday, September 27th, 1854, appears the following:

"BUCHANAN COUNTY FAIR.

"On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, were the days of the first Agricultural and Mechanical Fair ever held in Buchanan, or any of the counties above in what is known as the Platte Purchase. It was attended each day by a large concourse of people from this and the surrounding counties. The *fair*—we mean the *fair sex*—were present and lent 'enchantment to the view' that was already beautiful; but the sparkling eyes and smiling faces of the fair ones attracted many to the spot, where were to be seen the rich and varied products of our country, who otherwise might not have been there.

The weather was delightful—the fair ground in a beautiful grove, peculiarly adapted to the purpose—where thronged the great crowd, all seeming to manifest much interest in the occasion. The whole scene was enlivened by the music of the St. Joseph brass band.

Everything passed off decently and in order. General satisfaction given, and a noble spirit of emulation aroused that will be productive of much good.

Many of the articles exhibited by the ladies on the first day would reflect credit upon the best fairs in Kentucky.

At the close of the exhibition of the first day, Mr. Silas Woodson delivered a truly eloquent address on the subject of agriculture.

The associate editor of the Cycle, being the secretary of the Association, we copy from his paper:

FIRST DAY—MANUFACTURES.

Best specimen mixed jeans, a beautiful article—premium to Mrs. J. P. Bryan, of Buchanan.

Plaid linsey—premium to same lady, $2.

White linsey—premium to William Gartin, of Buchanan, $2.

Woolen Blankets—premium to Mrs. J. P. Bryan, of Buchanan, $5.

Half hose—premium to same, $1.

Satinet—premium to N. Buel, of Buchanan, $5.

Cotton quilt—premium to Mrs. Rosanna Porter, of Buchanan, $10. This was a rich quilt evidencing great skill and toil in the manufacture.

Cotton quilt—certificate to Mrs. Mary A. Mosely. This is a beautiful article.

Silk quilt, patchwork—premium to Mrs. E. C. Davis, St. Joseph, $10. The design of this quilt was the "American Confederacy," as represented in its constellation of *stars*, the States of the Union. Its pattern was after the style of quilted and knotted work. (See Godey for September.)

Silk quilt, a rich hexagon, exhibiting great skill and beauty in its execution, and much admired—certificate to Miss Betty F. Cunningham, of Jackson County.

Worsted patch-work, also a magnificent hexagon, universally admired, and pronounced a most elegant specimen of art—premium to Mrs. W. L. Irvine, of Buchanan, $10.

Worsted patch-work quilt, also a rich article—certificate to Miss Betty F. Cunningham, of Jackson.

Worsted bed cover—premium to Mrs. Amanda Kelly, $3. This was a delicate and beautiful article.

Needle-work and embroidery—premium to Mrs. Capt. Jas. Craig, $2; certificate to Mrs. C. M. Thompson.

Worsted rug—certificate to Mrs. J. P. Ryan.

Linen shirt—premium $1, Mrs. M. Britton.

Shirt by girl under 12—premium $1, to Miss A. G. Long.

Half hose—premium $1, to Mrs. J. P. Bryan; certificate to Mrs. Jenkins.

Two pair hose—premium $1 each, by two orphan girls, Sarah and Catharine Lewis.

Best two-horse wagon—premium $5, to J. A. Forest.

Sofa—premium to D. J. Heaton, $2.

Set chairs—premium to D. J. Heaton, $2.

Tin ware—premium $2, to F. B. Kercheval.

Single harness—premium $2, to Wm. Keer. This specimen of harness was indeed beautiful.

Single harness—certificate to I. Landis.

Side saddle—certificate to C. A. Shoultz. No premium offered.

Single buggy—a magnificent article, premium $5, to A. Dolph.

Dentistry—certificate to Dr. J. E. Hewlet.

Fancy sign board—certificate to E. J. Knapp. No premium offered.

Best two sacks flour—premium $2, to B. F. Northcutt.

Two sacks flour—certificate to N. Buel.

Wheat cleaner—premium to James Cargill.

POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

Shanghai chickens—premium $1, to R. Mosely.

Brahma Pootra—premium $1, to Mrs. W. L. Irvine.

Best display poultry—premium $2, to Mrs. W. L. Irvine.

Sweet potatoes—premium $1, to A. Dittemore.

Ham—premium $2, to Mrs. R. Middleton.

Butter—premium $2, to Mrs. Wm. P. Richardson.

Peaches, variety—premium $2, to Wm. McGrew.

Grapes—premium $1, to Wm. McGrew.

Peaches, best 1 dozen—premium to Mrs. J. P. Bryan.

Onions—premium $1, to Judge Morris.

Melons—premium $1, to H. D. Harding.

SECOND DAY—CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

The second day opened as brilliantly as the first, with as fine an exhibition of stock as the most sanguine friend of the association could have hoped for. The grounds were again filled with a vast concourse of people, and graced with the beauty of Buchanan. We were pleased to see so many ladies present. It not only showed their good taste, but their high appreciation of what constitutes the true wealth and prosperity of their country.

In view of the whole day's exhibition, we venture to say that such a galaxy of fine stock has never been seen in Missouri above the Boon's Lick country.

We append the premiums as follows:

BULLS.

Four years and upwards—premium $10, to W. L. Irvine; certificate to T. H. Irvine.

Two years and under—premium $6, to J. W. Steel, of Platte.

One and under two—premium $6, to A. Bowman; certificate to R. C. Mosely.

Under one year—premium $5, to J. H. Irvine; certificate to W. L. Irvine.

COWS.

Four years and upwards—premium $10, to D. Shanks; certificate to J. J. Hart.

Two years and under three—premium $6, to R. C. Mosely; certificate to same.

Three years and under four—premium $10, to G. W. Brackenridge; certificate to J. J. Hart.

One year and under two—premium, $6, to A. Bowman, of Andrew; certificate to W. L. Irvine; P. Wirthume, white ribbon, for neatness.

Under one year old—premium $5, to J. J. Hart; certificate to D. Shanks.

OXEN.

Best fat bullock or heifer—premium $10, to W. L. Irvine; certificate, R. C. Mosely.

Best yoke work steers—premium $10, to R. B. Thomas; certificate to William Litz.

HOGS.

Best sow—premium $5, to R. Ladd; certificate to H. D. Morris.

SHEEP—LONG WOOL.

Best buck—premium $5, to G. W. Brackenridge, of Andrew; certificate to J. T. Doughty.

Best ewe—premium $5, to G. W. Brackenridge; certificate to J. T. Doughty.

FINE WOOL.

Best ewe—premium $5, to B. C. Porter, of Andrew County.

THIRD DAY—HORSES, MULES, &C.

The third day opened with increased interest. A display of fine horses will always attract a crowd, and at an early hour the show grounds were again thronged.

The exhibition of stock this day surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. There were many beautiful animals on the ground—animals hard to duplicate in the state.

We annex awards:

HORSES.

Best age stallion for harness—premium $10, to H. D. Harding; certificate to J. W. Martin.

Stallion, two years old and under—premium to W. Gartin; certificate to Porter and Ardery, St. Joseph.

Stallion, one year old and under—premium to Isaac Miller.

Stallion, under one year—premium to J. G. Smith.

Mare for harness, two years and under three—premium to Milt. Murphey; certificate to James Noland.

Filley, under one year—premium to Dr. W. G. Burton; certificate to B. C. Porter.

Best pair carriage horses—premium $10, to Sparks and Talbot, St. Joseph.

Finest buggy horse—premium $8, to J. O. Fisher; certificate to Wm. Ardery.

Stallion for saddle, four years and upward—premium $10, to J. O. Fisher.

Ditto, two years old and under three—premium $6, to O. H. P. Craig, of Savannah.

Ditto, under one—premium $3, to Wm. L. Irvine; certificate to J. D. Burgess.

Best brood mare for harness—premium $10, to Isaac Miller.

Best mare for saddle, over four years—premium $10, to E. N. Hart; certificate to W. L. Irvine.

Ditto, two years and under—premium $6, to C. F. Hilterbridal, of Andrew; certificate to J. B. Cox.

Ditto, under one year—premium to Burgess Elliot; certificate W. K. Richardson.

Best saddle animal—premium $10, to H. D. Hardin; certificate to S. Hill.

Best draft stallion, two years old and upwards—premium $10, to Porter and Arderny; certificate to Henry Paschal.

Ditto, two and under three—premium $8, to O. H. P. Craig, of Savannah.

Best draft mare, three years old and upwards--premium $10, to R. C. Mosely; certificate to J. E. Burgess.

Ditto, two and under three--premium $8, to Wm. Ardery.

Ditto, one and under two--premium $6, to Isaac Miller.

Ditto, under one—premium $5, to B. C. Porter, of Andrew.

JACKS.

Four years and upwards--premium $10, to T. H. Irvine; certificate to Edwin N. Hart.

Under one year--premium $5, to C. Todd.

JENNETS.

Four years and upwards—premium $10, to T. H. Irvine and C. J. Hart; certificate to C. Todd.

Two years and under—premium $6, to T. H. and W. L. Irvine.

MULES.

Two years and upwards—premium $10, to Preston Richardson; certificate to James Carson.

One year and under two—prmium $8 to A. G. Davis.

Under one year—premium $5 to W. L. Irvine; certificate to A. Woolverton.

Finest and best broke mules—premium $10 to Maj. Wm. P. Richardson; certificate to Sparks and Talbott.

All the premiums were paid at the close of each day, in beautiful silver plate.

Hon. W. P. Hall closed the scenes of the day and the occasion with an eloquent and appropriate address.

Thus has passed off the first annual fair of the Buchanan Agricultural Society. It was an epoch in the history of our county, and the dawn of a brighter day upon its agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests. Heaven vouchsafed bright skies and balmy days. The reminiscences will be pleasant to dwell upon, and we trust all have gone home with the full determination to do all they can to promote the interest of the society and to extend its usefulness.

There were many articles exhibited for which no premiums had been awarded. Among them we noticed a box of superior candles manufactured by Messrs. Pinger, Hauk & Co., of St. Joseph.

Mr. C. A. Shultz exhibited a slendid lady's saddle.

At the next annual fair there will doubtless be a larger list of premiums than were offered this time. We anticipate, then, an occasion worthy of many of the old states.

The Platte country is unsurpassed in fertility of soil, and all that constitutes or contributes to the wealth and happiness of a prosperous people."

The officers of the above described, the first fair held in Buchanan County, were: General Robert Wilson, President; William L. Irvine, Vice President; A. M. Saxton, Treasurer; Wellington A. Cunningham, Secretaey.

The Robert Wilson above referred to, filled, for a brief period, a conspicuous position in our national affairs during the late civil war.

March 18, 1861, Waldo P. Johnson, a Breckenridge Democrat, was elected U. S. Senator for six years, from March 4, 1861.

Dec. 10, 1861, Solomon Tutt, of Vermont, offered a resolution to the U. S. Senate, expelling Mr. Johnson from that body, for sympathy with and participation in the rebellion against the government of the United States.

On January 20, 1862, Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, chairman, made a report from the committee in favor of the resolution of expulsion, which was adopted—yeas, 35; nays, none.

Dec. 18, 1861, Charles Sumner, of Mass., introduced a resolution expelling Trusten Polk, also a Senator from Missouri, for the same reasons given in the case of Mr. Johnson. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and on January 20, 1862, Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, chairman, reported in favor of it to the Senate, and it was adopted—yeas, 36; nays, none.

The vacancies thus occurring were filled by Lieutenant-Governor Willard P. Hall, in the absence of Governor Gamble, he appointing Robert Wilson, of Andrew, and John B. Henderson, of Pike.

The site of the first fair grounds is now (1881) included within the limits of the city, near the northern extremity of Eleventh street.

Fairs continued to be held here for seven successive years, the last occurring in the fall of 1860.

The civil war, of course, put an end to everything of the kind; and no move to revive the institution was inaugurated till two years after its close.

July 31, 1867, was organized the

ST. JOSEPH AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,

with the following nine directors: Robert Wilson, Leonidas M. Lawson, Moses G. Fish, J. R. Willis, Benj. Ullman, Albe M. Saxton, Thos. B. Weakly, Washington L. Cundiff, Hugh Lewis.

The officers of the Association were: General Robert Wilson, President; Thos. B. Weakly, Vice-President; A. M. Saxton, Treasurer; C. B. France, Secretary.

The preamble of the Articles of Incorporation states that the object of the Association is the promotion of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanical arts. Amount of capital stock, $15,000, divided in shares of $100 each.

The $15,000 of stock was apportioned as follows:

R. Wilson, 5 shares	$ 500
J. R. Willis, 10 shares	1,000
L. M. Lawson, 10 shares	1,000
M. G. Fish & Co., 5 shares	500
M. M. Claggett, 10 shares	1,000
Hugh Lewis, 5 shares	500
A. M. Saxton, 10 shares	1,000
T. B. Weakly, 10 shares	1,000
Ben. Ullman, 5 shares	500
A. Beattie, 5 shares	500
C. B. France, 10 shares	1,000
Wm. Ridenbaugh, 10 shares	1,000
R. L. McDonald, 5 shares	500
Samuel Ensworth, 10 shares	1,000
Thos. E. Tootle, 10 shares	1,000
Isaac Curd, 5 shares	500
G. W. McAlear, 2 shares	200
W. L. Cundiff & Co., 8 shares	800
Milton Tootle, 5 shares	500
D. M. McDonald, 10 shares	1,000

The records of the association state that at the meeting held August 1, 1867, the oath of loyalty was signed by all the directors, which oath was filed in the office of the County Clerk; and then followed the election of the above-mentioned officers.

At a meeting held August 6, 1867, on motion of L. M. Lawson, it was ordered to purchase the twenty-acre lot on Frederick Avenue, known as the Old Rope Walk, of Bassett & Ensworth, and accept the title as represented by Mr. Ensworth, at four hundred dollars per acre, being eight thousand dollars for the twenty acres.

The first fair was ordered to commence October 29, 1867, and continue four days.

This fair was largely attended and generally pronounced a success. Net receipts, $243.55.

At a meeting held March 21, 1868, by resolution, the stock of the company was increased to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, each stockholder taking the proportion as now held in the old stock.

At a meeting held November, 1867, it was resolved that the next annual fair be held on the second Monday of October, 1868, being the 12th of October. The net receipts for this year were $2,030.91.

By resolution passed April 11, 1868, it was determined that the fair should be held on the fourth Monday of September every year.

In the following year the capital stock was increased to $30,000.

In the spring of 1870, the association sustained a heavy loss in the death of its honored president, General Wilson.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of St. Joseph, held Wednesday, May 18, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound regret of the death of General Robert Wilson, President of the Saint Joseph Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and

WHEREAS, We cherish the memory of his distinguished services in the cause of agriculture and the mechanical arts in Northwest Missouri; therefore be it

Resolved—By the Board of Directors of the Saint Joseph Agricultural and Mechanical Association—

First—That in the death of General Wilson, the president of the association, we have sustained an irreparable loss.

Second—That we will remember with gratitude his faithful and noble services in behalf of the association, and the self-sacrificing spirit that characterized all his labors in its behalf, fostering, as he did, the institution with a zeal, care, and devotion truly paternal.

Third—That in founding and organizing this association (devoted to the noblest purposes of man) as the latest public act of his long and useful career, he has placed an appropriate crown upon the column of a well-earned and honest fame.

Fourth—That the papers of this city be requested to publish these resolutions, and that they be printed in the annual catalogue of the approaching annual fair of the St. Joseph Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

T. B. WEAKLY, Acting President.

D. M. MCDONALD, Secretary.

At a meeting held December 17, 1870, R. L. McDonald was elected President of the Association. He continued to fill this position till the final dissolution of the same.

The Association continued with various fortunes till September, 1871, when its last fair was held. At a meeting of the St. Joseph Agricultural and Mechanical Association, held pursuant to notice, at the office of the Secretary, Monday, January 15, 1872, on motion, it was unanimously resolved that the operations of the Association be discontinued.

The grounds were at that time mortgaged to the Life Association of America; and, at the request of the stockholders, they were sold under that deed of trust. Thus terminated the fortunes of the second Fair Association of Buchanan County.

In the fall of 1873, it was determined that Buchanan County should no longer be without a fair, and, accordingly, measures were set on foot for the establishing and organizing of an Exposition.

The place selected for holding the same was a level plain, directly east of the machine shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, readily accessible by rail and otherwise from the city. These grounds were laid out, inclosed and fitted up in superior style, with a celerity and dispatch which bespoke the earnestness of those interested in the success of the enterprise. Several hundred hands were employed at one time on the buildings, which were lofty, spacious and tastefully ornamented. The ground plan of the main Exhibition Hall was that of a Latin Cross; its length three hundred feet. Each arm of the cross terminated in an octagonal extension eighty feet in diameter. Spacious galleries, approached by easy stairways, extended along each side of the nave of the main hall, affording accommodation for the vast display of fruits and vegetable products offered for exhibition.

Power hall filled a space of eighty by two hundred feet.

The other buildings on the grounds were of corresponding proportions. No effort was spared to properly advertise the enterprise. Premium lists were mailed to every tax-payer in Buchanan County, and upwards of fifteen thousand to farmers living in other counties.

The Missouri Republican of August, 1873, in referring to the "approaching St. Joseph Exposition," speaks admiringly of the "beautiful and permanent buildings on the grounds" and mentions that $25,000 were offered in premiums.

Every indication seemed to bespeak a grand and unqualified success in the enterprise, when an unexpected calamity befel, threatening to blast the hopes, so nearly accomplished, of the friends of the Exposition.

The Morning Herald, of Thursday, September, 4, 1873, came out with the following statement:

"Last night, about 9 o'clock, a tornado struck the Exposition buildings and resulted in seriously damaging the Art and Power halls. These were in an unfinished state and could not withstand the severity of the storm. The damage will be repaired and no delay be occasioned to this grand enterprise. Every one is in sympathy with the Exposition project, and we are assured that every citizen will come forward now and donate liberally to repair all losses, at whatever cost."

The assurance was not unfounded. The people responded liberally and the work of reconstruction was immediately inaugurated. Such was the determined energy with which the labor of rebuilding was conducted, that before the 29th of September, the appointed period for the opening of the Exposition, the damage, amounting to not less than fifteen thousand dollars, was entirely repaired and everything was in readiness for the display.

The books of the Association show that the sum of eight thousand, nine hundred and nine dollars was expended for labor alone in reconstructing the ruined buildings, to say nothing of material used.

The officers of this, the grandest exposition ever held in the state, outside of St. Louis, were: Captain George Lyon, President; I. G. Kappner, Treasurer; E. Fleischer, Secretary and Gen'l Superintendent.

The Sunday preceding the opening was a dreary, dismal day, dawning with a drizzling rain, which continued until nightfall. On Monday following, the 29th September, 1873, the sun rose in a cloudless sky. A more beautiful day for the inauguration could not have been desired. The internal appearance of the grand hall was superb. In the centre of the cross, formed by the intersection of the transept, appeared a circular basin, from which rose the graceful spray of a fountain, while far away in the octagonal terminus of the south transept a grotto, embowered in a minature forest of rare exotic and other flowering plants, which loaded the atmosphere with grateful perfume, lent a pleasing relief to the vast display of wares and fabrics on exhibition. By the middle of the afternoon of the first day there were fully ten thousand people on the ground. In the matter of patents alone, thirty-three states were here represented. The effects of this grand display were long felt in the business of the city, and served as an immense advertisement of her resources. Interest in the fair continued unabated till its close. The Morning Herald stated in its issue on the following day, that on Thursday, October 2d, the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. carried 33,000 persons to the grounds, and expresses the opinion that there must have been fifty thousand people present. So great was the throng, that by noon the association was compelled to close its gates to the further admission of vehicles.

No event of this memorable occasion seemed to attract more general interest than the Great Baby Show, which occurred on the last day, Saturday, October 4th. There were fifty-seven entries of babies of both sexes, and of all ages, from six weeks to twenty months, including one colored specimen, of the female sex.

The judges, on this important occasion, were Governor Giddings, of New Mexico; Hon. B. M. Austin, of Michigan, and Colonel James N. Burnes, of St. Joseph.

The prize, a one hundred dollar buggy, offered as a special premium by C. Kessler & Co., of St. Joseph, was awarded to Kitty Nims, aged twenty months, daughter of Ruel and Catherine Nims, of Nebraska.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed to the close of the last day. Everybody seemed to think that the exposition had proved a grand success.

In the enthusiasm of the closing scene, Captain Lyon, the efficient popular president of the association, and a man of no small proportions, was bodily lifted on the top of a stand and vociferously called on for a speech. The captain, in his usual felicitous style, returned thanks for the expression of good will, and after a few well-timed remarks, retired amid a storm of applause.

But for the accident of the destruction by wind of the buildings, this fair would have been, in every respect, an unqualified success. The receipts of the week were over twenty-eight thousand dollars, but the fifteen thousand dollars, necessarily expended in restoring the wrecked structures, severely crippled the resources of the association.

In 1874 a new corporation was formed, they assuming the payment, in four annual installments, of a mortgage of $15,000 or $16,000 on the buildings. In view of the financial depression consequent upon the grasshopper scourge, the association failed to meet its second payment.

The second exposition opened on Monday, September 7, 1874, and closed Saturday evening, September 12th. The officers of the association that year were: James N. Burnes, President; George Hall, Vice President; George Lyon, Superintendent and Managing Director; H. R. W. Hartwig, Treasurer; J. M. Varnum, Secretary; Captain John A. Dolman, Assistant General Superintendent; Colonel Elijah Gates, Chief Marshal.

The fair this year was largely attended, and its receipts were $22,500. A notable feature of this fair was the first old settlers' meeting, referred to at length under its proper heading.

In view of the continued visitation of the grasshopper scourge, interest in the succeeding fairs began to flag, and the attendance, in consequence, to fall off.

The officers of the Association in 1875, were: James N. Burnes, President; George Lyon, General Manager; Wm. M. Wyeth, Vice President; H. R. W. Hartwig, Treasurer; J. T. Imbrie, Secretary.

The receipts of the exposition, which occurred about the usual period in September, this year, were nearly twenty thousand dollars.

The second old settlers' meeting occurred during this fair.

The fourth annual Exposition opened Monday, September 25th, 1876, and continued till Saturday the 30th. This fair was largely attended. The officers of the Association that year were: James N. Burnes, President; Wm. M. Wyeth, Vice President; Capt. George Lyon, General Manager; J. T. Imbrie, Secretary.

The fifth and last Exposition of this Association opened Monday, September 10th, 1877, continuing till Saturday, 15th.

The officers of the Association during this year were Capt. George Lyon, President and General Manager; Wm. M. Wyeth, Vice President; J. T. Imbrie, Secretary.

In the year 1878 Buchanan County had no fair. It was not in the nature of things, however, that this should continue long.

August 29th, 1879, the

SAINT JOSEPH EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION

was incorporated, with a capital stock of $12,000, divided into 1,200

shares of $10 each. This is commonly known by the name and style of Saint Joseph Inter-State Exposition.

The grounds at the terminus of the Citizen's Street Railway are leased by the Association. The locality is well shaded with native timber and watered by a stream which traverses its entire length. The buildings are good and the Association is said to be in a healthy financial condition.

The incorporators are Samuel Nave, John J. Abell, Edward Kuechle, L. G. Munger, and Dr. J. M. D. France.

The first officers of this Association were: Samuel Nave, President; H. R. W. Hartwig, Vice President; Edward J. Kuechle, Treasurer; J. T. Imbrie, Secretary.

The first fair commenced Monday, September 29th, 1879, and continued till Saturday, October 5th, following. It was largely attended and generally considered a success, although it rained every day of the Exposition.

The second Exposition of this Association, which opened Monday, September 6th, 1880, was liberally patronized. It is claimed that on Thursday, the 9th inst., there were present on the grounds 24,000 people. The officers were the same as those of the previous year.

The Association have labored to make the enterprise a success. Not less than $16,000 worth of improvements having been placed on the grounds in the past two years. The Exposition for 1881 opens Monday, September 5th, 1881. Among other liberal inducements the sum of $20,000 is offered in premiums. The officers are the same as those of the two previous years with the exception of the Secretary. Charles F. Ernst succeeds Mr. Imbrie in this latter office. The Board of Directors for 1881 include Samuel M. Nave, H. R. W. Hartwig, A. C. Dawes, F. L. Sommer, A. Steinacker, S. I. Smith, B. F. Buzard, J. J. Abell and Edward J. Kuechle.

SAINT JOSEPH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AND NORTHWESTERN FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1866, with ten or twelve members. Judge Henry M. Vories, who was elected to the Supreme bench of the State in 1872, was the first President of the society, and Wm. M. Albin, its first Secretary. Allen Vories, Esq., was secretary from 1868 to 1875, when, on the resignation of Judge H. M. Vories, he was elected to succeed him, and D. M. Reichard was elected Secretary of the Association. The society, at one time, had a membership of between sixty and seventy.

At the St. Louis Fair, in 1869, a diploma was awarded this society for the "best and largest collection of all kinds of fruits."

At the Kansas City Fair of 1871, a diploma was awarded the St. Joseph Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers Association "for the best display of horticultural products."

THE MISSOURI VALLEY POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

was an institution organized in 1873, with James A. Storm, President. and Harry Carter, Secretary.

Its first meeting, held for the purpose of organizing, occurred during the fair on the Exposition grounds. Its first exhibition was held in the City Hall, December 8th, 9th and 10th of the same year. This was one of the most popular and largely attended displays ever offered to the public in St. Joseph.

The organization prospered for five or six consecutive years, when interest in its success began to flag and it gradually ceased to exist.

STATE FISH HATCHERY.

This institution is located in Washington Township, three miles below St. Joseph, at the Brown Spring, on ten acres of land purchased by the citizens of St. Joseph and donated by them to the Fish Commission of Missouri. In reference thereto, the Fish Commissioners, in their report for the year 1881, say:

"The first meeting of the Board, after Mr. Ewing's appointment, was held in St. Joseph the 8th of June, 1880. After examining a number of springs in the County of Buchanan, the Commission, all the members being present, located the State Fish Hatchery on the 10th of June, 1880, at the Brown Spring, about three miles south of the southern limits of the City of St. Joseph, but upon condition that ten acres of ground, where the hatchery was located, should be conveyed in fee simple to the Fish Commission, for the use and benefit of the State of Missouri, free of charge to the state. The citizens of St. Joseph having been informed of the conditional location of the hatchery, as above stated, at once raised, by voluntary subscription, the sum of one thousand dollars, in cash, and gave it to the chairman to pay for the ten acres of ground required for the purpose of the hatchery; and thereupon Judge Thomas A. Brown conveyed said land to the Fish Commission of Missouri on the 19th day of July, 1880, said deed being duly executed and acknowledged, was filed for record in the Recorder's office of Buchanan County, on the 4th day of August, 1880, and is now of record in said office, in book 105, page 510. On the 21st day of August, 1880, the Commission entered into a contract with Rufus K. Allen to erect a house for a State Fish Hatchery on said ten acres of ground, according to the plans and specifications prepared by C. H. Brownell, who had been employed by the Commission as Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery, it being a part of the agreement between the Commission and said Brownell, when he was employed as Superintendent, that he was to prepare the plan of said house and superintend its erection, as well as to advise and aid in the construction of all the machinery and appliances used in preparing said hatchery for

actual use. Mr. Brownell was recommended to the Commission as an honest, competent, reliable and experienced man, by several gentlemen connected with the fish hatcheries in the State of Michigan. We agreed to pay Mr. Brownell for his sevices $75 per month and his expenses from his home in Michigan to St. Joseph, his employment to commence the 16th of August, 1880. The hatchery is a two-story frame building, forty feet long and twenty feet wide; the lower floor contains all the hatching troughs and apparatus used in the hatching and taking care of the young fry. The upper part of the building is used now, and is and was designed as a dwelling for the Superintendent and all employes in the hatchery. The house, under the contract with Mr. Allen, above referred to, cost $1,219.34. For excavation and building pond, materials used in and making troughs, trays, etc., for lead and copper pipes, and all work done and materials furnished in completing our hatchery, we have already paid out, in addition to the cost of the house, $1,102.13, making the actual cost of our hatchery to the State, as it now stands, with all necessary fixtures and appliances complete, $2,321.47, to which has been added two unpaid bills for fencing and painting, now under contract, amounting to the sum of $117, and making the total cost $2,438.47.

We think we can safely say that we have as perfect and complete a fish hatchery as can be found anywhere in the West. The water used is of the purest quality found in any limestone country; it is abundant for all the uses of the hatchery, and when the thermometer last winter fell to more than 20 deg. below zero, the water that flowed into our hatchery, and in which we had at the time about 175,000 California salmon fry, never fell below 50 deg.

It will be necessary next spring to make some carp and other ponds; when this is done no other money will have to be spent in making our fish hatchery all that could be desired by its most ardent friends. We can then hatch all the eggs and furnish all the young fish fry needed to supply every river, lake and pond in the State. It will be apparent from what has been said that our hatchery was located and built at too late a period to do much last fall. No eggs, such as we wanted, could be had, except 200,000 California salmon eggs that were furnished us by the United States Fish Commission, we paying the cost of transportation, first, from San Francisco to Chicago, $93; next, from Chicago to St. Joseph, $20. About five per cent. of these eggs were lost before we got them to the hatchery; of the remaining ninety-five per cent. nearly all of them produced healthy, splendid young fish. These are still in our troughs, but ready for distribution, and will be distributed, under an order of the Board, made on the 11th inst., as soon as we can perfect our arrangements with the railroads for transportation of fish and messengers, to wit: Lake Contrary, 20,000; Platte River, 5,000; One Hundred and Two River, 5,000.

CHAPTER XVIII.

REUNION

OF OLD SETTLERS OF THE PLATTE PURCHASE, AT ST. JOSEPH, MO., SEPTEMBER, 1874, AND SEPTEMBER, 1875—BISHOP MARVIN'S LETTER—ADDRESSES—NAMES OF OLD SETTLERS.

Having already noticed at considerable length the earliest settlements, and the pioneers who first made these settlements, we shall now speak of the old settlers' reunions which took place at St. Joseph, September, 1874-5, under the auspices of the Industrial and Art Exposition. That was an occasion redolent of pleasant memories and sacred recollections to the gray-haired sires who were then present. Many of these old veterans have since passed to the land of shadows:

"Unblamed through life, lamented in the end."

A few still linger upon the shores of time, as the oldest landmarks of those early days, when the Platte country had just passed from the dominion of the non-progressive red men into the hands of the whites. Brave-hearted old pioneers! Golden be the evening twilight of their lives. We have for them a peculiar reverence, and upon our hearts abide their memories imperishable.

A few more years, however, of watching and waiting, and they, too, will have joined

"The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

The following letter, sent by Bishop Marvin to James N. Burnes, the president of the old settlers' meeting of 1874, will be read with interest:

2719 LUCAS AVENUE, ST. LOUIS,
September 3, 1874.

JAMES N. BURNES, ESQ.

Dear Sir and Brother—I have just returned from a tour, and find yours of August 27th, inviting me to participate in the reunion of the "old settlers" of the Platte Purchase. I regret that I did not know of the reunion a month earlier. In that case I could have arranged my appointments so as to enable me to be present. As it is, I have an engagement in Dent County, which for special reasons it is necessary to meet. You may assure your board that no circumstances of a trivial character would prevent my acceptance of their invitation.

For the early settlers of Northwest Missouri I feel a regard that amounts to enthusiasm, and increases with time.

The early years of my ministry were spent in that part of the state. In 1842, I passed the present site of St. Joseph, on my way to a field of labor quite on the frontier. It embraced all the country west of Nodaway River. You will remember at that time there was no St. Joseph. In subsequent years, I labored in Clay, Platte and Buchanan Counties. I shall never forget the uncalculating, unbounded hospitality of the "old settlers." Many of them were in their first rude cabins, but those cabins had the rarest capacity for entertaining both friend and stranger of any houses of their size I ever saw. I often saw them crowded, but to the best of my recollection I never saw one of them full; there was always room for a fresh comer. I recollect once in the Platte Purchase, I was wedging myself into a bed already occupied by five children, when one of them waked sufficiently to exclaim "Mamma, Mamma, he's a scrougin' me!"

You will yourself remember that I was more than once a guest at the house of your honored father. Bear with me while I say I can never forget the model Christian mother, mistress and hostess, who presided over the domestic scene there.

At that time I knew many men who did not know me, for I was a mere youth. I knew they were great as compared with other men I knew, but I had a fancy that the great men were in the east. But after many years of extended observation I have come to the conclusion that I heard as fine a specimen of political speaking in Liberty, in 1844, by Colonel Doniphan, as I have ever heard since, and that the country would be happy if the balances were everywhere held by hands as intelligent and firm as those of the pioneer jurist, David R. Atchison.

Among my own class there was the laborious Redman, the scholarly Tutt, the impetuous and saintly Roberts, and many others, now dead. Nor can I omit the name of the incorruptible and courageous Roberson. Some are still living: Holmes, Perry, Ruble, Jordan, Rush, Spencer, Barker and others.

There was a man, a minister of Christ, a large portion of whose public career belongs to the Platte Purchase, of whom I must say, he was in some respects the most remarkable man I ever saw. I refer to W. G. Caples. He was another "Agamemnon, King of Men." He was a first-class wit, a man of the finest social feeling, having positive ideas, and a a great end to accomplish. That end was the extension of the Kingdom of Christ and the salvation of men. In his view, a high standard of popular education would contribute to this. He did much for Northwest Missouri in establishing schools under christian auspices, and although they did not survive the war, they did much to elevate public sentiment, and have left an influence behind them that must be permanent.

Now I proceed to say that the old citizens of Platte have heard as great preaching as any other people on the American continent, and from the lips of the man, Caples. I have heard more scholarly men, men whose sermons evinced higher cultivation and a better classical finish; but for power of argumentation, for philosophical breadth and sweep, for grandeur of conception, for greatness of imagination, for force and pungency of popular appeal, for originality, variety and opulence of

thought, and for pathos, my conviction is, his superior has not appeared in the American pulpit.

I make no doubt that the ministry and church have done more to quicken thought and create a thirst for knowledge in the west, than is generally understood. Ministers of the Gospel in the new communities, being above the average of people in culture, and dealing in truths of a character to elevate the mind, and provoke inquiry, have, as an incident of their calling, toned up the popular mind, encouraged a taste for reading and created a demand for schools. Such a man as Caples cannot mingle with people without elevating them.

But pardon me. I had no thought of becoming so garrulous. I am getting to be almost an old man, and thoughts of the old times have awakened the talking mood in me, until it seems a real hardship and self-denial not to be with you at the reunion. It is thirty years since I heard Doniphan. How I would like to listen to his utterances on this occasion, when old memories will mellow his voice, and since, as I doubt not, Christian sentiments will exalt and irradiate his conception.

Will you have the goodness to present to the "old settlers" my profound regard, and express to them my deep regret that I cannot greet them on this pleasant occasion, for there are many whom I shall never see again.

As ever,

E. M. MARVIN."

Bishop Marvin died in 1878.

The following interesting account of the reunion of 1874, we take from the St. Joseph Herald:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING, SEPTEMBER, 1874.

The Old Settlers' meeting was the most interesting feature of the day. At least one hundred of the old gray-haired sires and mothers, who were among the early settlers of the Platte Purchase, were gathered on the reserved seats in front of the grand stand. At half past twelve o'clock this meeting was called to order by Col. James N. Burnes, who spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—You will not expect of me an extended speech. I am too full to express what I feel. You will allow me to nominate for chairman of this meeting the Hon. David R. Atchison. His name is the balance of my speech."

Hon. D. R. Atchison then took the floor, and thanked the audience for the honor conferred upon him. He had once presided over the United States Senate, but this was a prouder position than he had ever occupied before. He referred in feeling terms to the early settlers of the Platte Purchase, the trials and hardships of the people, and their courage and endurance under difficulties.

Hon. George Smith was elected first vice president. Mr. Smith returned his thanks for the distinction. He had no speech, but would on a proper occasion address the people of the Platte Purchase.

Col. Burnes then opened a book containing the names of the old settlers, and moved that they be appointed vice presidents. Carried.

Col. J. H. R. Cundiff was appointed secretary of the meeting.

Gen. Craig then introduced Gen. A. W. Doniphan. Gen. Doniphan then came forward and said the sight of the Old Settlers exhilarated him like laughing gas. He said that old people like to talk, but he had to excuse himself with returning his thanks to the managers of the Exposition for granting the opportunity to the Old Settlers to have a re-union. One of the privileges of an old man was to contrast the present state of the country with what it was when the first settlement was made. He referred to the railroads, cities, colleges and other evidences of civilization that had sprung up in this country, that was an unknown wilderness in the old times. The Missouri of 1874 was an entirely different Missouri from that of 1830. He referred in feeling terms to those who had died since the settlement of the country.

He referred to the free and easy hospitalities of the early days. Men did not stop to part their hair in the middle, but just gave it a toss back and went about their business. The unbounded hospitality was such as the world had never seen before. The ladies were the picture of health, and had strength as well as beauty, and there wasn't a strong minded one among them. They had eyes like the doe, and a step like the gazelle, and were self-reliant and natural. He referred to the old type of men, that some thought had become extinct, but assured the audience they still lived.

His speech was well interspersed with anecdotes, and he kept the audience laughing and roaring for full fifteen minutes. He referred to the old Missouri settlers who had made homes in Colorado and California, and said still they kept up the good old customs. He spoke of the progress of the last quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago there was not more than a thousand miles of railroad in America. St. Joseph and Kansas City were the ultimathule of civilization. Now they were great railroad centres, teeming with the commerce of half a dozen states and territories. The iron horse had passed our borders and gone careering on his conquering course across numerous territories to the golden gates of the Pacific. It was impossible to conceive what the next hundred years had in store for this great country.

Judge Birch was then loudly called for; but Gen. Craig introduced Senator Bogy, who then came forward, and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NORTHWEST MISSOURI:—For many years I have attended meetings of the people in different towns, cities and counties of the state, and, indeed, in many of the states of the Union, but I can say with the utmost sincerity that I have never before taken part in any assemblage of the people which gave me so much true and heartfelt pleasure as this one does. When your invitation, sent to

me by your committee, was received, I was on the eve of disposing of my time in a different way from that of being present here to-day, but the reading of it at once decided me to forego all other engagements. I have come, my friends, to exchange with you greetings of friendship, and to talk of the past, and of the men who, a few years ago, were with us working and shaping the destiny of our state and devoting their time, and energies to its material development. Most of them after well-spent lives, have passed from among us, leaving behind them honored names—to be cherished and respected by their descendants. I take it that, with few exceptions, I am addressing the children of the old settlers. Judging from my own recollections, there are but few left of the old set. Thornton and Thompson, and Laidlow, and Rich and Dougherty, with whom I was personally acquainted, have paid the great debt of nature, and lie now beneath the green sod of the section first made to contribute its share to the support of the civilized man. Other names could be mentioned by persons better acquainted with the individuals of this section than I am; but these few are a type of the old settlers. Who does not remember the name of each of these men without a profound emotion of respect and veneration? They were not only intelligent and influential, but in these respective persons was embodied the true character of American citizenship.

You, my friends, who are their descendants, should not only respect their memories, but be proud of their private and public virtues. A nation of such men would be the wonder of the world. So much for the past. I meet here to-day a few of the old settlers who have been spared as the connecting link between us and the past. Atchison and Doniphan, Morin and Wood and Birch, and a few others are here yet. Two of these have national reputations, and would of themselves be sufficient to make a nation illustrious. Atchison was for a long time the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States, when in that body were Calhoun and Clay and Webster and Benton and Crittenden and Mangum and Cass and Houston, and a host of other illustrious characters. He then acquired a reputation co-extensive with the nation. The name of Doniphan will live in history forever. His campaign in and through an enemy's country, under the most difficult circumstances, has never been surpassed by anything in ancient or modern times. Alexander obtained the name of Great because he went from Greece to the Indus, and for ages a halo of glory has surrounded his name, not surpassed by that of Hannibal or Napoleon; yet when all the attending circumstances are duly considered, the march headed by your own Doniphan required more true courage and bravery, and power of endurance, and patience, and perseverance, and skill and military genius than the expedition headed by Alexander the Great. Atchison and Doniphan are yet with you—and with the true simplicity of Cincinnatus and the dignity of Cato, move in your midst, sharing in your joys and sympathizing with your sorrows. May they be spared for many years to come. I am not here to-day, my friends, to deliver an eulogy upon the men who first settled this section. I have mentioned a few as a type, so as to let their descendants know what sort of men they came from, and so that they may entertain a feeling of great pride in their ancestors.

I am myself a descendant of a race of pioneers, different in many respects from the one I am speaking of. The first settlers of the valley

were French, yet they did not come here from France. In the latter part of the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth century, the fur trade of the valley of the Mississippi became an object of commercial importance, and the Canadians were the first persons who came here, and did so as fur traders. Canada was then a colony of France, and remained so till the treaty of Paris of 1763. The early Canadian pioneer is, therefore, the original settler of this country. They remained, however, on the east side of the Mississippi, and settled the towns of Cahokia, Prairie du Pont, Prairie du Rocher, Kaskaskia and Fort Chartiers, and crossed the river only towards the latter part of the eighteenth century.

After the treaty of 1763, by which the east side of the river was ceded to England, they came over the river in larger numbers, believing that it yet belonged to France, although the same treaty had ceded it to Spain. I will not detain you with the details, and only mention them to explain the different character of emigrants who first settled our state, At the time Louisiana was organized, in 1803, by Mr. Jefferson, the population of this country was, I may say, entirely French. Soon after the acquisition a large emigration came from Virginia, the great old mother of states, and from Kentucky, the first daughter of the glorious old mother, and from the old North State of Carolina, and from Tennessee, and settled in the counties of New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis and St. Charles. This emigration continued, not very rapidly, till the admission of Missouri as a state, when our population was only 56,000. I well remember the excitement about the Boone's Lick country, when I was a boy in my native town. Wagons filled with women and children, followed by cattle, horses and hogs, were passing through the town every day. Many of the little boys in the wagons became, in after times, leading men in our state, and no doubt many of the innocent little girls became the mothers of other men who also became distinguished and played their parts in the drama of life. Boone's Lick was settled by a noble lot of men and women. Old Daniel Boone himself came to our state and settled here. Boone, Callaway, Howard, and Clinton Counties were settled at this period. A few years afterwards the tide moved towards the northwest and settled the counties of Clay, Ray, Carroll, etc.

In 1836 a most remarkable, and, under the political condition of the country, a most singular event took place. The section of country known as the Platte country, being the triangle lying west of the western line of our state and the Missouri River, was by act of Congress added to our state. I well remember the newspaper controversy which took place at the time in relation to it. Benton and Linn were in the Senate—both being Senators of commanding influence—Benton being then considered the Ajax of the administration, and Linn, personally, the most popular man in the Senate, for he was as lovely as a woman, yet possessing the true characteristics of one of the knights of old. Ashbury was in the House—a man of high character and large wealth, which he expended with princely liberality. Benton and Linn claimed a measure of credit for the passage of this law—which Ashley denied. On the other hand he claimed that which they denied. The truth is, that but one was entitled to great credit for the passage of the measure. It required the combination of talent and personal popularity and personal influence which they

had to secure its passage, and to each and to all are we indebted for this great measure.

This section of country now embraces the counties of Holt, Atchison, Nodaway, Andrew, Platte and Buchanan, and this beautiful and growing city of St. Joseph its metropolis, was founded by an old friend of my boyhood—Joseph Robidoux—who was really the first pioneer of the Platte country.

Up to the passage of this law, this was an Indian country, and by treaty had been set apart forever to the Sioux and Fox tribes of Indians. As soon as this most bountiful and rich country was acquired, as already mentioned, and opened to settlement, a wave of emigrants immediately poured into it, and soon this country, which but a short time before had been the home of the Indian and wild beast, was transformed into magnificent farms, and the home of as fine and noble a race of men as any country can boast of. In many respects the latter emigrants had the advantage of the first settlers, and certainly greatly the advantage of the early Canadians. They left the old country after they or their fathers had had time and opportunity to acquire property, and also to obtain educations, which was an impossibility with the early settlers. Many of them, indeed, were men of wealth and the owners of many stores, and also possessing liberal education. Many of the women were highly educated and accomplished. I visited the section when a young man, and I never shall forget the favorable impression made on me at the time, not only by the robust and intelligent men I met, but by as charming, handsome and accomplished ladies, young and old, as I ever met elsewhere.

I have thus, ladies and gentlemen, in a brief and desultory manner, given you a sketch of the early settlers of our country.

Each generation has, no doubt, its alloted duties; ours is to transmit to those who are to come after us as the rich legacy we inherited from our forefathers—and this is not only in the political order, but in the social and moral order—and as your fathers left you honored names, you should do nothing to tarnish them; nay, you must not, no matter at what personal cost, permit any one else to place a blot on the fair fame of the brave men and women from whom you have sprung. And, as you inherited high social positions, transmit the same to your children. Do this and you, like your fathers, will have discharged the duties of your day and generation, to them, to your sons, and to those who are to come after you.

Ladies and gentlemen: Permit me in conclusion to say a few words of a personal nature. The people of my state have honored me with the highest office in their gift. A seat in the Senate of the United States is truly one of the most distinguished and elevated positions which man can hold in this or any other country. When elected to this high position I felt the measure of my ambition was full, and the dreams of a long life realized. Yet I felt as but few can feel, a sense of gratitude to the generation of the present day for selecting in my humble person a descendant of the old hunters and settlers of this portion of the New World. In the name of my early forefathers, the old hunters of this Western World, and with the recollections of their primitive and humble virtues fresh in my heart and soul, I return thanks to my generation for this, its great act of generosity to one of their descendants.

General Craig then introduced General B. F. Stringfellow, who spoke briefly and to the point. He referred to the fact that he was a citizen of Kansas; he said there was no act in his life of which he was so proud as the fact that he was once a member of the firm of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. He here saw the Co. around him in the faces of the old settlers. He referred to the brilliant career of Colonel Doniphan, and the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico and California, to the early settlements of Kansas and the men who were then called border ruffians. They were rightly described by a young lady as the last remains of chivalry. He had only to say he was sorry they were whipped. He accepted the situation brought about by the new order of things.

He did not propose to shed any useless tears over the past, but to accept the new order of things and make the best of it and the most of it. He referred to the prejudice formerly existing against Northern men, and was glad that the old prejudices were worn out, and that the people of the Missouri Valley were a homogenous people. His speech abounded in anecdotes, and was frequently applauded by the immense audience in attendance.

Uncle Henry Vories was then introduced, and spoke in his pleasant, old-fashioned way:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND OLD SETTLERS OF MISSOURI—I decline making anything like a speech on this occasion, but I propose relating a few incidents in my life which, doubtless, will be personally recollected by not a few old settlers before me.

I came to Missouri from Indiana in 1844, the memorable year of the flood. I started with nothing and arrived here with less, with my family sick into the bargain. Some time before leaving Indiana, on examining the map of the Platte country, I placed my finger on the spot, in the bend of the Missouri, where St. Joseph was marked down, and where she now stands, and said, "That shall be my home."

I started for the new land of my hopes and arrived at last in Clinton County. There I became sick from the fatigue and labors of the journey and could proceed no further. I was without money and almost entirely destitute. An early settler of that country, many of you know him, Mr. Bagley, took me and my family into his house, giving us the best quarters he possessed, and took care of us while I was sick, his wife waiting upon me as tenderly as my own mother could have done. It was there, while lying sick, before having reached my journey's end, that I first saw the face of my friend, Judge James H. Birch, now before you. Dr. Essig had come to wait on me. I told him that I had no money, and did not know when, if ever, I could pay him for his professional services, and that unless he felt able to give his services to me without certainty of ever getting any pay, he had better not spend his time with me. He said he would do the best for me he could. The next morning who should come to my bedside but Judge Birch. I was in a very dilapidated condition, which he could not help observing as he looked at me, and he said to me: "You are a stranger here, and in straightened circumstances, which I

fully appreciate; pemit me to loan you some money." That was my first introduction to Judge Birch.

I finally got into a cabin with my family; I could throw a dog through the cracks of the door. One of my children was sick, and one morning a blue-coated boy of the neighborhood who had become acquainted with her, came to see her. That boy now is the Hon. Willard P. Hall. In a few days the Hon. James B. Gardenhire called to see me and I formed his acquaintance.

After a while the time for court to sit came round. I wanted to go, but had no money. I owed a girl, a servant in the house, fifty cents, and she wanted to leave, and I was determined not to let her go unpaid. One day old Bob Duncan came to me and asked me if I was going to court; I told him no, that my family were sick and I didn't want to leave them. I wanted to go, but I had no money; but I didn't want to tell him any more. He suspected the real trouble and said: "Now, Vories, don't you need a little money? Take this and go to court," and he handed me several good sized coins. I did go to court.

The first fee I got was a horse, which I sold for $40. The next day I took the money and went to Plattsburg to pay my friend Birch. I met Bela Hughes and told him my mission. He said, "don't look so down-hearted." My hat was old and very dilapidated, for a member of the legal profession, and Hughes noticed it and said, "Hold your head up, there are good people here, and the man who rides forty miles to pay a debt will succeed."

Here I met many of these old men and got acquainted with them. Afterward I was for a brief moment captivated with the stories about California, and made a visit there. But I could not stay. On my return I met the question on all sides, "what makes you come back," and I said to them, "the men I meet here, when I speak to them, stood about six inches closer to me than they do out there." I said to my partner, in California, before leaving there, that if I knew that I could live only two years longer, and it would take me eighteen months to get back to Missouri, I would spend that eighteen months in getting home just to live the other six months among the people of Missouri. And now, all I ask is, that when it is all over, my grave may be made among the graves of my old benefactors.

Gen. Craig then said that they had kept the best of the wine to the last of the feast, and then introduced Judge James H. Birch, Sr., who spoke as follows:

The venerable and venerated Judge Birch, of Clinton County, was the next and last speaker.

He commenced by an illusion to the kindly reference which had been made to him by Judge Vories, in respect to a circumstance occurring some thirty years ago, in which he had been so befriended by the speaker as to satisfy him that he had come to the right country to find *men*, and which had actuated him ever since. The Judge had regarded it simply as the duty of a lawyer and citizen, who happened to have a few dollars at the time, toward another lawyer (and a sick one) who was in a strange country and was out of money, to divide with him. But as demonstrat-

ing exactly the man that Vories was, whether with or without money, the Judge went on to say that, when it afterward came to the ear of Vories that he was strapped for spending money in one of his races for Congress, Vories had opened his pocket book to him, although he had been a member of the convention that had nominated another candidate. Nor was this all—for when he was so chronically bedfast, two or three years ago, as to render it probable that he would never again get away from home, Vories had sent to him a basket of his "Virginia Seedling," and was preparing to send him another of Catawba, when he learned that Birch had anticipated him by ordering it from his agent. The whole of it was, that whatever risk the speaker had incurred in leaving all the money he had (and that borrowed money) with a sick brother lawyer and his family, it turned out to be the most encouraging instance he had ever met with of "casting his bread upon the waters"—for the poor, high-headed creature had never got done with reciprocating it, and *never would*. Such was Henry M. Vories, now an honored Justice of the Supreme Court—then a sick and downcast lawyer, without comforts for his family—and such is but an average type of the "old settlers" of the "Platte Purchase," by whom he found himself surrounded to-day.

Yes, gentlemen, (continued the speaker,) all the loose talk in the world cannot keep it out of history, that the "old settlers" who have passed the gate to-day on the "complimentary" of the self-possessed and far-seeing president of this great exposition, are of the type or class of men who, in all ages, from the conquest of Julius Cæsar, to the settlement of California and Colorado, have been the founders of society, of counties and of states—and we ask no higher recognition than that we did not ingloriously "die out" amongst those we were born with, but that we took our chances to build up an equal, if not an improved, society amongst those of equal self-reliance with ourselves.

And here, if anywhere, it is appropriate to remark that amongst those whom you have so encouraged with your good will that their names are recorded as successful lawyers and judges and legislators, in both houses, (both state and national) there is not one of us who has a black mark against another one, whether we remember each other as professional or political associates, or rivals. No, gentlemen, (said the distinguished speaker, turning to the ten or dozen who were occupying with him the speaking stand) no! and more than that, there is not a man amongst you who was not naturally "born and bred" in the full appreciation and recognition of General Jackson's sententious measure of unquestioned mediocrity, namely, the desire to detract from the reputation of your rivals, in the ignoble and mistaken assumption that to concede their "cleverness" was much subtracted from their own. In this sense, at least, we were *all* Jackson men, whether agreeing or disagreeing in other respects, and in that sense we look into the faces of

each other to-day, as I saw Harrison and Johnson look into the faces of each other, when meeting for the first time during the quarter of a century which had elapsed since the battle of the Thames. Each had discharged his *duty*, according to his theory of it; and the respectful, yet stately look of each made an absolute end of the misjudged calumnies which the unreflecting friends of each had heaped upon the other during the political canvass of 1840.

Having no time before the horse race, of which he had heard the sound of the bugle, to speak of the other noble attributes of the representative men who surrounded him, as he would not scruple to do, even in their presence, did time permit him, the speaker took up and amplified the allusion which had been made by General Atchison to General Hughes, as the inaugurator of the Platte County addition to the State of Missouri, by referring to what it had happened to him to know upon the subject. Producing from his portmanteau a copy of the Western Monitor and Boone's Lick Correspondent, a small newspaper which he established and edited at Fayette six and forty years ago, (and which was then the westernmost newspaper office in the United States,) he modestly referred to his connection with it as having given him his first political influence, and that it was therefore that the late General Andrew S. Hughes, then the agent of the Indian tribes who had had the Platte country assigned to them as their reservation or territory, had addressed him a letter on the subject of having it annexed to the State of Missouri. That letter was accompanied by a rude diagram of the country, drawn up by the late General Cornelius Gilliam, from his hunting recollections of it, and was enclosed to Colonel Benton (our then senior senator) with such an additional letter from the speaker as he hoped might help along the project; and in due course of mail he had the satisfaction to receive from our then distinguished and subsequently illustrious Senator, a reply, which he published in his paper, to the effect that both the President and the Secretary of War were in favor of adding the then Indian reservation to the State of Missouri, for military considerations connected with the peace of our original frontier boundary.

Such having been the simple and unadorned inauguration of a project which added a Congressional slave district to the State of Missouri, it is but justice to add that the measure was finally carried through both houses of Congress on the unanimous report of the House Committee on Indian affairs, of which that life-long emancipationist, Horace Everett, of Vermont, was the chairman. May it not be added without offense, that in this case, as in previous and subsequent ones, the great Democratic reliance upon the ultimate sense of "Justice and Right" of a majority of our countrymen is at least the safest panacea for "the ills we feel," instead of "flying to others we know not of?" and that our recent unhappy experience of the opposite theory, where the sections as repr

sented in congress were too mutually *deaf* to these appeals of fraternity and of reason to avert the ultimate arbitrament of the sword, should be referred to in no other spirit, and for no other purpose, than as an admonition for the future.

God grant that we may live forever, not only as one people (as we *must* live), but as the fraternal, prosperous and free people we ought to be.

The renewed notes of the race come, and a whisper from the highly courteous executive of the day's programme, that but three minutes remain of the time allotted to these ceremonies, will but necessarily condense even the condensed remarks to which I had restricted myself.

I have spoken of the "Old Settlers" and their descendants, who, with all others, have so courteously listened to my gleanings—for I have but essayed to tread where others left me room—of the men I have spoken of as the class who *founded* society on the basis of right, and who so lived to be ready to "lay down the mace," in good conscience and peace, at the summons of the Great Maker. So lived Andrew Jackson, the frontier "settler" of Tennessee, to whose destiny it fell to so improve the opportunities of his time as to reach the most exalted position of the Republic. The bell rings again, and I must again condense. If his character in life was a grand one, his character in death was still grander—as it may be the fortune of each of us to be—each in the sphere to which providence has allotted him.

For more than a year before he obeyed the final summons, he was "on guard," (so to speak,) in view of the last enemy he had to vanquish, and the reflections it suggested were so accepted and acted upon as to turn aside the terrors of the destroyer, or to so improve them as but to gild his entrance upon "the life eternal." His last words were:

"I have finished my destiny upon earth, and it is time this worn out body should go to rest, and my spirit to its abode with Christ, my Redeemer."

Then, turning in the last intenseness and fervor of his mighty soul, the Christian patriot prayed:

"May my enemies find peace; may the liberties of my country endure forever; may I meet you all in Heaven, both white and black."

I will but reverentially repeat a paraphrase of this, as a parting benediction to those who have so often and so variously honored me with their ear—and to whom, and to their posterity and mine, I thus give over, in common with all others, the future of a common country:

May our enemies find peace; may the liberties of our country endure forever; may we all meet in Heaven, both white and black.

At the close of Judge Birch's speech, Col. Burnes announced that the Old Settlers' Meeting was adjourned until the next St. Joseph Exposition. The band then played Dixie and Yankee Doodle, which were received with tremendous applause by the large crowd in attendance.

This was a shaking of hands across the bloody chasm, that was eminently appropriate to the occasion, and the manner in which this meeting closed shows that the people of the Missouri Valley are a homogeneous people; one in sympathy, and one in purpose; united and inseparable. The occasion will long be remembered by the old settlers in attendance as one of the happiest reunions in their lives.

THE VETERANS.

The following is a list of the veterans who reported to the secretary, at the meeting of September, 1874, and the dates of their settlement in the Platte Purchase:

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

Mrs. S. L. Leonard,	1837.	Mrs. S. Connett	1837.
S. S. Connett	1839.	H. T. Connett	1839.
M. C. Riley	1837.	Geo. G. H. Brand	1835.
Geo. W. Tolin	1839.	Evan Jordan	1840.
John B. Ritchie	1838.	Abner Copeland	1839.
Marian Copeland	1838.	Dr. Silas McDonald	1838.
James J. Reynolds	1838.	Cornelius Day	1838.
James B. O'Toole	1837.	Simeon Kemper	1840.
Alexander Poe	1841.	Col. John Doniphan	——
Judge Thos. A. Browne	1838.	Calvin James	——
John R. Johnson	1838.	Moses Pyle	1837.
Jeremiah Burnes	1837.	William Kirkham	1838.
F. C. Hughes	——	Jule C. Robidoux	1838.
C. W. Davies	1840.	E. M. Davidson	1837.
Calvin F. Burnes	1837.	Ben. C. Porter	1839.
James E. Wallace	1838.	Elisha Gladden	1834.
William Gartin	——	David C. Munkers	1837.
D. A. Davidson	1837.	Husselton Compton	1840.
Isaac Lower	——	Samuel E. Hardy	1838.
G. M. Patton	1834.	Wm. B. Poe	1843.
R. T. Davis	1838.	W. F. Davis	1840.

ANDREW COUNTY.

Judge John McDaniels,	Elias Hughes,
Hugh Lewis,	Maj. E. S. Castle,
Geo. N. Castle,	Upton Roohrer,
Robt. Elliot,	Jeremiah Clark,
Dr. P. P. Fulkerson,	James R. Watts,
Joseph Walker,	Jonathan M. Cobb,
Joshua Bond,	A. J. Demens,

CLINTON COUNTY.

Gen. D. R. Atchison,
Judge Jas. R. Coffman,
Maj. James Cochrane,
Wash. Huffecker, son of 1st Collector of Clinton County,
Jonathan Robert,
Abraham Funkhouser,
Hon. E. W. Turner,
Judge James H. Birch,
Ex-Gov. Geo. Smith,
Rev. J. V. B. Flack,
S. T. Brooking,
Daniel P. McKissock,
Caleb McGill,
John Whitson,
Geo. Funkhouser.

NODAWAY COUNTY.

Wm. V. Smith;
W. R. Trapp.
Jack Albright,

HOLT COUNTY.

Hon. James Foster,
Geo. McIntyre.

PLATTE COUNTY.

Capt. John B. Wells;
Theodore F. Warner,
Wm. Clay,
Col. Geo. Gabbert,
Joseph Todd,
James Stultz,
W. W. Williams,
John S. Woods,
Ben Yocum,
Joel Ryan,
John W. Martin,
Eli Gabbin,
Isaac T. Lewis,
Maj. J. W. Hardisty,
W. Cooper,
Maj. G. W. Hood,
Felix Blakely,
Sidney Risk,
Col. G. W. Belt,
John McLain,
Wm. A. Singleton,
Smith Adams,
Gen. J. Morin,
James N. Boydston.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the Old Settlers meeting was the presentation, by Col. James N. Burnes, of the first reunion badge issued by the association, to the widow of the late honored Solomon L. Leonard. This badge is of the most elegant white silk, and the presentation was accompanied by a few appropriate and affecting remarks. The elegant testimonial was gracefully received and pinned upon the bosom of Mrs. Leonard.

OLD SETTLERS MEETING, SEPTEMBER, 1875.

We take the following from the St. Joseph Gazette, September 7, 1875:

Yesterday was a grand and proud one for the old settlers of the North-west, and a day that will long be remembered. From early morning until the noon hour they came pouring into the city from all parts of the territory of the Platte purchase, and many came from a long distance to once more mix and mingle with the friends of their youth and to grasp the hand and exchange salutations with those who with them had borne the hardships and privations of pioneer life, subduing the forests, battling with wild beasts and wild men, and above all enduring the privations and exposure of hunger and the elements, until they wrought out of the wilderness the blessings of the civilization their posterity now enjoys.

As they mixed and mingled upon the Exposition grounds, there was many an old eye dimmed with tears, many an aged hand that trembled with emotion as the palms of those long separated again crossed in friendly greeting in the roll call of memory, unearthed the name and merits of those who had fallen by the wayside and passed into the tomb. Even we younger ones whose years had not yet passed the three-score mark, feel a pain upon our hearts as we cast the backward glance and note the multitude of those who began the struggle of life with us but are now numbered with the dead.

How thick are the monuments that rise above their graves; mile stones in our journey telling us that of all who begin life two-thirds depart before they reach the forties, and nine-tenths fail to reach the seventies; and as the last tenth of these old folks meet and read the book of life from the finish to the preface, how sad and yet how entrancing must have been the record; how full of sadness and yet of joy must their hearts have been and how truly must they have realized that in life at best the laugh lies close to the fountain of tears, that the brighter the rainbow the denser the mist through which the warm sun shines.

But the old people met. The sun came down upon the unshaded seats of the main stand as remorseless as hunger and thirst upon a vagrant, and, as the old fathers and mothers assembled in their places, it was evident that they were scarcely prepared for this last trial, which did not fall upon their old heads exactly in the shape of a blessing, and before the speaking was over there were scores of them who would have been ready to register an oath that this identical heated term was the worst they ever saw, and that the grand stand had been erected exactly in the spot where the sun would shine the hottest and longest in a direct focus. At last it was announced that the exercises would begin and Colonel Burnes stated that owing to sickness in his family, it would be impossible for Colonel Doniphan to meet with the old people and address them according to programme. In his place General David R. Atchison was called upon to make the opening address, and replying to the call he stepped forward and made one of his characteristic addresses inter-

spersed with anecdotes and adventures that always gladden the hearts of the old and give pleasure and instruction to the young. He spoke of those pioneer days, the old people were all so familiar with, and of the hardships connected with them, which now appear like a chasm and a lure to the young. After the conclusion of General Atchison's remarks, Governor George Smith, of Clinton, was announced and said that as General Atchison had in his remarks related some incidents connected with the early settlements of the western part of the state, which he said would show the condition of civilization of the west, he would in a few words relate some of his experiences and observations as an old settler, which would illustrate in one particular the progress made by and growing out of the bold enterprise of these old pioneers. He said that it had been his good fortune to have passed the most of his early days on the frontier, subjecting him in early days to carrying the product of his toil as a farmer by flat-boats to New Orleans for a market. On his return from his second flat-boat expedition, he came to St. Louis on the 4th of March, 1832, the city then having a population of about seven hundred persons, thence on horseback, with two boating companions, he traveled into the western part of the state; but an incident of said trip would be all he would call in review to illustrate the great progress made in the material interest of our great state. Arriving at Arrowrock, where we desired crossing, we found a ferry-boat consisting of a platform on two canoes upon which, by assuring the ferryman that we were boatmen, he agreed to risk ourselves and three horses, and we arrived safe about dark in the town, consisting of one double log cabin, where a religious meeting was being held. We expressed some hesitation as to remaining over night, but it being eighteen miles to the nearest house on the western trail, we accepted the kind hospitality of the proprietor and remained over, there being ample room for the entertainment and the weary traveler, as understood by those kind, hospitable pioneers. Now, old settlers and friends, let us turn our attention to the picture presenting itself to our view of the seven magnificent bridges spanning the waters of this magnificent, boisterous river, besides innumerable other facilities for crossing its turbid waters. He remarked: Nor is it a matter of wonder that such evidences of rapid progress are to be seen when we consider the great natural resources of our state. All persons who have travelled over the state would bear evidence to the fact that by drawing a line from the northeast corner diagonally to the southwest corner and taking the country north and west of said line, it would nearly all be considered of excellent quality for agricultural products, and St. Joseph is in the very heart of the same, whilst much of the land east and south of said line was good for farm products, it would be admitted on all hands it was unsurpassed in mineral wealth and only waiting for labor and capital for development. These were attractions that

could not escape our intelligent American citizens, consequently we may reasonably suppose the young people of the present time may have the pleasure to inform the next generation of the great and useful changes that have taken place in their day.

Senator Cockrill followed Governor Smith, whose remarks had been listened to with pleasure by all present. He congratulated himself upon being a native of the state, although of that portion lying south of the river. He rejoiced in its growth, its advancement, its wealth and its prosperity; and he felt that he had an especial right to feel proud of standing before these old people. He had been by their aid and the aid of their posterity, elevated to a position of worth and trust, where he could stand as a pleader for their cause and a defender of their rights and liberties.

Colonel Wm. F. Switzler, editor of the Missouri Statesman, at Columbia, was then introduced. He had not expected to make a speech. A matter of business, having no connection with the Exposition, or with the reunion of the old settlers, called him to St. Joseph, and he made it convenient to come at this time, but with no expectation of occupying a place on the programme of speakers. Although not an old settler of Northwestern Missouri, he nevertheless could claim to be an old settler of the state, understanding from personal observation and experience much of its early history and the privations and trials of the pioneers of our present civilization. He could not boast, like Senator Cockrill, that he was a native of Missouri, but nevertheless was not ashamed, even in the presence of those who were to the manor born, of announcing with pride that he was a son of the mother of Missouri, the grand old Commonwealth of Kentucky. (Applause.) As early as 1826, he came from Kentucky to Howard County, Missouri, where he was raised and located, and where as a lad, he first met a distinguished gentleman, who now occupies a seat on the platform—Judge Birch. Missouri was then in the sixth year of its history as a state, and did not perhaps contain more than fifteen or twenty thousand voters, and the region now embracing the happy homes of a vast majority of those present was under the almost undisputed dominion of the Indian and buffalo. Since this early period in the annals of the state what a wonderful history we have made as a member of the Federal Union, as a Nation, as a People. What achievements we have made in the arts and sciences, in agriculture and commerce, in education and means of inter-communication, in all the agencies and industries which distinguished the civilization of our age. Very befitting reference had been made by speakers who had preceded him to this progress and prosperity. Let it not be forgotten that to the noble and self-sacrificing efforts, singular perils and consummate wisdom of the heroic men and peerless women now present, and to their associates, living and dead, are we indebted for laying broad and deep

the foundation of our cherished civilization and great prosperity. The men and women of a state, especially the pioneers, who lead the vanguard of the world's march against ignorance and barbarism, are the state, are of more value than all our fields of coal and mines of gold and silver, than all our railroads and bridges and halls of sciences and learning. Men constitute the state, and those before us to-day form the connecting link between our own eventful times and the ignorance of bondage in the bulwark of prosperity at home and respectability abroad. (Applause.)

Colonel Charles Mansur, of Chillicothe, was called to the stand, and introduced by General Craig. Colonel Manson then said:

LADIES: I must, much as I love the old settlers, name you first, ladies, old settlers and friends. I feel that I owe the high compliment of an invitation to address you, to the too partial preference of my friends, General Craig and Colonel Burnes; and yet the swelling pulsations of my heart tell me this is one of the proudest moments of my life, and I should feel recreant to my own spirit if I did not embrace the opportunity thus offered.

While the locks of my head are yet undamaged by the snows of forty winters, you may wonder what I may know that will prove of interest to thousands of old settlers here assembled, and while I feel doubtful of the honored appellation of old settler, I can only say that if I had worn my blue coat and brass buttons I should have felt as if I could have divided the honors in that line with my venerable old friend, Judge Birch. Permit me to say that Judge Birch, in calling up his struggles for Congress, suggests to my mind that about the earliest political struggle that I can remember was in those old Democratic days when the only road to political honor was through the Democratic ranks, when two of our old and memorable friends, Judge Birch and Judge King, undertook to pluck the Democratic goose that laid the Congressional egg in this district, at the same time, and beneath their joint efforts the proud old bird was so jaded and wearied that not a Roland but an Oliver stole in and captured the coveted prize, and proved to my distinguished friends anew the truth of the old adage, that "in union there is strength." I well remember the first time I saw our honored president, General Atchison. It was in March, 1855. I, with a number of Rayites, were camped at Platte City Bridge, on the west side of the river, when General Atchison rode up at a full gallop, and with a Satanic rather than a God-like earnestness, proceeded to give us his views of our mission as border ruffians, and our duty towards our benighted Yankee brethren, sent out by Gospel societies of New England under the protection of Sharpe's rifles, to subdue the virgin soil of our sister State of Kansas, and, to echo the sentiment of the general, then and there was born and begun our late internecinal war. Although not born on Missouri soil, yet the first sentiment of thought I had was of Missouri scenes and actors. My parents emigrated to this section in 1837; and, reared in our sister county of Ray, my memory is flooded with a series of recollections from say 1845, when only ten years old, up to 1850. How well I remember the old school house of my childhood, built by the hardy pioneers without the use of nail or window glass, the product alone of

his own right arm, with sturdy axe and broad-axe, a puncheon floor and log chimneys daubed with mud. Now view the landscape o'er of our North Missouri; every village, town and hamlet vie with each other in rearing palatial structures, structures that compare with those of the older and more favored sister states.

Who, too, does not remember the hospitality, characteristic of our well-to-do settlers. The latch-string was ever out, and their genuine and sometimes burdensome hospitality puts to shame the article of modern times. Old settlers of Ray, Clay, Clinton, Platte and Caldwell, do you not remember our old-time camp-meetings, where every well-to-do farmer had his log hut or tent, and entertained both man and beast of all who would accept? Those rich and rare old scenes in the open square of the camp-ground are gone, alas! I fear, never to return. Do you remember old Father Patten, who would talk so loud that he placed his thumbs in each ear to prevent his own voice from deafening himself? Do you remember the store coats; how few they were and how great a curiosity the appearance of each one and its owner excited? Do you remember the stirring times incident to the mustering in of the companies furnished by each county as its quota for the Mexican war, the heartrending partings, in many instances, and the joy manifested at their return, and the rich and generous barbecue given to them.

Do you remember the Mexican saddles brought back by them, and the rage of the young men for them, especially for those with the silver mountings; and that of each young lady to possess, as her own individual property, with bumble bees, or some other kind, nicely stitched upon the seat in golden colors, in an age when our only mode of travel was upon horseback? And now how varied and different the scene. Railroads checker North Missouri like a chess board, and in our travels, as the darkey said, "we are there before we start," for truly is distance annihilated and time overcome.

I remember well in the late summer of 1852, when only a strippling grown, of returning from the East, where I had been at school for nearly three years, of being on the road for three weeks, and now it is readily done in as many days. Then the Pennsylvania Railroad, probably now the most wealthy railroad corporation in the world, was not then completed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, but was supplemented by the slow-going canal.

But time passes and I am warned I must close. How magical the changes wrought in our midst. Even far more so than those of the Genii of the magic lamp possessed by Aladdin. Northwest Missouri, yea, even your own proud city of St. Joseph, have no ancestry to boast of. They are alike the product of the energy and genius of her own sons and the honored and venerated pioneers who are all around me. Twenty-five years ago that man would have been declared insane who prognosticated the simple truth of to-day, and the most boundless and vivid imagination could not nor did not fortell the half of to-day. Your own proud, but turbid and restless river, on my right, has been subdued. Seven bridges, monumental of man's power and energy, span its rapid current, and I, young as I am, have seen the celebrations over those erected at your own city, Kansas City and St. Louis. What shall I say, in conclusion, of St. Joseph, proud and Queen City of the Northwest. I have declared she had no ancestry to boast of. No; she has sprung into existence full

fledged, armed at all points, and equipped for the battle of life, resting upon the strong arms of her own sons to carry her on to still greater victories than any yet achieved in the past. Her proud career and commanding station in our state, furnishing as she has, Governors, Supreme Judges and other high state officials, and the home of such men as a Burnes, a Hall, a Woodson, a Craig and a Vories, reminds me of an anecdote of Gen. Jackson's administration. Shawnee was a great Indian warrior, the measure of whose fame filled his own nation and was the envy of surrounding tribes. He visited the great father, at Washington, and while there was asked by Mrs. Jackson, who did not know how sensitive every Indian warrior was upon the subject of his ancestry, who his father was. His face darkened with a cloud, but quickly recovering he said, years ago, the Great Spirit, in his wrath was angry at his red children, and in his fury, in the midst of storm and thunderings and lightnings, the Great Spirit smote the oldest and proudest oak of the forest, and rent it from top to bottom, and as it fell prone upon the earth, from out of its heart stepped Shawnee, a full-grown Indian warrior brave. So it is with St. Joseph, she sprang into existence full-grown, and her commanding position, as the gateway of the Northwest, will enable her to maintain her vantage ground.

Judge Birch was then introuced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—As there can be no motive to impugn the sincerity of the declaration that none of you can be more disappointed than I have been by the non-attendance of the distinguished citizen you came to listen to, who, as the orator of the day, would have so generally swept the field, I will waste no time in excusing myself for that want of preparation to properly supply his place which will soon enough become apparent to you all. I will proceed, therefore, at once to the duty which been assigned me, and shall hope to discharge it in such a manner as may be at least excusable as the results of the reflections of an hour or so instead of a week, or a month, as it would have been my duty and my pleasure to have expended upon a task so complimentary and so honorable had it been assigned me in time. As the chronologies and other items of precise information which should have entered so largely into an address of this character will have to be recalled from memory instead of the more reliable sources with which I might have refreshed and better assured myself at home, I can but promise to do the very best I can, and as no man has ever heard me premise a speech by excuse of any nature before to-day, it is felt that I may the more confidently rely even upon the indulgence of criticism, than I could have done had I been set to the task you have assigned me and in many respects failed to redeem your reasonable expectation. What I deem it appropriate to suggest in advance of anything that I may be prompted to bring up before this vast assembly, is to submit to the old settlers who thus so candidly and encouragingly honor us with their ear, the reverential recognition of an overruling Providence who has so long guided and sustained us, and who has in like manner encouraged and sustained those who subsequently followed us to a country which is here so grandly represented in the all-embracing Exposition of the industries, the enterprise, and, in short, the progress and civilization which have grown up and gladden the eye and ear almost to the verge of intoxication. All honor to the man and men of St. Joseph who pre-

sided and have carried to consummation the magnificent Exposition which is before us and around us, and who have inaugurated this re-union of the old settlers who yet linger around and among them.

And what has brought us all to this pass since the distinguished President of this re-union and myself, with the hundred who are before us, were men of middle age? Those of us who are called "old settlers," and who are known accordingly in the programme, and in the badges of the day, are of course content that it be written of us as it has been, that we so blazed the way to what we see before us and around us as to encourage others to follow us up as they have done, and it may perhaps be added, without immodesty, that we have been strengthened and accredited to have so borne ourselves in the conflict to which our circumstances have committed us, each in his sphere, as to have at least not repelled such proper associations and enterprises as have since clustered around us, and as are typified before us to day. This little conceded, we as unreservedly concede the rest to others, each again in his sphere, and point again and again to this wondrous Exposition as the result of a progressive and common civilization, the outcome, if we may say, of the germs, which, however rudely planted, had nevertheless to be planted before there could be realized the fruition and fruits of to-day. May such and similar fruitage be progressive in the heritage of our children, and our children's children, who may remain to enjoy them; or if in the untowardness of events, some of them shall feel constrained to go in quest of new associations, and to embark upon newer fields of usefulness or of enterprise as their fathers once did, may they carry with them at least the sturdy manhood of their fathers, and continue to adorn and to benefit society, instead of inflicting a blemish upon it or staining it with a wrong.

What more shall I say in recognition of the distinction which puts me in the place of such a man as Alexander W. Doniphan, upon such an occasion as the present one? Firstly, that I shall not be presumptious enough to expect to speak as he would have spoken, even by trying to say it in a different manner to what he would have said it, but simply to substitute as best I may such incidents or experiences as it may occur to me will be most indulgently received by the rows and tiers of benches, pit, box and gallery full, which so rise up and stretch out before me, as for the first time in fifty years to render me distrustful as to whether my voice can compass the audience which thus honors me with its ear. I briefly allude, therefore, to what I have witnessed, and the humbler part in which I was permitted to act during a period of many years in our state. It may be permissible to premise that when I first looked upon the City of St. Louis from the deck of a steamer which was about to land me there, during the winter of 1826-27, there was something in what seemed to the stately grandeur and the unerring prestige of the location which made me feel that the good old uncle, who had long resided there as a bachelor surveyor of the public lands, and who had invited and inticed me (young as I was) to come to him, buy the office of a newspaper establishment, which had been presided over by Thomas H. Benton, up to the period of his election to the Senate, and afterwards by Gen. Duff. Green, until his transfer to Washington, as the organ of what was then known as "the Jackson Party," at least intended great things for me, whether I could be brought up to them or not. I soon came

to believe, however, that although the population of the city at that time was only about 6,000, it was too large a place for "one of my age," months afterward I transferred myself to a village of the interior with a small newspaper, then the extreme newspaper west.

And as I see before me some of these old settlers of Howard County whose acquaintance I made when they were commencing life, as I may say, at Fayette, it will at least be unpardonable should I not occupy the remainder of my time with what they and I then knew and have since come to know of the state and the people, of whom we form a part. The state was divided into four judicial circuits, the one over which the Fayette lawyer traveled extending from Montgomery and Gasconade Counties, and all westward on both sides of the river, to the state line inclusive. By and by a new circuit was organized in this end of the state, and as one of the Governor's military confidants was appointed to be Judge of it, but served as his aid-de-camp, the commander-in-chief was courteously and confidently conferred upon me, which is the way I came to be Colonel about forty-five years ago. Then we had one member of Congress. Now we have thirteen—but even yet there are not half as many who can get to go to Congress as are willing to make the sacrifice. Then we had a mail once a week from St. Louis to Fayette in a stage, which the passengers had frequently to pry out of the mud and otherwise help along at the steep places. And from Fayette to Liberty, which was the county-seat of Western civilization of the United States, the mail was sent on horseback once a week.

What next? By a treaty with the Indians, whose wigwams covered the country, perhaps the very spot from which I am thus permitted to address this vast assembly, it was agreed that they would be removed, by their consent, to the other side of the river, and that that should be thereafter the boundary between ourselves, and the red men. The state consenting, and Congress consenting, it was not long before the country was organized into counties and with representation in the Legislature, and with David R. Atchison, the President of this reunion, as Judge of this new Judicial Circuit. I wish it were so, sir, said the speaker, (turning to General Atchison), that we could more fully let you loose again from the more rigid conventionalities which but properly attach to an occasion of this nature—you and the lawyers who went around with you at your courts for the first year or so—just to hear you tell a few more stories as to the more primitive ways of an old horseback life, in contrast with the step by step advances which have brought us up not only to our palatial houses in our sojournments, but to our palace cars in carrying us there. But I must pause.

Our politics in those early times were at least none the worse for having in them a little more heart than they have since grown to have. But let that pass. Other parties had worked into the new names of National Republicans under such leaders as Clay and Webster, and Democrats under such leaders as Jackson and Van Buren, and later still, when the National Republicans took the name of Whigs, as being more appropriate, to include all the outs against all the ins—there was war in the great earnestness of nothing—a Presidential election which left the country distrustful and embittered as it has come to be.

The average Whig of that day was a man who, as well as we should put it, drank his grog regularly and voted his ticket without scratching,

unless it was felt that he could in some respect do better, and when the Whigs won a big race (which was only about often enough to bring back the Democracy to a recollection that even the most powerful party could not brook the popular credulity or retribution as has since been done,)—when a presidential or state contest was their greatest thought, with it was felt that the country was nevertheless just about as safe as if it had gone the other way; and we all (or nearly all) shook hands and drank each others health accordingly. As to those Pullman or palace cars to which I return, my friend Governor Hall, who is present, remembers how I was thrown down and made to go foot in our party almost a quarter of a century ago for advocating that system of internal improvement, out of which they have since grown. I don't think Williard was ever any better Democrat than I was (and yet am) but he was a better party disciplinarian; and to that, as well as to the patriotic furore which opportunely sent him (and a Doniphan) to Mexico, with musket at his shoulder, instead of longer continuing to oppose the road to India, as I then phrazed the road which carried our children and grand-children to California a few days ago, I believe he himself ascribes his election to Congress. Of course I would not thus publicly allude, in his absence, to my Congressional campaign with the Governor, when we were both much younger men than we now are, were it not that I feel free to declare that, as a political antagonist, he was as fair as he was unyielding, and that in the subsequent history of the railroad which he had opposed as a Congressional candidate, he made it all up and more, too, as our Congressman elect. Although I am probably a trespasser beyond the line of a proper and considerate courtesy, I venture to add a few parting sentences in the reliance per chance that they may be worth remembering by the younger portion of this patient and listening assembly.

I see before me old men and old women of all creeds, and what are called no creeds, of whom I ask no more, nor they of me, than as Jehu asked of Jehonadab, is thine heart right? This much conceded, as under the old dispensation, the forbid him not of Christ, has sufficiently sufficed us for this present dispensation, and it is believed, I incur no risk in assuming, that the older we grow and the more we reflect, the more and more we have of reciprocal charity—the less and less of reciprocal bigotry. It but naturally follows such premises as these that "repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ" is all we require of each other on the score of Christian fellowship.

In respect to the neighborhood, a social requirement of these old settlers, such men (turning to Colonel Switzler) as the old Sachems who were looked up to in the early settlement of our old county of Howard—if a man was brave to always tell the truth and stand well up to it in a fight, his children could marry with the children of neighborhood aristocracies—and so it is with the present day. But as Keitt said of the cock of South Carolina, who was loud in a crow but bashful in a fight, even the pullets had too much consideration for themselves and their posterity to run with them. Farewell, old settlers, and if forever farewell, we have the consciences to feel in parting (perhaps for the last time) that we have not only been faithful and true to each other, whether as friends or adversaries, but that in the public employment which has fallen to us, we have faithfully served our country; that we have never wronged her, and that in that respect we will be ready to meet the final inquiries of the Judge of all the earth. Farewell, old settlers, farewell.

CHAPTER XIX.

BUCHANAN COUNTY DURING THE WAR.

The history of the important events, which transpired in Buchanan County, during the period of the late war, would alone, fill a large book.

At this late day, when the old ship of state is sailing over the smoothest seas of prosperity, and when the deep wounds and gashes made by the war are being healed by the flight of time, and the hopes of the future, men are disposed to remember that unfortunate episode in our national history as a dream; as a dark story of romance, and are unwilling now to recall the facts and incidents connected with it, especially those that are replete with crime and bloodshed.

So believing, we shall only allude briefly to some of the general features of the war, and the part taken therein by Buchanan County.

The citizens of Buchanan County, being largely from the southern and western states, were, prior to 1860, intensely patriotic, for it is a matter of history, that prior to that time, the southern people were loud and enthusiastic in their protestations of loyalty to the constitution and flag of the country.

In the canvass of 1860, Bell and Everett received in this county, 1,287 votes. Douglas, 1,226. Breckenridge, 614, and Lincoln, 452, of which number, received by Lincoln, 410 were cast in the city of St. Joseph.

Each of these parties claimed, during the canvass, that it was the simon pure and only union and patriotic party. The old Whig party, genally, voted for Bell and Everett, while a few of them voted for Breckenridge as the representative of the extension of slavery. The Irish voted for Douglas, and the German vote was divided between Douglas and Breckenridge, and, anomalous as it may seem, much the larger number of Germans in the Platte Purchase voted for the Breckenridge ticket, believing that he was the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

At the election of delegates to the convention held in this Senatorial District, Governor Stewart, Governor Hall and Hon. Robert W. Donnell were elected by a large majority as union men over the other ticket, composed of Smith and Fallis, who were for disunion, on certain contingencies.

The election of Mr. Lincoln embittered the feelings of many persons, otherwise loyal men, believing, as they claimed, that the election

of a sectional president by the votes of the Northern States meant the violent abolition of slavery and the speedy dissolution of the Union. The course of the New York Tribune, which was then regarded as an exponent of Northern sentiment, had prepared most of the slaveholders of this county to believe that the Northern Abolitionists desired a separation of the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding states.

There were 2,011 slaves owned in Buchanan County, which represented $1,500,000 in money. The dissolution of the Union meant destruction to this interest, and the large free territory west and the vicinity of Iowa and Nebraska, caused much anxiety and nervous apprehension for the future, which culminated in county meetings in the spring of 1861. At these meetings intemperate action and incendiary resolutions were proposed, but the advice of the older and leading citizens was for quiet acquiescense in whatever might be the result of the approaching conflict outside of this state.

In May, 1861, a portion of the citizens of St. Joseph, who had been organized into independent companies by M. Jeff. Thompson, of this city, and, under command of Captain I. C. C. Thornton, and who had participated in the sacking of Liberty Arsenal, had brought a part of the arms and ammunition there procured to this county, and some of the more inconsiderate and foolish ones had threatened to drive out the loyal men of St. Joseph, and especially those who had voted for Lincoln in 1860.

John L. Bittinger, a prominent free soil man, had been appointed postmaster of St. Joseph, and had hung out a huge flag over the postoffice building when he took possession. Some of the Southern hotspurs believed this flag was a taunt and defiance to Thornton's camp, and in May, 1861, a crowd collected on the site of the old postoffice building, situated on Second Street, next door to the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, and the flag was taken down by General Thompson, to the great gratification of the mob, and disgust of the friends of Bittinger. The business men generally kept religiously away, and did not participate in the transaction.

Many claimed that Major Bittinger had purposely provoked the demonstration in order to have troops sent to St. Joseph, and declared they would shed the last drop of their blood to preserve the old flag from insult, but not a drop to keep Major Bittinger's flag over the postoffice.

The result was the sending of troops here during the same month to protect the loyal men, and to preserve order, which had become necessary from the violent disputes and bitter altercations, constantly threatening to end in street fights and general pillage. The first troops quartered here were United States Dragoons, which arrived on the 20th of May, 1861, and encamped in South St. Joseph, under command of Captain Sully, (afterwards a brigadier general in the Federal army) and Lieutenant Armstrong. Lieutenant Armstrong resigned some time

later, and became a general officer in the Rebel service. This company of dragoons broke up Thompson's and Thornton's camp, near the Patee House, after which Thompson and Thornton went into the lower counties to raise troops, where many of the men composing the old company rejoined them, and served with more or less credit during the war as soldiers in different Confederate organizations.

The next Federal troops sent to St. Joseph were the Second Iowa, under command of Colonel, afterward General, Custis. They came about the first of June, 1861, and remained until August.

The Sixteenth Illinois, under command of Colonel Smith, arrived in St. Joseph in September, and remained until about the sixteenth of the same month, when it went down through the counties of Platte and Clay, to Blue Mills, where his regiment was engaged in the fight with the Rebels under Patton, Saunders, Boyd and others, and met with considerable loss.

This regiment afterwards returned to St. Joseph and remained in camp with the Fifty-second Illinois, during the winter of 1861 and 1862, on Prospect Hill.

The last of September, 1861, Major Cranor, of Gentry, occupied St. Joseph with a battalion of state militia, raised in the counties north of St. Joseph. These militiamen were a source of amusement to the citizens, as they were raw in military matters; *sans* everything but courage—rough, ragged and ready.

During the time which elapsed between the departure of the Second Iowa and the arrival of the Sixteenth Illinois, the Confederates, under Colonel Patton, Boyd and others, occupied the city for several days, and levied contributions from some of the citizens, and confiscated contraband of war, which term was made to include everything a needy soldier desired. If he belonged to the rebel side, he could see contraband of war in nearly all the goods owned by the Union men. If, however, he was training under the stars and stripes, he could discover, as by instinct, that all desirable articles owned by southern sympathizers, were dangerous, as aids to the cause.

In 1861, James Craig, of St. Joseph, was appointed a Brigadier General by President Lincoln, and put in command of the Department of the Platte, on the plains among the Pawnee and Sioux Indians. He retained this position several months, when he resigned and returned home and was appointed a Brigadier General in the State Militia, by Governor Gamble, and was in command of this district in the winter of 1864 and 1865. In the spring of 1862, Benjamin F. Loan was appointed a Brigadier General by Governor Gamble, and placed in command of Northwestern Missouri, with headquarters at St. Joseph. In the fall of that year he was put into active service, in an effort to run the "bushwhackers" from the central part of the state, and finally took command of the

Jefferson City district, where he remained until after his election to Congress, when he was relieved by General Brown.

General Loan was succeeded in the fall of 1862, by General W. P. Hall, in command of this military district, which he retained until the meeting of the Legislature, when he took his seat as Lieutenant-Governor. In February, 1864, General Hall succeeded Governor Gamble, deceased, as Governor of the State of Missouri. With a short interregnum, Governor Hall was succeeded by Col. John F. Williams, of the Ninth Missouri State Guard. He was succeeded, in 1863, by Colonel Chester A. Harding. About this time, the Eighty-first regiment of enrolled Missouri militia was organized, with Col. John Scott as commander, and although many surmises were indulged in as to the loyalty of its soldiers, Col. Scott kept good order, and showed a clear record in his command.

During the most of the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, General John M. Bassett was Provost Marshal of this district, and perhaps filled a wider field of usefulness than any officer in arms. The jail and the military prisons were filled with Federal and Confederate delinquents, consigned there upon any conceivable charge, from actual treason and murder, to the most trivial charges of malevolence and fanaticism.

General Bassett, with a suavity and honesty to be envied, heard these cases daily and passed upon them with the stern eye of justice, always moistened with the tear of mercy.

In the spring of 1864, General C. B. Fisk was placed in command of the United States forces in this county, and remained until he was succeeded by Colonel Harding, late in the fall. In the winter of 1865, Colonel John Pinger was in command, succeeding General Harding. Colonel Pinger was of the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers, and continued in command until May, 1865, when he vacated this post and was placed in command of the Second District of Missouri.

Buchanan County, in 1861, furnished most of the Twenty-fifth Missori (Colonel Peabody's regiment), then Major Berry's Battalion of Cavalry, Penick's Fifth Regiment Missouri State Guard, Hall's Fourth Regiment of Missouri State Guard, and Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. In 1865, the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of Missouri militia, as state organizations, organized with W. R. Penick, Cyrus Messemer and Joseph Thompson, respectively, as Colonels. These troops did no service and were only organized as provisional regiments, to keep quietude in a country which was thought would be disturbed by the return of a large number of soldiers from both armies. This was a violent presumption, as the most orderly citizens were those who saw hard service in the army. The true soldier has given no offence to the laws since his return, whether his fealty was given to the blue or gray during the contest.

In the fall of 1864, Colonel Chester Harding, afterward a Brigadier General, organized at St. Joseph the Forty-third Regiment of the United

States Volunteers, from Buchanan and the surrounding counties. During 1862, Colonel John Severance, afterward State Senator, and Mayor of St. Joseph, commanded the Forty-fourth Regiment of Missouri militia, and policed the county in the fall of 1862.

In 1864, General R. C. Bradshaw, a native of Platte County, and an original Union man, organized, at St. Joseph, the Forty-fourth United States volunteers, many of whom were from this county. This regiment had a proud history. Wm. Drumhiller commanded company B, and F. G. Hopkins company C. This regiment left St. Joseph in September, 1864, for Rolla; thence to Paducah, Kentucky; thence to Nashville, Tennessee. They were in the battles of Springfield and Franklin. At the latter place Colonel Bradshaw received severe wounds and was left on the field for dead, but is now an honored citizen of St. Joseph. Bradshaw's regiment then accompanied the Twenty-third corps, and engaged in the battles of Columbia, Clifton and Spanish Fort, in Alabama, and were finally mustered out of service at St. Louis, on the 15th of August, 1865, having traveled six thousand two hundred miles from St. Joseph, seven hundred and forty-seven on foot and the balance by rail and transport; a greater number of miles perhaps, than any other regiment had traveled during the war, and showing a striking parallel to the First regiment of Missouri volunteers, during the Mexican war, under Col. Doniphan.

One company of the First Kansas was organized in St. Joseph, and commanded by Captain Chenowith, of the Free Democrat, of St. Joseph.

One company of the First Nebraska was organized in St. Joseph, commanded by Captain Bonner.

Prior to the call of 1864, this county had credited as United States volunteers, 1089 men, and those credited afterward must have been as many more. Colonel Tracy, of the Kansas service, took a part of his command from this county, and many left singly and joined different companies and regiments, which swelled the total number in the United States volunteer service to more than 2,000.

Beside the militia organizations mustered into service from this county, there were equally as many more who went into the army, making fully four thousand soldiers who did duty for the old flag from Buchanan County.

In July, 1864, the Eighty-seventh Missouri, enrolled militia regiment, was organized, with Harbine, Colonel. This regiment was put on duty under command of J. W. Strong, and rendered local service in this county during the years 1864 and 1865.

In the spring of 1861, there were two companies of Missouri State Guards organized under the order of Governor C. F. Jackson, and went into camp in South St. Joseph. Colonel John C. C. Thornton, now of Montana, commanded one, and M. Jeff. Thompson the other. The appearance of United States troops here in May scattered these organizations,

as heretofore stated, and the Mississippi rifles and ammunition which had been procured by Thornton's company in the raid on the Liberty arsenal, in April, 1861, and which were secreted in cellars between Third and Fourth Streets, in St. Joseph, were removed by Captain John F. Landis, in July, 1861, in wagons driven through the Federal camp next day by a trusty contraband, (now a citizen of St. Joseph,) and carried to the outskirts of the city, where Captain Landis' company met and guarded them to Price's army, encamped upon the battle field of Wilson's Creek.

Landis afterwards participated in the hard-fought battles of Corinth, Champion Hills and Vicksburg, where he surrendered. Being exchanged, Captain Landis commanded a battery until the end of the war, and surrendered with the Army of the Gulf, thus earning a record of which his posterity may be proud. He is now an active and honored business man of St. Joseph.

Prior to the war, A. W. Slayback was a lawyer in St. Joseph, and after the battle of Lexington was elected colonel of a Missouri cavalry regiment, and being transferred to a department of the Confederate army, served until the surrender of Kirby Smith, and then, we think, accompanied Shelby to Mexico. He is now an honored citizen of St. Louis.

In the summer of 1861, Elijah Gates, (since State Treasurer), organized a company of Confederates at Rock House, in this county, and joined Governor Jackson. This company did memorable service in the battles of Lexington and Elkhorn, and were finally transferred east of the Mississippi, and were the heroes of the fight at Corinth, where our gallant Assessor, John S. Tutt, lost a leg.

Gates was promoted to the position of Brigadier General, and served during the war, losing an arm, retiring after the last gun was fired, with the reputation of Ney, "the bravest of the brave."

John R. Boyd, an attorney of St. Joseph, was at Blue Mills and Lexington, and was killed at Independence in the summer of 1863, leading a forlorn hope in an attack upon Colonel Buell's camp.

At the same time Colonel John T. Hughes was killed, Colonel Gideon Thompson, of Platte, was badly wounded.

A regiment, to join Price at Lexington, was organized from the Counties of Buchanan, Nodaway, Atchison and Andrew in August, 1861, of which Saunders was Colonel, J. H. R. Cundiff Lieutenant-Colonel, and John C. C. Thornton Major. These troops were placed under the command of Colonel Green at Lexington, and were the special heroes of that fight. Colonel Green, in his report of the battle, attributed the success of the assault upon the Union breastworks to the devices of Major Thornton's men of this regiment, in moving a bale of hemp in front of each man, as he cautiously ascended the hill to attack the entrenchments.

The bullets did not penetrate the hemp bales and the cannon balls only bounced them from the ground, the bales falling back in the same position.

Sidney Cunningham, another St. Joseph boy, joined John Morgan and accompanied him through his entire career, and escaped capture by swimming the Ohio River, and now edits a newspaper in Tennessee.

George Baxter another attorney of St. Joseph, went to Virginia and joined Stonewall Jackson ; was at Bull's Run, in the Blackhorse Cavalry, and was finally killed in one of the fights in the valley.

Broaddus Thompson's oldest son was with Price, and afterwards a captain in the Mississippi Department, serving until the end of the war, and is now an Episcopalian minister in Virginia.

John Kemper, son of our esteemed fellow citizen, Simeon Kemper, was a captain in the Confederate service, and was killed by wounds received in battle.

Reuben Kay, son of James Kay, was in the Confederate service, in command of a company, during almost the entire war, and his narrow escapes would form a chapter of singular interest.

Since the war ended, the soldiers of the two armies affiliate with true respect and regard, as brave men always respect valor in others.

From sixteen hundred to two thousand men went into the Confederate army from Buchanan County.

CHAPTER XX.

COURT HOUSE.

SECOND COURT HOUSE—NEW COURT HOUSE—CEREMONIES AT LAYING CORNER-STONE—ADDRESS OF COLONEL JOHN DONIPHAN.

In the spring of 1846, the contract for building a brick Court House was let for $6,000. The job was undertaken and completed by L. S. Stigers and W. J. Taylor, architects and builders.

This, a two-story building, was in extent, including portico, fifty by seventy-four feet, and contained nine rooms. Insignificant as such a structure now would appear in the city, in which it formerly stood, in that early day, it was, from its elevated position, a prominent land-mark in the landscape, as well as an architectural feature, of which the young city was in no small degree proud. The site of this building was that of the present Court House, though the prominent elevation which it occupied was, on its destruction in the spring of 1873, reduced some thirty-five feet, to nearly the level of Jule street, on which it fronted, as does the present spacious and elegant structure to which it has given place. The old Court House on the hill served the purposes for which it was designed till October, 1871, a period of a quarter of a century from its completion, when the building being deemed unsafe, the courts and appendant offices moved out, to occupy till the erection of a new and suitable building, rooms on Fifth Street, near Felix, formerly used as a parsonage, and ante-rooms, of what had been the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph. They all continued to occupy these premises till the summer of 1873, when the Circuit Court, Circuit Clerk's and Sheriff's offices were moved to Brady's Hall, on Felix Street, near the corner of Fourth.

It may not be improper to add that the site of that dilapidated, abandoned, old church and parsonage is now covered by some of the most substantial and elegant business blocks in the city.

On the removal of the old building, the work of cutting down the hill upon which it had stood for twenty-five years, rapidly progressed, and on the 25th of August, 1873, the corner-stone of the present stately edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. This, the largest court house, as well as one of the finest appearing public buildings, in the state, was not completed till August, 1876. It was, however, in part occupied by the courts as early as the month of January of the same year, while the unfinished work continued to be pushed to completion.

The entire cost of the structure was one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars.

P. F. Meagher was the architect, and John DeClue, of St. Joseph, the builder.

The style of the building is less ornate than massive. The Corinthian porticoes of the three fronts, however, are admirably proportioned, and the graceful stone columns crowned with elaborate capitals, contrast finely with the otherwise plain and massive character of the building. These columns, of which there are four to each portico, cost one thousand two hundred dollars each.

The plan of the building is a Greek or equi-brachial cross. It has a frontage of 235 feet on Jule Street, with a depth of 205 feet; it also fronts 235 feet on Fourth, and 235 feet on Fifth Streets. The roof is of slate and tin, and the guttering of copper. The basement story, which is twelve feet high in the clear, and extends under the entire building, is of rubble masonry faced with ashlar; the superstructure is of brick trimmed with cut stone. The first story, in which most of the public offices are located, is eighteen feet high in the clear; and the second story, in which is the Circuit Court room, twenty-five feet. In point of convenience, as regards light, ventilation, and arrangement of rooms, it is unexcelled in any building. From the first floor to the lantern of the dome the height is one hundred and forty-five feet. The only apparent defect in the internal design of the building is in the arrangement of the double stairway, which is so constructed as to conceal, from the first floor, the view of the dome.

The stair-ways in the building are broad, and the means of egress in case of sudden emergency, ample, each of the cardinal points presenting large double doors. Water closets on the two principal floors, and all the appliances of modern convenience proper to first-class public buildings, are found here. There are forty-six spacious rooms on the two principal floors besides a corresponding number in the unfinished basement story.

The dome, which surmounts the centre of the structure, is in classic harmony with the general appearance of the building, and renders the elevation a prominent land mark in the plain of the surrounding country.

Near the northeast corner of the Court House, and fronting on Fifth Street, is the substantial and not inelegant structure of the County Jail completed in 1860. It is coveniently arranged, located on a high and healthful spot of ground, and well adapted to the purposes for which it was erected.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE COURT HOUSE.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of this magnificent structure, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the West. The occasion was one of such peculiar interest to the people of St. Joseph,

that we cannot well refrain from giving some of the details of that event in this connection.

As before stated, the ceremony took place in the afternoon of August 20, 1873. The St. Joseph Gazette, speaking of that event, says;

"At 2 o'clock, the procession was formed on Fourth Street, with the right resting on Edmond, under the management of Capt. John A. Dolman, Chief Marshal. It was headed by Rosenblatt's brass band, whose excellent music pleased the ear of the thousands who were then thronging the sidewalks.

After this came the Knights of Pythias, including both Lomia and St. Joseph lodges, their brilliant uniforms glittering in the sunlight. The turn out of this order was unusually large, and Capt. B. F. Buzard acted as marshal, assisted by J. B. Hinman. After the Knights of Pythias, came the St. Joseph Fire Department, the "Young America's," leading the van. The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company came next; then the Blue Bird, then the Blacksnake, and finally the new company.

All were in their best regalia, and in charge of Augustus Saltzman, Chief Engineer.

Humboldt Lodge, I. O. O. F., came next, and was followed by carriages containing the officers of the Supreme, Circuit and County Courts, the county officers, the City Council and members of the press. After this came the officers of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of the State of Missouri, Joseph S. Browne, Esq., acting as Worshipful Grand Master.

The streets were lined with thousands as the procession passed, and every one seemed to feel the deepest interest in the occasion. Even the bluffs adjoining the ground were lined with men, women and children, anxious to observe the commemoration of an event so important in the history of St. Joseph.

On reaching the grounds, the procession had swelled to an immense concourse of eager, expectant people. In the dense crowd, however, there was not the slightest disturbance, and everything passed off quietly and pleasantly. The ceremonies were begun by W. G. M., Joseph S. Browne, who, in a few well timed remarks, alluded to the presence of members of various orders, and bid them welcome to witness the inauguration of an enterprise in which every citizen of St. Joseph was interested. At the conclusion of his remarks, a brief and impressive prayer was offered by Rev. John G. Fackler, acting Grand Chaplain, and then the work of depositing the various articles contributed commenced. The following is a list of the most important articles:

Constitution and by-laws of the following grand bodies of tne State of Missouri: Grand Commandry of Knights Templar, Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias.

Also by-laws and regulations of the following secret societies: St. Joseph No. 22 and Lomia Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Humboldt Lodge No. 130, and Eclipse No. 133, I. O. O. F.; Zeredatha No. 189, and St. Joseph No. 78, A. F. and A. M.; St. Joseph Royal Arch Chapter No. 14; Hugh de Payen's Commandery No. 4, K. T.

Late copies of the Daily and Weekly Gazette, Daily and Weekly Herald, Daily and Weekly Volksblatt, Daily and Weekly Commercial, Weekly Standard, a copy of the Missouri Gazette, Vol. I, No. 3, July 6, 1808, published at St. Louis; architect's design of the court house, the names of the officers of the Circuit Court, premium list of the St. Joseph Industrial Exposition, a copy of St. Joseph's trade and manufacturers list, a copy of the lithograph showing St. Joseph, the bridge, and railroal connections.

COINS.

Among the curiosities we may mention the following:

A German coin, 1738.

Ring, by A. S. Battles.

A silver quarter, 1857, presented by Joseph S. Browne.

A silver dollar.

Cards of different business houses.

Currency of the times.

Numerous silver dollars, photographs, and a great many other novelties, which we cannot enumerate.

After this had been concluded, the principal architect presented the working tools to the Grand Master, who distributed them as follows: The square to the Deputy Grand Master; the level to the Sr. Grand Warden, and the plumb to the Jr. Grand Warden. The usual questions in reference to the practical application of these instruments to architecture were properly answered, when the Grand Master said:

This corner-stone has been tested by the proper instruments of Masonry. I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, and I do declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. Let the elements of consecration now be presented.

Then came the old emblems of corn, wine and oil. The Deputy Grand Master advanced with his vessel of corn, scattering it on the stone and saying:

I scatter this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous heaven be showered upon us, and upon all like patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom and gratitude.

Then came the Sr. Grand Warden with his vessel of wine, pouring it upon the stone and saying:

I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the great Ruler of the universe bless and prosper our National, State and City Governments; preserve the Union of the States, and may it be a bond of friendship and brotherly love that shall endure through all time.

Then came the Jr. Grand Warden with his vessel of oil, pouring it on the stone and saying:

I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May its blessings abide upon us continually, and may the Grand Master of heaven and earth, shelter and protect the widow and orphans; shield and protect them from the trials and vicissitudes of the world, and so bestow His mercy upon the bereaved, the afflicted and the sorrowing, that they may know sorrowing and trouble no more.

And then came the final invocation of the Grand Master:

May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless the people of this place with an abundance of the necessaries of life; assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident; long preserve the structure from decay, and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy. Amen.

After delivering to the architect the working implements, the ceremonies were concluded by the Grand Master, as follows:

Men and brethren here assembled, be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to erect magnificent buildings, to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the great architect of the universe.

We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which cannot be divulged, and which have never been found out; but these secrets are lawful and honorable, and not repugnant to the laws of God or man.

They were entrusted in peace and honor to the Free Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them, unimpaired, to the latest posterity. Unless our craft were good, and our calling honorable, we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have been honored with the patronage of so many illustrious men of all ages, who have ever shown themselves ready to promote our interests and defend us from all adversaries.

We are assembled here to-day in the face of you all to build a house, which we pray God may deserve to prosper, by becoming a place of concourse for good men, and promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the world, till time shall be no more.

The following were the officers of the Grand Lodge participating in the ceremonies on that occasion: John A. Dolman, Grand Marshal; Henry C. Fox, Grand Tyler; N. W. Sherman and Robert Hutton, Grand Stewards; P. M. H. N. Montague, carrying the great lights, supported by W. G. Elliott and J. W. O'Neill, as Grand Stewards; A. B. Frazer, Grand Secretary; Hugh Trevor, Grand Treasurer; Daniel O'Toole, Grand Junior Warden; J. A. Raynor, Grand Senior Warden; Rt. Wor-

shipful D. G. M., Samuel Russell; George Buell, Past Master, carrying book of constitutions; Solomon Broyles, Grand Pursuivant; Rev. John G. Fackler, Grand Chaplain; Most Worshipful Grand Master, Joseph S. Browne, supported by N. H. Wilmott and C. A. Cunningham, as Grand Deacons; Grand Sword Bearer, C. M. Kingsbury.

One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the address of Colonel John Doniphan, which we here give because of the references therein made to the early history and settlement of Louisiana, Missouri, the Platte Purchase and Buchanan County:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We welcome you, on this day, so auspicious for the future of our county and city. The majestic proportions and symmetrical design of the temple of justice we are met to inaugurate, demonstrate that our honorable County Court, as well as the public sentiment of our people, are in earnest accord with the progress of the age and the advance of our enlightened civilization. Standing in a city of thirty thousand inhabitants, just thirty years since the first sale of lots in St. Joseph, centrally located between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico; in the midst of the great Mississippi Valley; midway between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, and upon the fortieth degree of north latitude, along which the great problems of civilization have been solved, we may properly indulge in retrospect and prophecy.

A century since, the vast area, from the Blue Ridge to the Pacific, had scarcely been marked by the foot of the white man. The painted savage and the shaggy bison were the lords of the soil, now teeming with millions of prosperous, happy, and progressive citizens, bearing the scales of justice and the cross of Christianity.

The result of the war of the revolution was the independence of the confederated states of America, extending from the Atlantic west to the Mississippi River. By treaty, made by Mr. Jefferson, in 1803, with the great Napoleon, then First Consul, France ceded us Louisiana, extending westwardly to the Sabine River and northwardly to the Arkansas and its sources, to the forty-second parallel, then west to the Pacific Ocean, and north with its shores to Vancouver, including the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon, besides the vast territories of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington. By the annexation of Texas, in 1845, that large and magnificent state with her 237,000 square miles, was added to our extended possessions, and in the war of 1846, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and California were conquered from our sister Republic of Mexico.

While the extension of our territory has been so grand and vast, the increase of our population has been more marvelous still. Three millions in 1774, it is now over forty. We were then a few feeble colonies, struggling for recognition; we are now a mighty empire, able to combat any other nation; our navies are known and respected in all the ports of the world, invulnerable to human missiles and bowing alone to the behests of the almighty ruler of the universe; capable of raising an army of volunteers in thirty days, thrice as large as the contending hosts which settled the fate of Europe in the battle of Sedan, and yet they are not the supports and shadows of a throne, but the pillars of democracy; not a standing army, but the citizen soldiery of a republic.

The increase of wealth, population and power have been exceeded in the departments of science and economy; the adaptation of steam to the industries of life has increased the producing power more than twenty to one. Education is as free as the flag which so proudly waves its azure set stars and broad stripes of universal freedom over us to-day.

But the great revolution of mind and thought which has evolved out of the past century; the birth of religious freedom in faith and worship, is the grand climacteric of which statesmen and philosophers, savans and bishops ought to be proud.

The freedom of conscience and worship places America on a higher plane of civilization than any nation that has ever existed in the records of history. In all the conquests of the century, the laws have kept pace and added much to the success of our civilization. A democratic or republican government is one founded upon a stated constitution and settled laws, as distinguished from an absolute government, where the will of the ruler constitutes the canons of the law, or even where written constitutions are interpreted to suit the will of the monarch.

In our government, the laws emanate from the people in their sovereign capacity, and are generally executed and interpreted by wise and good men, and so long as the laws are made by good people as sovereigns, and administered by pure, just and prudent men, the future is assured. The ancient Grecians raised temples in honor of Themis, the Goddess of Justice, and adorned her as the source of law and the embodiment of truth.

We propose erecting here a temple, where the scales of justice will ever be evenly held, and where the oracles of truth will be guarded with vestal fidelity. We want the law as a science and study, to be in the future as the past—in the front ranks of the learned professions, and her practitioners the acknowledged leaders of liberal views and sound morality, and bringing to the administration of equity a code of ethics and morals beautiful and grand in its comprehensive whole, vast yet symmetrical in its ramified details, adorned by the genius and polished by the wisdom of twenty centuries. This building, to be constructed by our honorable County Court, promises to be such a temple and such a shrine, standing in the future as a monument to their wisdom and enterprise, and esteemed by all as worthy of the growing city it will adorn, and may it long stand as a bright landmark in the pathway of progress, and when the hands which reared it are mouldered into dust, and the tongues which to-day shout its triumphs are silent in the grave, may it still be known as an altar where justice is tempered with mercy and where passion shall never blind judgment or the scales be made to balance by the alloy of gold, but where the fountain and stream shall alike ever be pure.

When Missouri was admitted into the Union in 1820, the six counties of Platte, Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison, and Nodaway, and known then as the Platte country, were a part of the territory, until added to the State by an act of Congress passed in 1837. It was occupied by the Pottawattamie Indians, and what is now known as Agency, in this county, was the issue house for their annuities. By treaty with the Indians in 1837, this country was ceded to the State of Missouri, and many moved into it, that summer, in anticipation of the early passage of the pre-emption act. As soon as the passage of the act of Congress was brought

west by the slow process of that day, many flocked from the border counties in Missouri, and from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, and other states to this new land of promise, the Pottawattamies were removed to Council Bluffs and to the Kansas River, near the present City of Lecompton, and the tide of immigration entered this rich region. Several of those old pioneers are with us yet. Amongst the first to cast their tents here were Captain James B. O'Toole, Judge Tom Brown, Edwin Toole, William Fowler, Dr. McDonald and many others. Grounds were plowed and crops tended in 1838, and by fall the county was pretty well dotted over with pre-emption claims and patches of broken prairie. That fall the Legislature established Platte into a county, and attached the district of Buchanan to Clinton County for voting purposes, and established County and Circuit Courts, which were held at Robidoux's store, and in accordance with that act the first court was held in the old log house, occupied as a store room by Joseph Robidoux, standing on the present site of the Occidental Hotel, in the present limits of St. Joseph. The first court was held here on the 15th day of July, 1839, by Hon. Austin A. King, afterwards Governor of the state; P. H. Burnett, Circuit Attorney, since Governor of California, and now an eminent banker in San Francisco. The first Clerk was our old and respected friend, Edwin Toole, (may his shadow never grow less.) The only resident attorney was General Andrew Hughes, who kept his office and library (which last consisted of the Missouri Statutes of 1835 and Pirtle's Digest) in the back room of Robidoux' store. Of all the settlers of Buchanan County, none are more worthy of remembrance than General Hughes. With a polished manner, liberal education and bright talent, he combined caustic wit and a heart gentle as a woman. His fame will live with a bright radiance in the memories of all that ever heard him at the forum.

The attorneys at that court, were Wm. T. Wood, who is now an honored citizen of Lafayette County; General A. W. Doniphan, whose achievements with the Missouri troops, during the Mexican War, read like the weird stories of Arabic fiction, and who still resides in Ray County, Missouri; General Wm. B. Almond, afterwards Judge of the District Court, in California in 1849, and Judge of this Circuit in 1851. Almond was a man of prolific genius and untiring energy. Launched into the battle of life as a poor boy, in Virginia, he soon found himself, with the American Fur Company, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and was back in a few years to settle the Platte Purchase. He left for the Pacific Coast on the first news of the gold discovery, and returned two or three times, and finally passed to the shadowy land in trying to civilize the border ruffians of Kansas. Besides these, there were at the first court, Amos Rees, now of Leavenworth; John Wilson, of Platte County, and Theodore Wheaton, of New Mexico, all now full of years, and honored as worthy representatives of their day, and to whom much is due for shaping and controlling the turbulent elements in which all new countries abound.

The first sheriff was S. M. Gilmore. The first suit was Andrew S. Hughes vs. Ishmael Davis, for debt. The first indictment was against Theophilus Magruder, for the crime of "betting at a game of chance," with a pack of playing cards, for which, after several continuances, he was, in July, 1840, fined one dollar and costs. Such amusements have

increased since that period, as other amusements and luxuries of life. The first grand jury were : Reuben R. Reynolds, John Henry, Wm. Bledsoe, Elijah Martin, Abel Evans, George S. Nelson, Ezekiel W. Smith, Job McNemara, Daniel Terrel, Hugh Copeland, Hiram Rogers, Jesse R. Barnnett, Ezra Rose, Lloyd Beall, Hugh Glenn, John Martin and James Curl. The second court was held at Robidoux' store, on November 18, 1839, and the roll of attorneys was increased by the admission of Wm. M. Paxton (now a prominent lawyer of Platte County), S. L. Leonard, afterwards a judge of this circuit, and John Platte, whose history I am unable to give. The first declaration of citizenship was made at this term by Godfrey Rental, and the first divorce petition considered was the case of Mary Johns vs. Benjamin Johns. The third term of the Circuit Court was held at St. Joseph, on the 16th March, 1840.

The fist term of the County Court was held at the house of Richard Hill, on the first day of April, 1839. Present, William Harrington and Samuel Johnson, County Court justices.

The first order appointed William Fowler, County Clerk ; the second order appointed Samuel Johnson, President of said court ; the third granted a license to Edward Dodge, for six months, to vend groceries at any point in the county.

The following townships were established and bounded by an order of the court : Platte, Marion, Lewis, Jefferson, Bloomington, Crawford and Noble. At the same term, Wm. W. Reynolds was appointed County Assessor.

On the 2nd day of April, 1839, it was ordered by the County Court that the Circuit and County Courts of Buchanan County should thereafter be "held at the house of Joseph Robidoux, at the Snake Hills, until otherwise ordered." The second term of the County Court was held at the house of Joseph Robidoux, on the 6th day of May, 1839. At this term a license was granted to Julius C. Robidoux to keep a ferry at Robidoux' landing, on the Missouri River.

At the September term, 1839, Wm. Curl was added as a county justice. At the April term, 1840, P. P. Fulkerson, Armstrong McClintock and Leonard Brassfield, commissioners appointed by an act approved December 31, 1838, were required to select a permanent county seat. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature having selected a quarter section of United States land at Sparta, for county purposes, the seat of justice was removed there by an order of the County Court, and the first term of the Circuit Court convened at Richard Hill's cabin (near a big spring) about seven miles south of here, on the 20th day of July, 1840, with Hon. David R. Atchison as Judge, P. H. Burnett, Circuit Attorney, where the court remained until 1846, when it was removed to St. Joseph.

About this time (1839), and within a year or two, there settled in St. Joseph many of those merchants whose genius and prudence have made her the second city in the state. Among these were Powell & Levy, Smith & Donnell, John Curd, the Tootles, Joseph Hull, John Corby and Saxton and others that I have not been able to get, in connection with the other facts, in the two days time I have had to look them up.

Within a short time after the removal of the county seat to Sparta, there came to this county a number of young lawyers, who, like the fabled Argonauts, were destined to arise to eminence in the profession

and honored position in the history of the state. They were General B. F. Loan, Governor R. M. Stewart, General James B. Gardenhire, Governor Willard P. Hall, Judge Henry M. Vories and General J. M. Bassett. Most of them lived a longer or shorter time at old Sparta, where, after three years of effort, a log court house, costing three hundred dollars, was built. Its present site is as deserted as the prophetic state of Tyre is represented to be, and, like its compeers of Bonntown and Jimtown, it has yielded to the inevitable.

Judge Atchison retired from the bench in March, 1844, to fill worthily a seat in the United States Senate, where he was President of the Senate, and by virtue of that office, on General Taylor's death, he was Vice President two years. Judge Atchison was succeeded in March, 1844, by Judge Henson Young, an able and just man, who gave place in September, 1845, to Solomon L. Leonard, a hard student, an able man and incorruptible judge. In November, 1850, W. B. Almond succeeded Judge Leonard by an election. In 1851, E. H. Norton, afterwards a representative in Congress from this district, was elected and held the position until 1859, when Silas Woodson, our present brilliant Governor, was elected, who was succeeded by Colonel William Herren, in January, 1864, now an honored citizen of Andrew County, and in 1868, I. C. Parker, our present Congressman, was elected and resigned in 1870, and was succeeded by Judge Bennett Pike, a worthy attorney of this city, who honored the ermine until last November, when our present esteemed officer, Joseph P. Grubb, was elected.

* * * * * * * * *

I regret that time forbids me to throw incense over the names of Scott, Wilson, Jones, Bela Hughes, Lawrence Archer, Tom Thoroughman, Alexander Davis, Alexander Terrell, George Baxter, John Boyd, W. A. Cunningham, Colonel Davis, Sidney Tennant, L. M. Lawson and others, who are either in the shadowy land, or else far removed from the scenes of their youthful defeats and triumphs.

* * * * * * * * *

We are honored to-day by the presence of the members of the highest tribunal in the state, in the persons of Judges Wagner, Adams, Sherwood, Napton and Vories; men who have won their present high positions by long years of toil at the bar; men alike honored by the profession and an honor to it.

* * * * * * * * *

To our present County Court, consisting of Judges Smith, Taylor, Fitzgerald, Sutherland and Wade, we are indebted for the elegant quarters to be soon furnished to our courts and officers of justice, let their names be remembered as deserving well of their country.

* * * * * * * * *

From the progress we have made in thirty-five years, and the evidences of permanency around us, with such an active and enterprising population, we may be permitted to anticipate a magnificent future for our county and city. This building will doubtless stand to serve as a seat of justice for a quarter of a million of population; churches, colleges and palaces, will be scattered over miles of the adjacent country, our court house and iron bridge still standing as monuments of the giant energy of the men of 1873.

CHAPTER XXI.

CHURCHES IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild."

The first settlement of the county and the organization of the first churches, were almost contemporaneous. The plow had scarcely begun to turn the sod, when the pioneer preachers commenced to labor in the new field. In the Western country, as well as in the Orient and the isles of the sea, marched the representatives of the Christian religion in the front ranks of civilization. Throughout the centuries which compose this era, have the Christian missionaries been taught and trained to accompany the first advance of civilization, and such was their advent here. In the rude cabins and huts of the pioneers they proclaimed the same gospel that is preached in the gorgeous palaces, that, under the name of churches, decorate the great cities.

It was the same gospel, but the surroundings made it appear different, in the effect it produced at least.

The Christian religion had its rise, and the days of its purest practice, among an humble, simple-minded people, and it is among similar surroundings in modern times that it seems to approach the purity of its source. This is best shown in the days of pioneer life. It is true, indeed, that in succeeding times the church attains greater wealth and practices a wider benevolence. Further it may be admitted that it gains a firmer discipline, and wields a more general influence on society, but it remains true that in pioneer times, we find a manifestation of Christianity that we seek in vain at a later time and under contrasted circumstances. The meek and lowly spirit of the Christian faith—the placing of spiritual things above vain pomp and show—appear more earnest amid the simple life and toil of a pioneer people than it can when surrounded with the splendors of wealth and fashion. But we may take a comparison less wide, and instead of contrasting the Christian appearances of a great city with that of the pioneers, we may compare that of forty years ago, here in the West, with that in the present time of moderately developed wealth and taste for display, and we find much of the same result.

The comparison is perhaps superficial to some extent, and does not fully weigh the elements involved, nor analyze them properly. We sim-

ply take the broad fact not to decry the present, but to illustrate the past. So that looking back to the early religious meetings in the log cabins, we may say, "Here was a faith, earnest and simple like that of the early Christians."

It is not our purpose at this place to give a full account of the organization of all the churches of the county. Such matters of detail will be given in connection with the history of the towns. At this place it is our purpose to speak of the churches in general and more particularly the pioneer churches of the county.

One of the first sermons delivered within the limits of Buchanan County was by Bishop Marvin, in what is now known as Agency township. This was in a log cabin called "Woods school house." Bishop Marvin spent the early years of his ministry in Northwest Missouri, and labored in Clay, Platte and Buchanan Counties. In a letter, dated "St. Louis, September 3rd, 1874, and written to the President of the "Old Settlers" meeting, held in St. Joseph, during the same month, (given in full in our chapter on "Old Settlers' Reunions") he says: "In 1842, I passed the present site of St. Joseph, on my way to a field of labor quite on the frontier; it embraced all the country west of Nodaway River. You will remember, at that time, there was no St. Joseph. I shall never forget the uncalculating. unbounded hospitality of the "old settlers." Many of them were in their first rude cabins, but those cabins had the rarest capacity for entertaining both friend and stranger of any houses of their size I ever saw. I often saw them crowded, but to the best of my recollection I never saw one of them full; there was always room for a fresh comer. I recollect once, in the Platte Purchase,* I was wedging myself into a bed occupied by five children, when one of them awaked sufficiently to exclaim, "mamma, he's a scrougin' me!"

Bishop Marvin's circuit was established in Northwestern Missouri, at quite an early day, when the larger portion of it was just beginning to be settled. The circuit was a large one, but the Bishop, being a young man and full of zeal, succeeded in making the round of his circuit as often as it could possibly be done. Bishop Marvin was a self-made man, in the true meaning of that term, and by his own unaided efforts arose from one of the humblest positions in life to the most exalted place within the gift of a powerful religious denomination.

He had no advantages in early life, except the example of an honest, industrious father, and the influence and precepts of a pious and most exemplary mother. In those early days, there were but few schools in Missouri (Warren County), and young Marvin's only instruction in the rudiments of an education was received from his mother, who taught her own children and those of her neighbors, in a cabin erected for that purpose in the yard that surrounded their dwelling.

*Said to have been in Buchanan County.

During his pastorate, in one of the St. Louis churches, he delivered his famous lectures on Catholicism, which have ever since been accepted as a standard defence of the Protestant faith. In 1876, he sailed as one of the missionaries of his church to visit the missions in foreign fields. During this trip he visited many of the countries of the old world.

While on his death bed, 1877, he finished the last pages of his last and most important work, entitled "To the East by Way of the West," giving an account of his voyage around the world, and describing the field of labor in heathen lands. This book was his masterpiece, and gave him high rank among the most famous descriptive writers.

Another pioneer minister was W. G. Caples, who also went through the "Platte Purchase" bearing the message of the Gospel of Peace. Mr. Caples was at one time cennected with the M. E. Church South at St. Joseph. He was an earnest, eloquent preacher, and did much for Christianity in Northwestern Missouri. In speaking of Mr. Caples, Bishop Marvin says: "There was a man, a minister of Christ, a large portion of whose public career belongs to the 'Platte Purchase,' of whom I must say, he was in some respects the most remarkable man I ever saw. I refer to W. G. Caples. He was another 'Agamemnon, king of men.' He was a first-class wit—a man of the finest social feeling, having positive ideas and a great end to accomplish. He did much for Northwest Missouri in establishing schools under Christian auspices. Now I proceed to say, that the old citizens of Platte have heard as great preaching as any other people on the American continent, and from the lips of the man Caples. I have heard more scholarly men, men whose sermons evinced higher cultivation and a better classical finish, but for power of argumentation, for philosophical breadth and sweep, for grandeur of conceptions, for greatness of imagination, for force and pungency of popular appeal, my conviction is, his superior has not appeared in the American pulpit."

Wm. W. Redman was a Presiding Elder in 1840, and preached the Gospel through the Platte country.

Thomas Chandler came in 1844, and was also a Presiding Elder. He remained one year, and returned to his native state—Ohio.

"Mount Moria" was one among the first church edifices constructed in the county. It was a rude log house, and was located near Frazer. The organization is still in a flourishing condition. Among the early expounders of the Word at this church was George W. Rich, John C. Davis, John Stone and John Ellis.

Thomas B. Ruble came in 1840, and after remaining a few years, went as a missionary to the Cherokee Nation, where he died.

In the early history of Buchanan County, religious services were held in log cabins and in the shady grove. It was often the case, when cabin services were held, that a portion of the congregation would be in

the house, while the balance of the audience would be seated outside on rough benches and stools. The speaker took his stand in the door, so that he could be seen and heard by all in attendance. At one of these meetings, while the preacher was making the opening prayer on his knees in the door, a pet sheep belonging to the family and which was in the habit of going in and out of the cabin at pleasure, attempted to go in. When he reached the door and saw the movement of the minister's hands, he took it as a challenge, and as the sequel shows, was not slow in accepting the banter. A slight backward movement on the part of the assailant, with a perceptible adjustment of the head and neck, was immediately followed by a furious blow from the only weapon known in sheep warfare. Of course there was much more confusion than blood. The prayer was concluded without any amen. His majesty, the sheep, was hastily dragged to the rear of the building, while the minister with his, at least, seeming gravity, and without the slightest allusion to the disturbance, proceeded to dispense to his hearers the bread of life.

Next after the Methodists, and sometimes even before them, may always be found the Baptists in all pioneer and mission work. From our best information, the Baptists held religious services in the county about the same time, and contemporaneous with the Methodists.

One of the first houses of worship was erected by the Calvanistic Baptists in Platte Township, and was known as the "Witt Meeting House," taking its name after Judge Nelson Witt, on whose land the house was built. It was quite a large structure and made of hewn logs. The first minister who officiated in this church was John Evans. Mr. Evans was from Kentucky, and through his instrumentality the first organization of that denomination was effected in the county between 1838 and 1840.

The Missionary Baptists subsequently erected in the same township a frame edifice which was called "Hebron," which is still standing in a ruined condition, but is not used for church purposes.

The Baptists also built a large frame building with two rooms, in the old town of Bloomington, in 1858. Rev. Isart Williams is the present pastor. The Hard-shell Baptists had organizations at an early day at one or two places in the southern portion of the county in Bloomington Township, in 1839.

The Christians were among the earliest religious denominations to proclaim the Word in the Platte Purchase. A church was organized three miles south of DeKalb, in Bloomington Township, by Archibald Stuart, in 1839, the first sermon being preached by him under a buckeye tree on Sugar Creek. His church was known at that time as the "New Light," now the Christian Church.

The Christians also established a church at Crawford Township, four miles northwest of Halleck, in 1842, called "Antioch." Elder Duke

Young, an aged man, preached here among the first. The Elder was said to have been entirely a self-made man, but was an earnest, devout minister. Like others of his calling at that early day, he always carried with him a small copy of the New Testament, covered with old-fashioned green and white spotted calico.

The Presbyterians organized a church in the northern portion of the county, called "Walnut Grove," which is still in existence, with a membership of thirty.

The same denomination had a church at Easton, shortly after the settlement of the town. The first camp-meeting was held in the year 1842, near the Valley Chapel school house, in Bloomington Township. Other camp-meetings were held in 1847, below Martin's Mill, in the same township. The Episcopalians had a Mission Station as early as 1859, at Saxton's Station, and one also about three miles below St. Joseph.

During the first ten years of the county's history there were but few church buildings erected. Public religious services were generally held at private houses, until school houses were built, after which these buildings were used for religious services on Sundays, and are even now used in some localities for the same purpose.

CHAPTER XXII.

SCHOOLS.

Our State Constitution lays down, as the very foundation of society and good government, the following principle: "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged in this state. One school, or more, shall be established in each township, as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis."

Thus we find, in the fundamental law of Missouri, the plain and unequivocal announcement of the principle that every state is bound to see that its citizens are educated. It is a voluntary avowal of the fact that the happiness, wealth and prosperity of a nation must depend on the intelligence and virtue of its people.

In the act of Congress (1820) authorizing the people of Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state government, the sixteenth section of each township, or its equivalent, was devoted to the purpose of supporting schools in each township.

Twelve salt springs, with six sections or thirty-eight hundred and forty acres of land adjoining each, were also granted to the state, and those were afterwards devoted by the Legislature to the same object.

The first act passed by the Legislature of the state on the subject of education was on the 17th of January, 1825. This law enacted that each Congressional Township should form a school district, to be under the control of the County Court in all matters pertaining to schools. It also declared that all rents (of school lands) fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing under provisions of this act should be set apart and appropriated exclusively to a school fund, and, in no case, should it be otherwise applied.

January 26, 1833, the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint three suitable persons, whose duty it should be to prepare a system of primary school instruction, as nearly uniform as practicable throughout the state, and to make report to the next meeting of the Legislature.

By act of June 23, 1836, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools was first created. Peter G. Glover was the first to fill this office. He was required in the month of January of each year, to make distribution of the "School Monies" amongst the several counties in which there may be any school, based upon the number of white children between the ages of six and eighteen years.

During the session of 1853, a committee composed of Acock, of Polk County, Hickman, of Boone and Kelley, of Holt County, by authority of the Legislature, matured and presented to that body the law in force on the statute book up to the passage of the second State Constitution and with some modifications substantially the same as exists today (1881). The first distribution of State School moneys were made January, 1842, when only thirteen counties received any portion of the fund. These were Benton, Boone, Clark, Cole, Cooper, Greene, Lafayette, Livingston, Marion, Monroe, Ralls, Saline and Shelby. The aggregate amount of this apportionment was $1,999.60. The number of children in the report here fails to appear. In 1859, the number of children reported was 367,248, and the amount appropriated, $253,401.12.

EARLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF ST. JOSEPH.

To the first school taught in the county we have already referred in our notice of Crawford Township. Others of perhaps equal importance subsequently existed in distant parts of the county, at times not far distant from this period. The most important of these, both from the superior grade of its scholarship and the permanency of its success, was that established in St. Joseph by Mrs. Israel Landis, in the summer of 1845, and advertised in the Gazette of that day as St. Joseph Female Seminary. Either about this period, or a short time previous to the first opening of this school, Mrs. Stone, a Roman Catholic lady, taught, for a few months, a small private school within the city limits.

Mrs. Landis' school prospered with merited success for several succeeding years. Though, to all intents and purposes a female institution, a few small boys, whose sisters were pupils in the seminary, were occasionally received as temporary students in the same.

The following catalogue of the first pupils will probably be read with interest by many of the present citizens of St. Joseph:

Isabella Boyd,
Sarah Jane and Hilray Smallwood
Sophia and Octavia Robidoux,
Mary and Emerson Reeve,
Elizabeth and A. Searcey,
John Walsh,
Sarah Catherine Talbot,
Eveline, Caroline, Adeliza Taylor,
Judith and Hannah Venable,
Sarah Catherine Norton,
Melvina Hall,
Mary Frances Smith,
Georgiana Smith,
Elizabeth and Tolbert Fairleigh,
Harriet Willis,
Alfred and James Harding,
Mary Elizabeth Taylor.
Mary and Sarah Lydia Flint,
Susan and William Martin,
Minerva Patee,
Sarah Maria and Emma Powell,
Almira and Bryant Searcey,
John Martin,
Sarah Jane Hall,
Lucy Ann Smith,
Elizabeth Loan,

Elizabeth Kercheval,
Martha McDonald,
Mary Elizabeth Kenedy,
Eliza Tracy,
Lucretia Pfouts,
Paulina Northcut,
John Harris,
Cora Keedy.

Mary Argyle,
Prudence Funk,
Sarah Price,
Mary Anne Richardson,
Nancy Northcut,
John Kemper,
Cecelia Keedy,

On February 9th, 1839, a school law was enacted, under which there were two or four inspectors of common schools appointed. One duty of these inspectors was to examine teachers. This was probably the first step toward our present organized system of public school management.

Though a long term of years intervened between the period first above referred to and the present time, we find in the days of her earliest history a lively sense of the importance of general education engaging the minds of the people of Buchanan County.

The following evidence of the fact will be read with interest by many who may yet, perhaps, recollect, if they did not personally take part in the convention:

On the 7th November, 1846, a

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION

of Buchanan County was held at Crawford Township school house, at which the following proceeding were had.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, Dr. Davis was elected President of the Convention, and on motion of Mr. Burbaker, H. F. Hoover was elected Secretary.

The Convention was then called to order by the President, who took occasion to introduce the claims of education in some happy introductory remarks, together with reading the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

WHEREAS, In a republic the people are the source of all political power, and from them must emanate those hurtful or beneficent influences which will operate either as an aliment in sustaining, or as poison in destroying vitality of popular institutions; and

WHEREAS, The entire mass of society in this country are deeply interested in reference to the capacity of each member thereof to meet the high obligations arising from his social and political relations, it being evident that the judgment in reference to these obligations cannot be correct while knowledge is deficient and defective; and

WHEREAS, Also it is painfully evident that in a very large portion of these states there is a destitution of political and literary intelligence disreputable to the government and incompatible with a healthful exercise of the sacred rights of suffrage; and

WHEREAS, It is also evident and surprising that neither the general government nor our own state government have put forth efforts at all adequate to remove the incubus of ignorance, which not only endangers the peace and safety, but retards the prosperity of the country. There is, indeed, by the enactments of our state a plentiful array of directions for the organization of school districts, the necessary officers with their duties fully prescribed, etc., but nothing available placed at their disposal for the accomplishment of those duties.

One section out of thirty-six is given for educational purposes—and that, with shame let it be said, suffered by the people to be bartered off at $1.25 per acre!!!

We cannot but regard the trifling appropriation of the thirty-sixth section, and that badly secured to the cause for which it was intended, as manifest proof of the indifference of government to the subject.

On the part of some of the United States there are splendid exceptions, where education is receiving the fostering care of vigorous governments, and consequently, that generous devotion of the people which, as the pabulum of individual happiness and palladium of public liberty, it justly demands; and

WHEREAS, If our institutions are the most subservient to human happiness, of which the world knows, it is most clearly the duty, as well as the highest interest of every individual enjoying these blessings to contribute the utmost in his power to perpetuate them unimpaired to posterity; and

WHEREAS, Our country is universally regarded as holding not only a conspicuous, but a tremendously responsible station, among the nations of the earth. Situate so remote from all countries where posterity can be dreaded, and in possession of immense physical and civil advantages, it must be evident to the most superficial observer that if the great experiment of self-government can succeed, of all nations under the sun we ought and will most likely be the people to make a practical demonstration of it. Let Buchanan County remember that the eyes of the world are directed to our nation; that to America is directed the last appeal in behalf of the oppressed, ignorant, suffering humanity; that America is known to be the only Ararat on which freedom's ark can safely repose. And here let it repose forever, safe in the affections and intelligence of the whole people, while our institution of learning—OUR COMMON SCHOOLS—like the bow of promise, shall spread from East to West its wide arch, giving us the assurance that the wild waters of anarchy and despotism shall not again destroy the earth; therefore,

Resolved. That those high, those fond, those longing hopes of Christendom ought not, may not and must not be disappointed; in support of which, as a part of the American people, and in conjunction with every patriotic American, we are ready and willing, as much as in us lies, to put on betimes the whole armor of freedom and wield it in behalf of those institutions that give life and permanency to our Republic.

Resolved, That any individual is unable to perform the duties of a republican citizen while destitute of that education or discipline of mind necessary to understand for himself the nature of our institutions, the rudiments and principles of our government. Therefore, that the long prevalent and present neglect of common schools, both by the government and the people, proclaims loudly an undue appreciation of what

intimately concerns the vital interests of community, and favors a state of things which eminently endangers, not merely the well being, but the existence of our free institutions.

But that with the intellectual and moral training which our common schools afford, every individual may acquire the ability to be a useful citizen, and by joining his wise and harmonious influence with others in executing plans for the common weal, he will not only earn the reputation of *benefactor*, but will actually have an agency in embellishing the minds of his fellows whose influence, fragrant with all that is good, will live after him age after age.

Resolved, That education, such as ought to be imparted in common schools, will enable every one to know and obey the just restraints of law, and also must effectually correct the exuberance of democracy, chasten and control its tendencies to insubordination, being held by the attractions of reason, in its just orbit, around a free constitution, preserved alike from the centripetal force of despotism and the centrifugal force of anarchy—giving and arming every man with the ability to detect the sophistry of the demagogue, and to unite in the selection and establishment of such authority as shall secure the public tranquility, by rendering obedience pleasure and submission choice.

Resolved, That it is justly the reproach of the general, and of many of the state governments, that while with an energy and devotion that calls forth the admiration of the world, they have given to a mighty nation the boon of freedom, they yet have neglected, or at best imperfectly supplied, the means of general knowledge, by whose power, calm and energetic, will give perpetual life and energy to our free government, and that, therefore, public authorities are chargeable with the inconsistency of neglecting the *materials* and order of the foundation, in their zeal for the strength and utility of the superstructure.

Resolved, That the light of learning has long since exposed to merited contempt the assumption of "the divine right of kings," and that experience amply testifies that self-government, under the guidance of general intelligence, is no longer an experiment, but *ipso facto*, practical; therefore the friends of common schools may most pertinently address an appeal, as a motive to our very selfishness—even the first law of our being, self preservation.

Resolved, That the tranquility and perpetuity of this republic is rendered secure by the diffusion of knowledge, and that whatever so intimately concerns the best interests of government, cannot be at variance with the freedom or rights of a single citizen; and therefor, having provided the end, has a right to so control the means and dictate as to their due appropriation for purposes of general education, and to compel, by law, the attendance of every minor upon common schools.

Resolved, That education inspires men with a just respect for themselves, and of consequence, a due respect for others, by bringing to view the worth and greatness of human nature, while the solemn claims of every individual possessing these exalted and dignified faculties to equal respect, are established on the very ruins of those pernicious principles which have so long and so unjustly divided mankind into classes of the abject many and the self-exalted few.

Resolved, That independent of the important considerations connected with a discreet exercise of the right of suffrage, education has an

influence upon individual happiness, furnishing materials for rational, profitable, social and public intercourse, as well as subjects for private meditation—thus so expand the faculties of the human mind—we mean of *every* mind—that the great bond which connects and embraces the several members of society is clearly perceived and duly appreciated.

Resolved, That in a religious, as well as civil view, the world is immensely indebted to the influence of letters, the demonstration of which is afforded in the Gospel itself; the religion of which, against all opposition, became the religion of the Roman Empire. Cæsar himself a christian, would seem to have promised and insured to mankind that repose, benevolence and peace which the Gospel proposes and enjoins, but, alas! how different the result of this triumph of the cross. The world unfortunately lacked that *general* knowledge (for the diffusion of which we are now striving) and in consequence of which the whole of that pride and arrogance which so soon usurped and perverted in the name of religion in the place of "*peace and good will to men.*" These fetters, strong enough to have held the world in the most degrading vassalage, and during long centuries, tumbling even the mightiest monarchs into the dust, were at last broken, and the cruel dominion of Egyptian darkness scattered by the light and power of letters, an influence which will be found irresitible against oppression, and within reach of that which will render it as lasting as Gibraltar's rock.

Resolved, That the invention of the art of printing may not be inaptly styled the true alchemist—and is, indeed, the philosopher's stone, by which base materials have been converted into gold; or, to drop the metaphor, it is that which embellishes the mind with brilliant thought, by scattering the printed page around our windows thick as the leaves of autumn, removes ignorance and supplies the mind with all the shining forms of intellectual beauty and excellence, giving symetry and order to every sense and faculty, while to the mind is imparted true confidence for trepidation, wisdom for ignorance, correct taste in manners, habits and morals, and a corresponding regard for the hitherto undiscovered dignity and elevation of human nature. Thus, therefore, education enhances, not only the interest and pleasure, but the wealth of individuals as well as of the nation.

Resolved, That education is to be regarded not simply as an acquisition of a treasury of facts, but as a potent influence which pervades the whole structure of the mind, governing, strengthening and disciplining all its faculties harmoniously, rendering it the crucible in which materials are prepared, and the mould to form them into countless varieties of novel, beautiful forms.

Resolved, That although the strong arm of government has been extended with liberality in support of schools, yet there are several classes of citizens that are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their incessant efforts in the noble cause, among whom are the clergy and the editor.

Resolved, That in consequence of our wide and rapidly extending population, the relations and interests of the different sections of the republic have become extensively various and complicated, and that the importance of education has increased in corresponding ratio.

After the reading of the above preamble and resolutions, Mr. Burbaker addressed the convention in a very interesting speech of about an

hour's length, commenting upon and enforcing the truths of the resolutions, showing what education had accomplished in Switzerland, Prussia, and the most of the Western States, inferring a miserable deficiency in our own State with fifty thousand adults who cannot read and write; closed by moving that the preamble and resolutions be adopted, which, being seconded, was unanimously done by the convention.

Mr. Stratton introduced to the convention the subject of school houses, reading and commenting most pertinently upon the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Many of our school houses are among the very worst specimens of architecture. The construction of these edifices has received such little attention or aid from the more intelligent part of the community, and has been left to the care of those who have known or thought of no other model but the old building, and who have studied their pecuniary interest more attentively than the education of their children, I know of nothing among us that brings so great a reproach upon our affluence or intelligence as the low, dark, filthy appearance of many of our district school houses. There is no part of the means of education that makes a stronger demand upon the learned and benevolent, and none which requires a more thorough reform, than the location, size, structure and fixtures of the buildings in which nineteen citizens out of twenty receive their first impressions, their first character, and the principal part of their education; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend to districts inasmuch as the average number of children that ought to accompany every qualified teacher in this densely populated county should be about seventy, to build their school houses not less than thirty by forty feet in size, and that the middle of the house be filled with seats instead of the common and bad practice of seating scholars around the outside of a schoolroom, that one scholar may move without moving all on his seat; that said houses have not less than three windows in each side of the house, and those put so high that when scholars are seated their heads will be below the bottom window; also, inasmuch as a child is educated by other teachers than books and schoolmasters, that a lovely and delightful piece of ground be selected for a school house; also, that everything around it be comfortable and cheerful; also, that it be removed from the noise and sight of business, and from everything that would endanger the body or divert the mind; also, that your houses be built high, which is of great importance in every house that is filled.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, and a second, they were adopted by the convention.

Mr. Burbaker then presented to the convention the following in reference to the duties of Trustees:

WHEREAS, That in our opinion our common school system, imperfect as it is, is the best that has ever been adopted in the Western States for educating the rising generation, and that a large share of the responsibility of carrying that system into successful operation depends upon the District Trustee; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to all Trustees that in our opinion it is necessary to pay such wages to good teachers as will not only be an adequate compensation, but will afford encouragement to persons of talent and energy to engage in the business.

Resolved, further, That it is the business of the trustees to visit the schools in their respective districts often, and to have such school under their immediate supervision—not that trustees are to have a voice in the daily discipline of the school, but they may know the embarrassments of district schools in the absence of the necessary apparatus in the way of carrying out and executing the views of their teacher for the prosperity of the school.

These resolutions prevailed unanimously with the Convention.

Mr. Stratton, then at length, in a most clear, forcible and masterly manner, set forth the subject of qualified teachers and moved the following resolution :

Resolved, That in consideration of the great responsibility resting upon the teacher of the common school, it is highly requisite that all persons offering themselves as patterns and guardians of youth, possess a thorough knowledge of all the branches required to be taught in the common school course, and a capability of imparting the same with facility to their pupils ; also that they should be able to adopt and maintain a well regulated system of classification, instruction and discipline.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Beane submitted and enforced a resolution in reference to parents, which prevailed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the committee, the efficiency of the teacher will be materially enhanced by the co-operation of the parent in upholding his authority and entire supremacy in all matters of school discipline and government, and inculcating into the minds of their children a high respect for his person and qualifications.

Resolved, also, That it is deemed of great advantage to teachers and scholars that parents frequently visit and observe the order and regulation of the school, and, in case of their noticing any ground of complaint in the teacher, that they speak to him in private and make a representation thereof to the trustees, and by no means to indulge in the presence of children in depreciatory remarks, which are calculated to lessen the respect of the children and efficiency of the teacher.

Resolved, That it is very essential that each scholar be furnished with such books as he may need, instead of the frequent practice of studying in couples.

Mr. Burbaker offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted by the convention :

The teacher's employment, to be profitable and useful to all parties, should be made as honorable and as separate as the physician's, divine's or lawyer's, and labor exclusively in his profession, as the physician does in his. We would not employ a man who may have had a good education, but had given his whole attention to the selling of goods, to be our physician, when disease takes hold of us, or to plead our rights before judge or jury who had not made the law his study for years ; therefore,

Resolved, That teaching our district schools should be made a profession.

Mr. Stratton submitted the subject of county conventions for teachers, as follows:

Introductory remarks and resolution.

How shall teachers become better prepared for their profession? How can they be continually improving their minds and their systems of instruction? And how shall every teacher receive the light which the more experienced are constantly throwing upon the subject of instruction? We know of no means so common to all, and so favorable, as county conventions of teachers. Heretofore there has been but little communication between teachers. The improvements which one has made have not been made known to others; the incompetency of teachers, and the bad efforts of teacher have not been made to elevate and honor their profession. Other classes of men have had their conventions—men of science, ministers and statesmen, to ensure enlightened and united operations, appoint their conventions to redress wrongs, to correct errors, and make known the improvements and able suggestions that may be discovered or proposed by any of one of the party.

The wisdom and experience of these conventions not only enlighten the people and sit in judgment upon their errors, but produce throughout the whole country similarity of feeling and harmony of efforts for the peace of the church, the advancement of science and the prosperity of the country.

Such conventions are absolutely necessary, but are not conventions of teachers equally necessary for the prosperity of our schools? Does not the difficulty and responsible profession of teaching require all the light and knowledge that can be obtained on the subject? Does not the incompetency of teachers invite all the aid that can be obtained on this subject? Does not the incompetency of teachers invite all the aid that can be furnished from those who are better qualified by experience and from other literary men?

"Certainly!" every one will say, "such assistance is highly important; it would afford that necessary aid which teachers now have no means of obtaining."

Yet so great is the apathy of the people that we seldom hear of a teachers' convention. The introduction of a teachers' convention, it seems, has but just found its way into Missouri. Hence but a small number of our teachers have been profited by them. But how shall teachers improve themselves, if not by such conventions?

Works on education have a very limited circulation. Not one teacher out of a hundred reads anything on the subject; nor will they read before the living voice exercises their attention. There are but few seminaries for educating teachers, and rarely a lecture delivered on

school-keeping. Teachers are seldom qualified when they enter into the profession, and they have neither the assistance of teachers in the vicinity nor intelligence from abroad, either from books or the speaking lecture. This should not be so. There are many means which teachers may use to prepare themselves for their profession and for improving themselves while engaged in their duties; and we know of none so advantageous to teachers, and that is attended with so little expense and within reach of all, as frequent county conventions. If these are generally announced and faithfully attended, they will not only be highly interesting to teachers, but of the greatest benefit to our schools. They should be attended not only by teachers, but all the friends of education; each individual should go prepared to contribute to their interest and usefulness and with a hearty desire to promote the general cause of education. Each county association should have a correspondence with similar associations in adjacent counties, and so throughout the United States. By this communication all the improvements or changes which have been made may be made known. It should be the object of these conventions and communications with other associations to discover the origin of the defects in the present system of instruction, to ascertain the actual condition of schools through the United States, who are in school, and the number who do not use the means of education. To ascertain the true interest which parents are taking in educating their children, to convince the people of the necessity of general intelligence in a free government, and to make known the duties which every one owes to the free institutions of his country. The mutual improvement of teachers is one of the first objects of these conventions. To render this mutual instruction each teacher before the convention should describe his system of instruction and his form of government. From this interchange of views on the best methods of teaching and governing many valuable suggestions will be elicited and many evils and defects disclosed. Individuals should be appointed to deliver lectures before these conventions, the object of the lectures being either to illustrate or simplify the branches which are taught in our schools, or to make known the best methods of instructing. These, with many other advantages, too numerous to mention, are the happy results of county teachers' conventions.

WHEREAS, At the present time men of other professions are associating themselves together for mutual aid and advantage; therefore,

Resolved, That it is incumbent upon teachers, for their own protection and advancement in the scale of public opinion, and for the benefit of those under their charge, to associate themselves together, to hold converse with each other as often as practicable, and, in every honorable way within their power, to promote good fellowship and brotherly kindness among themselves, thereby presenting opportunities for interchange of sentiments, which must produce the most beneficial results.

Resolved, That we know of no better way of carrying out the spirit of the above preamble and resolution than by teachers frequently associating themselves together, as we do; therefore earnestly recommend that associations be formed in every organized township in our county by their teachers.

Resolved by the convention, That the president appoint a suitable person from each township in this county as a committee, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of township and district schools organized, the number and reasons for, of those not organized, with such other facts as will show the state of the schools in our county, and report to the next county convention.

Resolved, That a county convention be held at the Crawford township school house, on the second Saturday in next April.

On motion, Messrs. Stratton, Burbaker and Dr. McDonald were appointed a committee to conduct the interests of the next convention.

On motion the convention adjourned.

H. F. HOOVER, Secretary.

The committee, in behalf of the present convention, feel that they will not discharge their duty without earnestly recommending the repeal of Section 13, Article IV, School Laws of Mo.

Through correspondence with the superintendent of common schools it is ascertained the 13th section of the 4th article bears a general interpretation, and of consequence has a restraining, crippling and mischievous force on other provisions of the laws, so as to render them powerless.

The committee solicit that every one examine the law, and pray the Legislature for the repeal of said section *immediately*. Copies of the petition will be found in the hands of the committee.

H. M. VORIES,
Dr. DAVIS,
WM. STRATTON,
GEO. BURBAKER,
Committee.

OTHER CITY PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

While the cause of public instruction was thus engaging the attention and arousing vigorous efforts on the part of many representative citizens of the new county, the spirit of individual enterprise in the profession of teaching did not remain confined to the lady to whose successful efforts we have already referred.

Prompted by an abiding faith in the then prospective future of St. Joseph, the Rev. T. S. Reeve, a minister of the New School Presbyterian Church, opened in the town, in the fall of 1850, a female seminary. This school occupied the basement of the New School Presbyterian Church, the first ecclesiastical structure of brick erected in the city, and the second of any kind built within its limits. This building stands on an elevation on the northeast corner of Fourth and Francis Streets.

Professor Reeve subsequently added, for the purpose of accommodating his early increasing business, two rooms of considerable size, each

attached to the rear of the church building. His school was emphatically a female seminary; recognized as such, it was liberally patronized, and from the start enjoyed a career of uninterrupted prosperity. The institution was chartered by the State Legislature with authority to confer the usual degrees recognized in our American female colleges.

At the end of about four years Mr. Reeve determined to withdraw from the profession of teaching. He had no successor in the institution which he had established and for which he had received a charter. The furniture of the school he sold to a recent arrival, E. B. Neely, a teacher who, subsequently, as principal of a private, classical and scientific school in St. Joseph, and afterwards as superintendent of city and county schools of St. Joseph and Buchanan County, achieved an enviable distinction.

The Gazette of August 30th, 1854, contains the announcement that the St. Joseph Female High School would open on the first Monday in September, in a building on the corner of Fifth and Faraon Streets. The teachers of this school, which continued to prosper for a considerble period after its commencement, were Miss M. A. Lesuer, principal; Miss M. A. Lesuer, first assistant, and Miss H. M. Lesuer, second assistant.

The building still (1881) stands, and is occupied as a residence. It was not, however, directly on the corner, another house having since been built above it, rendering the building the second southward from the corner of Faraon.

In January, 1851, Professor Charles C. Byrne, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee, and now (1881) a resident of Albany, Missouri, arrived in St. Joseph, whither he had come with the expectation of assisting in his school the Rev. Mr. Reeve. In consequence of delay in travel, he failed to reach St. Joseph in time, and, on his arrival, found that Mr. and Mrs. Mills, of Ohio, had been employed in the institution. In the following spring Mr. and Mrs. Mills left for California. Among the other teachers in St. Joseph, about this period, were Mr. Stuppy and Mr. O'Toole, the father-in-law of Hon. I. C. Parker, who once represented a Missouri district in Congress, and is now (1881) United States District Judge in Arkansas. Both the above mentioned gentlemen were teaching when Mr. Byrne commenced his school. They continued about a year after. About three years after the commencement of the latter's school, a gentleman from New York by the name of Hart arrived in St. Joseph, and fitted up for the purpose of a school the "Old Log Church," the first place of worship built in the town and erected by Parson Reeve in the early settlement of St. Joseph. This church building was rented him by Israel Landis. Mr. Byrne speaks in the highest terms of approval of this gentleman, both personally and professionally, and at the close of the period of his brief stay, expressed regret at his departure, which was doubless due to his want of success amid the competition that then existed.

Mrs. Burr and niece also conducted a prosperous school in the city about this period. The latter, in January, 1852, was married to Wm. R. Penick.

Mrs. Burr, with other assistants, continued her school for several years after this event.

Among the earliest applications of public funds to the maintenance of schools in the county, from the best information at our command, was that made to one taught in St. Joseph, by Capt. C. C. Byrne, above referred to. The limited amount thus afforded only defrayed a portion of the expense of a three months' school.

Numerous other institutions for the instruction of youth were subsequently started by individual enterprise. A majority of these were mere experiments and proved short-lived.

In the fall of 1854, E. B. Neely, of Virginia, accompanied by R. F. Maxwell, arrived in St. Joseph, and started, in the basement and additions of the Presbyterian church above referred to, as formerly occupied by Parson Reeve's female college, a private school. Mr. Neely, after establishing the school, left Mr. Maxwell in charge of the same and went back to Virginia. In the meantime a portion of the small public fund above referred to was allotted to this institution, and, as a natural consequence, swelled immensely the roll of attendance. The furniture of this school was the former property of Mr. Reeve, and was purchased from him by Mr. Neely, who returned to take charge of the school in the spring of 1855. Mr. Maxwell soon retired from the profession and the business of the school continued to be conducted by Mr. Neely, with distinguished ability and a corresponding success, till his retirement, at the close of the civil war, from the active duties of his profession for the purpose of assuming the scarcely less onerous task of superintending the public schools of St. Joseph.

To his efforts, more than to the exertions of any other one man, the present (1881) splendid condition of the public schools of St. Joseph is universally conceded to be due. In the long period during which he also filled, together with the superintendence of the above, the position of county superintendent of common schools, his marked ability was as fully recognized by all interested in the efficiency of the standard of public instruction. No fuller recognition of his sterling ability need be mentioned than the fact of his continuous re-election to the office, under all the various and opposing changes and modifications of party in power. In the election of a city school superintendent the people of St. Joseph seem ever to have manifested the good sense to ignore political attributes.

To go back a little in our history: In the fall of 1855, Professors E. C. Davis and Rogers opened a female academy in what is now the Saunders House. In 1858 Davis retired, leaving the institution in charge of Professor Rogers, who conducted the school till the close of the follow-

ing academic year, when he withdrew to take charge of the Christian Female College in Columbia, Mo.

Rev. A. V. C. Schenk then took charge of the institution, the style of which he changed, naming it the St. Joseph Female College. After conducting the school for a brief period, he sold out to William Cameron, at one time Professor of Languages in the Masonic College, at Lexington, Mo.

When he withdrew, the building ceased to be used for school purposes, and became what is to-day (1881) a hotel, styled the Saunders House.

About 1858, A. W. Slayback, a former asssistant of Mr. Neely, taught a private school in what was the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a frame building which stood at the corner of Sixth and Edmond Streets.

The building was afterwards sold to the Jews, who converted it into a synagogue.

This was accidentally destroyed by fire during the civil war. In the following year J. P. Caldwell opened a school in the same building. Miss India Cowden, now Mrs. E. W. Ray, assisted Professor Caldwell in this institution. She afterwards conducted an important school of her own, and was subsequently, for several years, principal of the Everett (public) School, in the city.

Among the prominent teachers of other schools immediately before, and during the civil war, in St. Joseph, was Miss Sarah Bell (afterwards Mrs. Tiernan), a lady of rare literary and scientific attainments, and of marked success as an instructress of youth. Hers was a female school exclusively.

St. Joseph Classical Institute was an institution which existed in St. Joseph during the two and a-half years next preceding the close of the civil war. It was presided over by C. S. Raffington, teacher of ancient and modern languages, assisted by W. A. F. N. Bowen, teacher of mathematics and natural science. The school was a splendid success, including in the period of its existence, a membership of largely over two hundred students. It was taught in the Franklin school building, and only suspended at the close of the war, in consequence of the reorganization of the public schools of St. Joseph, when the house was required for the purpose of accommodating one of these institutions. For want of suitable buildings in the city, the institute lost its existence. In the following September, the principal accepted the chair of languages in what is now the Daughters' College of Platte City.

St. Joseph Classical Institute will long be remembered by many as the early *Alma Mater* of William B. Smith, whose wonderful powers of application and of apprehension achieved for him a reputation which, perhaps no other youth in the state ever acquired in a corresponding period of time. By the time that this boy, then a mere child, had com-

pleted his third year in this, the first school he attended, he had read eight or nine Latin authors, not superficially, but with critical accuracy. At the age of fourteen he was a better classical scholar than a majority of the graduates of our Western colleges, and had made respectable advancement in mathematics and the natural sciences. In June, 1867, he entered the University of Kentucky, where his career was one of continued success and of unrivaled brilliancy. In three years he was graduated with the highest honors ever awarded any graduate. In June, 1871, he was advanced to the degree of Master of Arts for proficiency in the French, German and Italian languages. He shortly afterwards filled the position of Professor of Natural Sciences in the University in which he was graduated. He subsequently visited continental Europe, and achieved distinction in some of the most noted of the German universities.

William B. Smith is the son of Jerry Smith, Esqr., a lawyer by profession, but, at the period of his death, engaged in farming near Sparta, in Buchanan County. He was assassinated on his way home from St. Joseph, one evening during the late civil war.

Rev. James H. Robinson, a minister of the M. E. Church South, opened in the Patee House in St. Joseph, in September, 1865, a female school. This institution was conducted by him with success up to the period of his death, which occurred September 20, 1869, when the school was continued by Rev. Dr. Dixon till the first of January, 1869.

In the fall of the year 1869, Rev. Dr. Charles Martin, a minister of the Lutheran Church, arrived in St. Joseph, and established, on the corner of Fifth and Antoine Streets, the Young Ladies' Institute. The school is still (1881) in a prosperous condition, rarely numbering less than one hundred pupils. This institution is non-sectarian in character.

BRYANT'S BUSINEES COLLEGE,

located on the corner of Fourth and Edmond Streets, was established November 15, 1864, by Thomas J. Bryant, its present president, and has been in successful operation ever since. Up to August, 1881, two thousand four hundred and forty-three pupils, representing fifteen different states, have been graduated from this school, to say nothing of thousands who have attended simply to learn the art of penmanship. The institution is in a highly prosperous condition.

ST. JOSEPH FEMALE COLLEGE.

an institution of learning established and presided over by Rev. E. S. Dulin, D. D., LL. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist Church, closed its fourth year in June, 1881. The building, one of the most spacious and elegant in the city, was completed some years ago at a cost of $120,000. The establishment of a school here by Dr. Dulin was hailed

as a warrant of success which subsequent results amply verified. Supplied with a numerous and able faculty, as well as the general appliances of a first-class ladies' school, this largely attended institution has proven a matter of just pride to St. Joseph.

To return to the matter of our county schools :—

The records of the office of State Superintendent of Public Schools show that the following named persons were the Buchanan County Commissioners of Common Schools (or Superintendents) as indicated, for the years given, viz.:

1853. Milton H. Walsh, County Clerk and Acting Commissioner.
1854. Joseph J. Wyatt, County Commissioner.
1855. Joseph J. Wyatt, " "
1856. Wm. C. Toole, " "
1857. Wm. C. Toole, " "
1858. Wm. C. Toole, " "
1859. W. M. Albin, " "
1860. S. P. Cunningham, " "
1862. J. Van Riley, County Clerk and Acting Commissioner.
1863. J. Van Riley, " "
1864. Willis M. Sherwood, " "
1865. Willis M. Sherwood, " "
1866. *Edward B. Neely, County Superintendent.
1867. Edward B. Neely, " "
1868. Edward B. Neely, " "
1869. Edward B. Neely, " "
1870. Edward B. Neely, " "
1871. Edward B. Neely, " "
1872. Edward B. Neely, " "
1873. J. T. Riley, " "
1874. J. T. Riley, " "
1875. Corydon F. Craig, " "
1876. Corydon F. Craig, " "

F. S. Wynn filled by appointment of County Court the office of County School Commissioner from March, 1877, to April 15, 1877. The period of the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. F. Craig.

1877. J. P. Boyle, County Superintendent.
1878. J. P. Boyle, " "
1879. J. P. Boyle, " "
1880. J. P. Boyle, " "
1881. J. P. Boyle, " "

* Appointed Superintendent by County Court in the spring of 1866 for six months, until first general election. He was the first to hold the office of County Superintendent in Buchanan County.

APPORTIONMENTS OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS TO BUCHANAN COUNTY.

			Enumeration	*Amount*
School age between 6 and 20 years.	1	January, 1847	547	$ 481 36
	2	January, 1848	3,418	1,367 20
	3	January, 1849	3,506	1,367 34
School age between 5 and 20 years.	4	January, 1850	3,861	617 76
	5	January, 1851	3,703	1,481 20
	6	January, 1852	4,738	1,421 40
	7	January, 1853	3,639	1,200 87
	8	Febr'y, 1854	4,535	4,191 82
	9	May, 1855	4,375	1,662 50
	10	May, 1856	4 858	3,886 40
	11	May, 1857	5.099	3,977 22
	12	May, 1858	5,427	3,798 90
	13	May, 1859	6,970	4 533 30
	14	May, 1860	7,302	4,965 36
	15	May, 1864	7,302	3,212 88
	16	May, 1865	9,131	1,004 41
School age between 5 and 21 years.	17	March, 1867	12,471	6,584 69
	18	March, 1868	. . .	6,921 79
	19	March, 1870	12,187	6,599 26
	20	March, 1871	12,622	6,833 55
	21	March, 1872	12,430	6,622 89
	22	March, 1873	12,280	6,372 19
	23	March, 1874	12,340	7,160 44
	24	March, 1875	12,578	8,293 77
School age between 6 and 20 years.	25	March, 1876	13,058	8,249 86
	26	March, 1877	10,736	7,983 97
	27	March, 1878	12,473	9,901 19
	28	March, 1879	13,332	9,739 60
	29	March, 1880	13,495	9,903 52
	30	March, 1881	14,662	10,484 34

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING IN ST. JOSEPH.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart is also a seminary for the instruction of young ladies. The building was completed in 1857.

The reputation of this institution is widely and favorably extended. The building, from its lofty and commanding position on Twelfth Street, is a land mark to a wide extent of the surrounding country, and is certainly one of the most spacious, complete and elegant structures in the city.

Its dimensions are 120x60 feet, and consists of three stories and a mansard roof with a tower of elegant design, the metallic summit of which, reflecting the dazzling sunlight, like a beacon marks the position of St. Joseph in a radius of many miles from the city, when no other feature of the town is visible.

The building is, at present, divided into thirty-eight apartments of greater or less extent, all models of neatness and perfection of construction and arrangement.

The tin roof of the convent building was blown off and the structure otherwise materially damaged by a storm which occurred in July, 1871.

The restoration of the building by the addition of a slate-mansard roof and other repairs, involved an expense of $20,000.

The value of the convent property, including the parish school building on the premises, in which a large number are taught by four teachers, is estimated at $80,000.

The convent proper is usually occupied by about thirty nuns, including the Lady Superior. The schools are well attended.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS,

on an eminence in the northeast part of the city, is a plain and substantial brick structure, of lofty appearance and considerable extent. The Christian Brothers are devoted exclusively to the profession of teaching, and are forbidden from aspiring to the priesthood. The school generally includes upwards of two hundred students from all parts of the country, many of whom are boarders in the institution. St. Patrick's Parochial School is also conducted by the Christian Brothers in a large two-story brick building on the corner of Monterey and Eleventh Streets. This also is in a prosperous condition and is largely attended.

The Sisters of Charity, those ministers of mercy, whose deeds of benevolence exist whenever the cry of human suffering is heard, have an organization in St. Joseph, and a convent, to which is attached a school for the education of the poor. This is located on Felix between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The German English School of the Immaculate Conception is taught in a neat two-story brick building on Tenth below Angelique Street. It is conducted by an order of nuns known as the Sisters of St. Joseph. Vocal and instrumental music are taught here in addition to the German and English languages and the ordinary branches of education.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

David R. Atchison, 1839; Henson Young, 1844; Solomon L. Leonard, 1845; W. B. Almond, 1851; E. H, Norton, 1851; Silas Woodson, 1859; William Herren, 1864; I. C. Parker, 1868; Bennett Pike, 1870; Joseph P. Grubb, 1872; W. H. Sherman, 1880.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

1839—William Harrington, Samuel Johnson, William Curl.
1840—Stephen Jones, Richard Roberts, Upton Rohrer.
1841-42—Stephen Jones, Richard Roberts, Thomas A. Brown.
1843-44—Richard Roberts, Thomas A. Brown, William Dunning.
1845-46-47-48—William Dunning, Robert Irwin, Robert Duncan.
1849—William Dunning, Robert Irwin, Thornton S. Talbot.
1850-51-52—Thornton S. Talbot, William Dunning, Robert Jessee.
1853—Aaron Lewis, Nelson Witt, Hiram Rogers.
1854-55—Aaron Lewis, Nelson Witt, Cornelius Roberts.
1855-56—William M. Carter, Nelson Witt, Cornelius Roberts.
1856-57—Josiah H. Crane, Cornelius Roberts, John J. Pullins.
1857-58-59—John J. Pullins, James A. Anthony, Cornelius Roberts.
1860-61—James A. Anthony, John J. Pullins, William Dunning.
1862—P. B. Locke, Cornelius Roberts, Ransom Ridge.
1863-64—Cornelius Roberts, Ransom Ridge, Charles Schrieber.
1865—Cornelius Roberts, Charles Schreiber, William Ridenbaugh.
1866—James B. Pettigrew, Charles Schreiber, J. B. Bell.
1867-68—P. Bliss, Jacob Boyer, Charles Schreiber.
1869-70—William M. Albin, Charles Schreiber, Jacob Boyer.
1871—John Pinger, William B. Gillmore, John Bretz.
1872—John Pinger, William B. Gillmore, Benjamin B. Frazer.
1873—John Bretz, Michael Fitzgerald, John Taylor.
1874—M. Fitzgerald, John Taylor, Fred W. Smith, John E. Wade, John L. Sutherland.
1875-76—B. Patton, S. D. Cowan, John E. Wade, John Rohan, John Taylor.

1877-78—B. Patton, William Roberts; Roberts resigned and John Pryor appointed; Patrick McIntyre.

1879-80—T. A. Brown, P. McIntyre, John H. Carey.

1881—T. A. Brown, P. McIntyre, L. F. Carpenter.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Edwin Toole, 1839; Wm. Fowler, 1840; Wm. Ridenbaugh, 1852; Wm. C. Toole, 1862; Frank Hopkins, 1864; Wm. Ridenbaugh, 1870; C. C. Colt (appointed) 1873; J. H. R. Cundiff, 1874; S. D. Cowan, 1878;

COUNTY CLERKS.

William Fowler, from 1839 to 1852; Milton Walsh, from 1852 to 1858; I. V. Riley, from 1858 to 1864; Willis M. Sherwood, from 1864 to 1870; John B. Harder, from 1870 to 1874; John T. Ransom, from 1874 to December, 1874, to fill vacancy caused by death of Harder; I. V. Riley, from January, 1875, to April, 1875; E. V. Riley, appointed to fill vacancy till 1876; E. V. Riley, from 1876 to 1883.

RECORDERS.

Edwin Toole, 1839; William Fowler, 1840; George A. Pearcy, 1865; Thomas Kelly, 1874; M. Crawford, 1875; James A. Millan, 1879.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Joseph J. Wyatt, from 1851 to 1859; Henry Tutt, from 1859 to 1863. In 1863 the Legislature repealed the law establishing Probate Courts, giving the County Courts jurisdiction of all probate matters. In 1866 the Probate Court was re-established: Philemon Bliss, from 1866 to 1868; William M. Albin, from 1868 to 1870; James P. Pettigrew, from 1870 to 1874; Henry Tutt, from 1874 to 1881 Judge Tutt, the present incumbent, was a member of the Legislature in 1851, and had the honor of drafting the act establishing the Probate Courts of the state.

SHERIFFS.

Samuel M. Gilmore, 1839; George W. Taylor, 1843; Wm. W. Reynolds, 1846; Leander T. Ellis, 1850; Joseph B. Smith, 1852; Solomon N. Sheridan, 1856; James A. Matney, appointed in 1857, served until August, 1858; Michael D. Morgan, 1858, resigned in 1862; Robert T. Maxwell (Coroner), 1862; Samuel Ensworth, 1862; Enos Craig, 1863; Ransome Ridge, 1865; Irvin Fish, 1867; Dr. R. P. Richardson, 1871; Elijah Gates, 1873; J. L. Spencer, 1877; R. H. Thomas (present incumbent), 1880.

TREASURERS.

James A. Anthony, until 1851 ; Jno. Curd, from 1851 to 1863 ; Geo. Lyon, from 1863 to 1871 ; Gustavus H. Koch, 1871 to 1873 ; Jno. Williams, 1873 to 1877 ; James Hull, 1877 to 1881 ; John T. Ransome, 1881 to 1883.

COLLECTORS.

Until 1864 the Sheriff was *ex-officio* Collector of the county; Thomas Harbine, 1865 ; John Pinger, 1869; Robert F. Maxwell, 1871 ; Tolbert Fairleigh, 1873 ; Thomas J. Burgess, 1875 ; M. M. Claggett, 1877 ; R. T. Davis (present incumbent), 1879.

ASSESSORS.

Wm. W. Reynolds, 1839 ; Hiram Rodgers, 1843 ; Zachariah Garton, 1845 ; Matthew C. Ferrell, 1846 ; Leander T. Ellis, 1847 ; Henry M. Beauchamp, 1851; Henry Smith, 1852 ; Hiram Roberts, 1853 ; James A. Matney, 1855 ; Wm. Fitton, 1863 ; John B. Harder, 1865 ; J. A. Mathews, 1867; Joseph Mathers, 1869 ; Cyrus J. Missemer, 1871; John S. Tutt, 1873 ; George Garrett, 1875 ; John S. Tutt (present encumbent), 1877.

CORONERS.

Benajah B. Hartwell, 18— ; David V. Thompson, 18— ; David R. Heaton, 1852 ; W. R. Penick, 1854 ; J. H. Crane, 1858 ; Robert T. Maxwell, 1860 ; John A. Dolman, 1862 ; Thomas Young, 1864 ; J. T. Berghoff, 1866 ; C. J. Siemens, 1870 ; Samuel Goslee, 1872 ; Hugh Trevor, 1874 ; J. W. Heddens, 1880.

COUNTY PROSECUTORS.

S. A. Young, 1872 ; he resigned, and J. P. Thomas appointed to fill vacancy ; H. M. Rainey, 1874 ; Willard P. Hall, Jr., 1878 ; O. M. Spencer, 1880.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

DEKALB—RUSHVILLE—WINTHROP—AGENCY—HALLECK—WALLACE—ARNOLDSVILLE—FRAZER—EVELINE—LAKE STATION—EASTON—SAXTON'S STATION—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES SECRET ORDERS, ETC.

DeKalb, formerly Bloomington, in Bloomington Township, is located on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, fourteen miles south of St. Joseph, and twelve miles from Atchison, Kansas, and contains a population of about four hundred. The town was laid off in 1837, by James G. Finch. The lots were surveyed by George Jole, who died in 1870. Finch left the place between 1839 and 1842, and, after his departure, the quarter section of land upon which the town site was located was entered by Oliver Norman, who deeded to each settler the lot he occupied.

The town was laid off with a square in the center, for the purpose of accommodating the court house of the county, of which it was then expected to become the county seat.

About the year 1851, owing to the existence of another town in the state called Bloomington, the name was changed, with that of the post-office, to DeKalb. James G. Finch, above mentioned, opened the first store in the place, in 1838.

The first postmaster was A. J. Cunningham.

Bluford Allee and his brother-in-law, Daniel Chitwood, settled in DeKalb in 1842. They were well known citizens. Chitwood was a cabinetmaker, and at one time a merchant in the town. Both are dead. Bluford Allee had charge, at one time, of the present county farm.

A. C. Craig, a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, and till recently a member of the firm of Tootle, Corby & Co., St. Joseph, sold goods in DeKalb several years previous to 1858.

Dr. Samuel Goslee, a native of Kentucky and a graduate of the Medical Department of the St. Louis University, practiced with distinguished success in DeKalb from 1852 to 1871, when he moved to St. Joseph, where he died in 1878. Dr. Goslee was a bright and cultivated Mason, and stood high in the order.

BUSINESS FIRMS.

The principal business house of DeKalb (1881) is that of Derge & Hagenstein, general merchandise, and dealers in grain, cattle and hogs.

This firm came to DeKalb in 1858. Albert Derge has been postmaster of the town for ten years past.

J. S. Harmon and David Dix compose the firm of Harmon & Dix. They began business here in March, 1881, and operate a large general stock.

W. H. Mack keeps a well-appointed drug store.

J. C. Crook carries on extensively wagon-making, plow manufacturing, and general blacksmithing, and deals in agricultural implements.

W. H. Warren is proprietor of the only hotel in the town.

The brick mill building in DeKalb was erected in 1855, by John F. Martin, James Pettigrew, and Thomas Allee. It is provided with two runs of burrs, and cost $3,500. Its present owner is Philip Gurner.

In 1858 a woolen mill was added. It is however, not operated.

F. M. Bretz and F. D. Hampton each carry on a blacksmith shop.

Stephen Garten, who has lived in the town since 1839. and F. W. West, who is also an old resident, are the saloon keepers.

W. R. Oliver has been the railroad station agent at this point since 1872. He, at one time, sold goods here. His father, W. N. Oliver, now dead, also sold goods here from 1844 to 1864. W. N. Oliver was born in Virginia and came to DeKalb in the fall of 1844.

The present physicans of the town are Dr. J. N. Martin who has been practicing here since 1844; Dr. C. H. Martin, his son, who has practiced four years, and Dr. Ramsey, who has been here since 1854.

The present township officers are: Thomas J. Crumpacker, Justice of the Peace; Joseph H. Dixon, Justice of Peace; Thomas West, Constable.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

There is a good public school building in the town, a frame, with two rooms, built about ten years ago, at a cost of $1,700.

There is a Baptist church, a large frame building, erected in 1858, and cost $2,500. Rev. Isart Williams is pastor.

There is an M. E. Church, brick, built also in 1858. The Rev. William Barnett is the minister in charge.

Secret orders of the county are mentioned under the proper heading, at the conclusion of this chapter.

DeKalb is one of the best shipping points on the line of the railroad, and the best on the branch. The country surrounding DeKalb is well watered, North Sugar Creek being the principal stream. No better timbered region in the county. Walnut grows everewhere, and also the different varieties of oak, elm, sugar-tree, linden, ash, hackberry, and in fact all kinds of timber indigenious to the latitude. The soil is a deep loam, not surpassed in fertility by any section of the county. Farms are generally in a good condition and well improved; fine orchards and excellent blue grass pastures.

RUSHVILLE.

The town of Rushville was laid out in 1847, by Perman Hudson and James Leachman. It was formerly called Columbus, but in 1851, the name was changed to Rushville.

BUSINESS FIRMS.

The present mercantile business of Rushville includes William Wells and Archibald Cooper, general stores; Richard W. Jones, dealer in drugs and groceries; William H. Allison, grocery store and the post office.

There are three saloons.

Two butcher shops.

Three blacksmith shops.

Two hotels, kept respectively by C. Cooper and J. H. Allison.

Three physicians—Drs. B. W. Culver, W. S. Morrison and T. H. Davis.

The present officers of the town are: William Prosser, Justice of the Peace; William Buntin, Justice of the Peace; John S. Dyer, Constable.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

There are two good frame school buildings, in which six and eight months schools are taught during the year.

There are in the town two churches. The M. E. Church South, a frame building, 36x50 feet, completed in 1869, at a cost of $2,300; and the Christian Church, a frame of the same dimensions, built in 1876, at a cost of $2,000. There is besides in the township another house of worship, known as "Sugar Creek Church." This (the property of the Christians) is a frame building, erected in 1879, at a cost of $2,500, on the site of the old church, the first built in the township, in 1855. The Baptists have also a church membership at Sugar Creek of twenty-two members.

The country surrounding Rushville is heavily timbered, not more than one thousand acres in the township being prairie.

It presents a striking diversity of surface, rolling upland, often abruptly broken, but always fertile, with fair average improvements.

The river bottom near the town is about three miles wide, and where not cleared, is covered with a thick growth of timber of valuable varieties. There are near the town some of the finest orchards in the county. The country is well supplied with water. Excellent building stone abounds, and coal is believed to exist there.

WINTHROP.

George Million settled the quarter section of land on which the town of Winthrop now stands in 1839, and erected thereon the first log

cabin that was built in the place, and afterwards sold to F. Ruthinger, who still resides there. Mr. Million operated the first ferry from Winthrop to Atchison, Kansas, before the latter was settled or laid out.

The land upon which Winthrop now stands was entered in 1844 by Philip Stultz, and sold by him in 1856, to Green Gore.

In 1857, Green Gore sold to Willis E. Gaylord, of Atchison County, Kansas. In 1860, on the completion of the railroad from St. Joseph to Atchison, W. E. Gaylord sold the quarter section to Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas. At this period a town company was formed by S. C. Pomeroy, W. E. Gaylord and others. A great portion of the original town site together with a part of the Kansas City Railroad track and depot grounds were washed away by the encroachments of the river, and many of the primitive structures which were built at an early day, have long since gone into the Missouri with the frail and treacherous banks on which they stood.

BUSINESS FIRMS.

Hiram House put up a building and was the first to sell goods in the place. He began in 1860 and continued until 1869, when he went to Colorado.

E. C. Wells opened a store after House left and sold good till 1880, when he moved to Forest City, Missouri. In the meantime other parties sold goods in Winthrop.

Hiram House was the first postmaster and also the first justice of the peace. By the flood of 1880 the town was nearly depopulated. J. A. Baily, now selling goods in the place, commenced in 1865.

Captain J. G. Morrow, the present postmaster, has also been engaged in general merchandise for many years. He located just below the town in the spring of 1854; he now resides in Atchison, Kansas, but does business in Winthrop. He was a part owner in the first ferry operated by Million.

E. Winkler and T. R. Shelly are merchants in general trade.

Dr. C. T. Burchard keeps a drug store.

John Meyer is a baker and confectioner.

There are three hotels, some private boarding houses and six saloons.

The first lumber yard was started in 1877, by Henry Denton, of Atchison, who now continues the same business.

The first physician to establish himself in the town was Dr. John Robbins, who is still here. The other physicians are Drs. Burchard, Seip and Byers.

The first to locate in the practice of law was M. McDuff, who came in 1860 and left in 1865.

The only attorney at present in the town, is T. W. Harl, Esq.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

There is no church building in Winthrop. Religious services are held by different denominations in a neat public school building, which was built in 1875, at a cost of $700.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The most prominent features of the town are the large brick packing houses, located south of the railroad tracks.

The larger one was erected in the summer and fall of 1879, by the Fowler Bros., of Chicago, at a cost of about $150,000. This immense establishment, when in operation, employed one thousand men. In the fall of 1880, the machinery was moved to Kansas City and the building was virtually abandoned.

In the summer of 1880, Smith, Farlow & Co., of Quincy, Illinois, erected in the immediate neigeborhood of Fowler Bros.' packing house a smaller building, costing about $60,000.

Both these structures are brick, the former having a capacity for disposing of 2,500 hogs per day, and the latter a capacity for killing about 1,500.

The bridge across the Missouri River, extending between Winthrop and Atchison, was completed in 1876, at a cost of about $1,000,000. It is built of iron; is a magnificent structure, and accommodates railroads and general travel.

Another prominent feature of the town is the East Atchison Live Stock Exchange and Stock Yards, Colonel D. G. Stockwell, general manager. These yards were opened in 1873, and afford facilities for keeping one thousand head of cattle and one thousand head of hogs. There are at present in the town two railroad depots and one or two round houses.

AGENCY.

Where the town of Agency now stands there was formerly a ford, extensively used in the days of the early settlement of the country, called Agency Ford. The name originated from the fact that the Platte River was forded at this point, in going from the Indian Agency, established west of the Platte, to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, in those days, the nearest point of trade.

It was here that General Andrew S. Hughes lived several years as an Indian Agent, before the purchasing of the Platte country.

BUSINESS FIRMS.

The first store in the place was opened by William Jackson in 1866, who afterwards kept a saloon and a blacksmith shop.

Two or three years after, T. Weedin opened a general store on a small scale.

Mr. Smith erected a business block, which was destroyed by fire. Afterward a two-story brick block was built, including two large business houses.

E. M. Yates & Co., long a prominent firm in Agency, sold to W. B. Smith, the style of the firm now being McCrary & Smith.

A large general store is kept by Wells & Smith.

Charles Thompson keeps a grocery and provision store.

The proprietors of the blacksmith and wagon shops are: J. R. Farris, G. W. Henley and Hamilton King.

Dr. C. R. Woodson and Dr. G. W. Dowell are the physicians of the town.

Mrs. Holland, widow of Esquire Holland, deceased, is postmistress.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

There are in the Township of Agency several district schools, among which are the Agency, the McGauhey, the Moore and Greenard school houses.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the town in 1862, by J. J. Gilmore, James M. Campbell and B. P. Holland. This building is used by all denominations.

The M. E. Church South, has a one-fourth interest here in a church building.

The country surrounding Agency is essentially a timbered region, not more than two hundred acres of the township being prairie. Of late, however, much of this timber has disappeared from the ridges extending between the northern boundary of the township and Platte River. The prevailing character of the ridge timber is oak of different varieties. The bottom affords an abundance of fine walnut as well as other kinds of valuable timber.

The principal stream of the township is Pigeon Creek, flowing in an easterly direction into Platte River. In certain localities along the banks of Platte River, good limestone suitable for building purposes is found, and also an abundance of sand and gravel.

HALLECK.

The present hamlet and post office of Halleck, in Crawford Township, was formerly called Birming. The name changed during the civil war to its present style, in honor of General Halleck.

The site of the village was originally known as Fansher's Cross Roads. In 1848-49 a saloon was kept here, in which was sold whisky of so villainous a character, that some soldiers of the Mexican war, who

had just returned home, compared it to Taos whisky, proverbial for being the meanest sold in Mexico.

A soldier, John McGuire, galloping through the village and yelling "Hurrah for Taos!" fixed the nickname by which it has ever since been known. McGuire died in California.

The first postmaster of Birming was Henry Hardin, now dead.

The first building on the site of what was afterward Birming was a saddle shop, and put up by John Baker, previous to 1845.

John Conan brought the first stock of goods and opened the first regular store, in 1849. A few months after he sold to Hiram Rodgers, who continued the business for several years.

The present business men of the town are:

P. W. Nolan, general merchandise.

W. D. & J. H. Hampton, general merchandise.

S. H. Bryant & Co., dealers in drugs, medicines, books and stationery.

Henry G. Foster and J. M. Street, blacksmiths.

W. H. Crews, wagon maker.

Hampton Hotel, kept by J. H. Hampton.

Physicians are, J. H. C. Robinson and John M. Watson.

Population, 150.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

One school house in district No. 3, 22x36, with addition of 20x22 feet, built in 1867. Number of pupils enrolled, 128; average daily attendance, 49. Directors, D. W. Clowser, P. W. Nolan and James Ferrel.

There is one church building in the town used by the different religious denominations.

Rev. J. T. Farley is the Baptist minister at Taos and has a membership of fifty.

WALLACE.

On the Atchison branch of the C., R. I. & P. R. R., five miles southeast of DeKalb, is the most important business point in Crawford township.

It was laid out in 1872, on the extension of the road to this point.

William Fowler, of St. Joseph, pre-empted the quarter section of land on which Wallace now stands. He sold the land to John Judy and Thomas Feland, who composed the town company.

The first business house put up in the place, was by Thomas Ringo. He sold goods here from 1873 to 1879.

Asher & Gibson succeeded him. They continued the business two years, when they sold to Johnson & Bashford, who now conduct the establishment.

Chesnut & Beaver opened a general stock of goods in 1874, in a building erected by G. W. Rector, a pioneer of this section, who died in 1879. Rector's farm adjoined the town site.

Chesnut & Beaver were succeeded by Beaver & Rogers. Curtis & Jenkins succeeded Beaver & Rogers in 1877, and continued to do business till 1878, when the present firm of Chesnut & Murphy was established in the same stand.

In 1877, Leny Garten sold goods a few months in the town, and, in the spring of 1880, O. P. H. Lucas, the present postmaster of the place, opened a family grocery.

The Wallace Hotel, a small, two-story frame building, ample, however, to meet the demands of the place, was built in 1873, by T. C. Feland, and occupied by G. C. McLain. In 1876, it was sold to Zack Finney, and occupied as a hotel by Mrs. Mary McGinnis till 1880, when it was re-occupied by G. C. McLain.

George Girardin opened a blacksmith shop in 1873 on the site of the town before it was laid out.

The first railroad agent at this point was Jefferson Plank, appointed July, 1872, and was succeded by Calvin Hamm in 1876. F. G. Brouch is the present agent.

There were shipped from the Wallace station during the year 1880:

Walnut lumber	44 cars.
Flour	83 "
Cord wood	106 "
Wheat	31 "
Apples	40 "
Hogs	38 "
Bran	17 "
Walnut logs	3 "
Total	362 "

Showing an increase of six per cent. over the preceding year. The business amounted to over $11,000.

C. P. Walbridge opened a dry goods store in the town in 1881.

John Surface, the undertaker of the place, has been there since 1877.

The town is supplied with two saloons. Population, 167.

SCHOOLS, TIMBER, ETC.

There is on the town quarter a good frame school house, built in 1876, at a cost of $1,000, and includes three acres of land.

Of timber there is plenty, consisting of walnut and other varieties.

The principal water courses of the township are Bee Creek, with its tributaries, and William's and Jordan's branches, besides numerous springs of pure cold water.

Limestone for building purposes is found on the head branches of Lamar Fork of Bee Creek.

The staple yield of the township in ante bellum days was hemp, vast quantities of which were then raised and shipped. Corn, wheat and other small grain grow and produce well. Fruits of all kinds proper to this latitude are excellent. Horses, mules, cattle and hogs are extensively raised.

ARNOLDSVILLE.

About the year 1846 or '47, Eli Arnold, a native of Ohio, erected on the site of the present village of Arnoldsville, about four miles west of the Platte River, a large frame building, which he equipped as a grist mill, and for a time operated it by horse power. Finding this means too costly to be profitable, he procured from Cincinnati an engine and boiler, and substituted steam for horse power. The difficulty of procuring the necessary water however, proved an obstacle to the complete success of the enterprise, and, after remaining idle for some time, the machinery was, after the war, sold to W. B. Smith, and moved to Agency. The old burrs are still in Cooley's water mill below Agency. The old mill building still remains, a gloomy reminder of the early and mistaken enterprise of a pioneer, who has long since passed to the land of shadows, where grists are not ground and where mistakes never occur.

Eli Arnold was the first postmaster of the town. The present postmaster is George W. Ray, the leading merchant of the place.

The first building erected after the old mill, of which we have spoken, on the site of Arnoldsville, was a blacksmith shop, operated by Thomas Wilkerson. About the time that Arnold built his mill he erected a storehouse, which he afterward rented to different parties.

Isaac Brooks first sold goods there. He was succeeded by the Helm Brothers.

Others have sold goods in the place.

J. Deitz has a grocery store.

E. Gilbert, William St. John and —— Webber have wagon making and blacksmith shops.

There is also a boot and shoe shop and several residences.

Dr. Belmont, established near the present site of the town, was among the early physicians. The present and only physician is Dr. J. C. Smith, a son of the founder of Agency.

SCHOOLS, TIMBER, ETC.

The first school building erected in Arnoldsville was a brick house. In consequence of its dilapidated condition, it was torn down in 1867, and a two-story frame put up, the lower story of which accommodates the Arnoldsville district school.

The surrounding country, and especially that along the line of the Platte, is more or less hilly and broken, but heavily timbered and very productive.

The Platte River, which forms the eastern boundary of the township, together with its tributaries, afford an abundant supply of water.

EASTON.

Easton, in Marion Township, is one of the largest towns in the county outside of St. Joseph, and is a good business point. It is on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, twelve miles east of St. Joseph.

In 1848, Mr. E. Don McCrary purchased four hundred acres of land where now stands the town of Easton. In 1854, Mr. McCrary opened a store on his farm, and the same season laid off the town. The second store was established in 1855, by Kernes & Lumback. The latter disposed of his interest to Kernes, George Berry, Isaac Gibson and C. Benight, and the business was carried on by this firm till the breaking out of the war.

Dr. I. S. Talbott was the first physician to locate in the place.

PRESENT BUSINESS FIRMS.

Engaged in general merchandise are McCray Bros., Birt, Boyer & Co., Keys & Leftwick, William Tuck.

H. B. Iba, shoemaker and postmaster.

Colt Bros. & Co., millers.

One hotel kept by Jacob Hopper.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

One school house ; frame building.

One church, Presbyterian; built in 1868. Rev. E. B. Sherwood, present pastor.

FRAZER.

Frazer, in Tremont Township, is located on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, fifteen miles from St. Joseph. It has a post-office and one store.

EVELINE,

commonly called Hall's Station, is on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, about half way between St. Joseph and Atchison, Kansas, in Wayne Township. It contains a depot, store, saloon and several residences.

The surrounding country is flat, heavily timbered, and subject to overflow in extreme high water.

LAKE STATION

is on the same railroad and in the same township, four miles from St. Joseph, and has a glue factory.

SAXTON.

Saxton is located on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, six miles east of St. Joseph, in Washington Township. It contains a depot. The ground upon which it is situated was donated by Mr. A. M. Saxton, of St. Joseph. At this station there is one store—general merchandise.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

In the township there are several frame school houses, and the church edifices, known as the "Oak Grove" Church and the "Walnut Grove" Church, the former being under the control of the Presbyterians, and the latter a Union Church.

For convenience, we will here give a list of the churches in the county outside of St. Joseph:

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

DeKalb; Sparta, half interest in a frame building, house of worship; Walnut Grove, fourth interest in a frame building, house of worship; Agency, fourth interest in a frame building, house of worship.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Bethel, Platte River, Agency, Rushville, Franklin.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

DeKalb, Mt. Pleasant, Sugar Creek, Walnut Grove, part interest, Taos.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Oak Grove, Walnut Grove.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF THE DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS.

Washington has 14 School Districts.
Marion has 9 school districts, including one school in Easton.
Tremont has 5 school districts.
Centre has 7 school districts.
Agency has 3 school districts.
Wayne has 5 school districts.
Lake has 1 school district.
Platte has 6 school districts, including district No. 17.
Jackson has 4 school districts.
Crawford has 6 school districts.
Bloomington has 7 school districts.
Rush has 7 school districts.

The following is a list of the secret orders in Buchanan County:

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Under a dispensation of April 28, 1858, granted by Bro. and Rev. William N. Irish, Dist. D. G. M., who was present and organized Easton Lodge, No. 101, A. F. and A. M., in their hall in the town of Easton, Buchanan County, Missouri, by appointing Bros. Daniel Conway, W. M.; Hugh McClintock, Sen. W.; Absalom Kerns, Jun. W.; Jordan J. Pullins, Treas.; John Long, Secy; Silas H. Kerns, Sen. D.; L. D. Dowell, Jun. D.; Adam Kerns, Tyler, duly installing them as such.

On the 28th day of May, 1858, a charter was granted or issued to said lodge, and on August 11th following, the following named officers were duly installed under their charter: Daniel Conway, W. M.; Absalom Kerns, Sen. W.; Joab Shultz, Jun. W.; J. J. Pullins, Treas.; John Long, Secy; Silas Kerns, Sen. D.; L. D. Dowell, Jun. D.; Adam Kerns, Secy and Treas. Daniel Conway, Hugh McClintock and Absalom Kerns were charter officers.

The following named have been W. Masters of this lodge: Daniel Conway, Absalom Kerns, Isham S. Talbot, John L. Stoneman, W. F. Forbis, Joseph Robinson, C. W. Benight, George W. Leftwich, George T. Black.

The following named persons have been secretaries: John Long, Elijah McCrary, C. W. Benight, Joseph Evans, Joseph Robinson, Chesley Wyatt, W. F. Forbis, James B. Leftwich.

Present officers: George T. Black, W. M.; George W. Leftwich, Sen. W.; Elan Rice, Jun. W.; I. S. Talbot, Treas.; C. W. Benight, Secy.; Henry McCrary, Sen. D.; Wm. R. Evans, Jun. D.; Wm. M. Vassar, Tiler.

Number of present membership, 23, as per last Grand Lodge report.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The spacious building in which Derge & Hagenstein do business is owned by the Masonic and Odd Fellow orders. The second floor is used by Wellington Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., chartered May 6, 1852, with W. C. Moore as W. M.; William Howard, S. W.; L. R. Ringo, J. W.; A. C. Craig, Sec., and Holland Jones, Treasurer. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of fifty-nine.

Ringo Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6, chartered May 22, 1863, also meets in this hall. Its charter members were General John T. Martin, H. P., Dr. Samuel Goslee, King and Thomas J. Crumpacker, Scribe.

It also accommodates the DeKalb Lodge No. 191, I. O. O. F., chartered May 28, 1868, with the following officers: F. W. Lee, N. G.; Ulrich Schneider, V. G.; W. A. Bowen, Sec., and William Best, Treas.

Aram Encampment No. 45, I. O. O. F., also meets here, and was instituted July 5, 1869, with Ulrich Schneider, C. P.; W. H. Bowen, H. P.; John Rivett, S. W.; J. P. Gant, J. W.; T. J. Crumpacker, Scribe, and John C. Moore, Treasurer. Present membership, thirteen.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Rushville Lodge, No. 238, A. F. and A. M., chartered in 1865, and Odd Fellow's Lodge, No. 227, chartered in 1871, are both said to be in a flourishing condition.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

Birming Lodge, No. 150, A. F. and A. M., chartered May 22nd, 1858, with the following officers: Charles S. Crow, W. M.; William Willis, S. W.; Hiram W. Harper, J. W. The present officers (1881) are S. J. Harper, W. M.; Samuel M. Mayes, S. W.; G. P. Clowser, J. W.; A. Turner, Treasurer; John T. Chestnut, Secretary. Present membership, 39.

Truth Lodge, No. 216, I. O. O. F., chartered September, 18, 1869, with the following officers: E. M. Yates, N. G.; J. F. Call, V. G.; G. W. Murphy, R. Sec.; T. R. Smith, P. Sec.; J. M. Cauley, Treasurer; J. W. Mattucks, Chaplain; H. R. Yates, Warden; J. H. Combs, Conductor; D. Hall, R. S. to N. G.; D. W. Clowser, L. S.; W. B. Tullar, R. S. Sup.; R. H. Faucet, L. S. Sup.; J. Walker, R. S. to V. G.; R. H. Thomas, L. S. to V. G.; J. R. James, I. G.; W. E. Curl, O. G.

Present membership, 24. Own one-third of lodge room. December 4, 1873, lodge was destroyed by fire; records, charter, &c., burned up; was fully insured.

AGENCY TOWNSHIP.

Agency Lodge, No. 10, A. F. and A. M. This lodge was chartered June 2, 1866, by authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. John D. Vincil, Grand Master. The following officers were installed when the lodge was organized: W. B. Smith, W. M.; Isaac Lower, S. W.; J. W. Richie, J. W.; M. W. Ferris, Secretary; E. M. Yates, Treasurer. Membership at organization, about thirteen. May 25, 1870, lodge hall, records and everything was destroyed by fire. Have a membership of twenty-eight now, and in a prosperous condition. The highest number at any time, was about eighty; membership reduced by brothers moving away. Have rented hall 22x40 feet, with complete outfit.

Agency Royal Arch Chapter, formerly an important branch of the order here, has lost its existence.

Agency Lodge, No. 241, I. O. O. F., also holds its session in this hall. It was instituted May 20, 1878, by order of C. H. Mansur, presiding officer of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. James M. Powell, N. G.; Wm. B. Smith, V. G.; E. M. Yates, Secretary.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Rowley Lodge, No. 204, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October 19, 1867, with Cyrus Grable, W. M.; James Wright, S. W.; and J. W. Stafford, J. W. P. L. Wheeler was the first Secretary. The present officers of this lodge are: B. C. Stafford, W. M.; John C. Tays, S. W.; John Higgins, J. W.; J. W. Wilkerson, Secretary; J. Boyd, Treasurer; Albert Freeman, S. D.; Enoch Grable, J. D.; Joseph Grable, Tyler.

SEAL OF THE CITY OF ST JOSEPH
MO

History of St. Joseph.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

HOW ANCIENT CITIES WERE FOUNDED AND BUILT—THE CONSIDERATIONS DETERMINING THEIR LOCATION—HOW MODERN CITIES ARE BUILT, AND THE CONSIDERATIONS DETERMINING THEIR LOCATION—AMERICAN CITIES, HOW LOCATED AND HOW BUILT—WESTERN CITIES—THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—THE PEOPLE WHO DETERMINE THE LOCATION, AND WHY—"MOTION FOLLOWS THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE."

The first efforts of mankind to build cities ante-dates history, hence nothing very definite concerning the circumstances and methods is or can be known; but in the earlier ages of the historic era, when the race was divided into comparatively small and warring factions, and afterward, when these factions grew to be powerful, but not less warlike nations, cities were located by kings and conquerors, and built by the people under their immediate supervision and direction.

In these warlike ages, a site for a city was determined mainly by the advantages of the defense of the spot of ground selected, though the contiguity of fertile and pastoral country seems not to have been entirely ignored; hence cities built in those ages were at once the capital and fortress of the king, while immediately surrounding it was a country susceptible of supporting his subjects. No regard seems to have been had, however, to facilities for transportation, not even so much as would facilitate military operations, while trade, which consisted chiefly of exchange between the people of the town and the adjacent domain, was entirely ignored. Exchanges between people of different dominions existed only as pillage.

In later periods, however, the conquering of one people by another, the combination of different cities under the same power, and the necessities of military operations, seem to have caused more atten-

tion to be given to transportation facilities in the location of cities. This was after the adoption of methods for utilizing the large streams and the inland seas, and the erection of cities after that time, seems to have been determined by the three principles of defensibility, contiguity of productive country, and facilities for water transportation, and hence were usually located on large rivers or arms of the sea. At least it was cities so located that in this period were most prosperous and became most famous.

These features continued to be the ruling factors in the selection of the location of cities, until after the American revolution. The cities of the United States built before that time, were founded, not directly by royal hands, but by those holding royal patents for that purpose, and the same features seem to have been observed by them as were regarded by kings and conquerors for many previous ages in the Old World.

BUILDING CITIES IN AMERICA.

Since the revolution, however, cities have ceased to be founded in the United States by authority; the people have done it themselves, without supervision or interference from government. The sites have been selected by individuals or companies, the grounds staked off, and the lots offered for sale. This done, the balance rested with the people, and, though the number of cities founded in this country west of the Alleghany Mountains is almost infinite, each of which was expected by its founders rapidly to become a great emporium, the people have built but few. The popular choice among the many rivals that have presented themselves in every section has been determined by principles as well ascertained as those of old, and as easy of definition.

CONSIDERATION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Defensibility has ceased to be a consideration, for in the interior of the United States we have had no foe that made it necessary. Contiguity to fertile country can scarcely be said to have exerted an influence, for this country is all fertile. Facilities for transportation, however, have exerted a very great and controlling influence. Having never been a war-like people, and having a country of wonderful and varied productiveness, the Americans are, of necessity, a producing and trading people. The chief consideration to such a people is transportation, and the city or the proposed city, possessing this feature in the highest degree, be it wagon roads, watercourses with keel or steamboats, or railroads, will be most prosperous; and the one that by such means, each in its age, has accommodated the country farthest into the interior, has commanded the widest extent of trade. The history of interior cities is but

a history of the development of transportation in its different forms. Where we find that a place now almost obsolete was once more promising than its rivals, we will likely find that it had the best transportation of the kind then employed, but that in some subsequent phase some rival took the advantage and the lead.

BY WHOM WESTERN CITIES WERE LOCATED.

The importance of facilities for transportation in determining the location and prosperity of cities, cannot be better indicated than by a brief reference to the character, vocation and habits of the class of men who determined the locations of all our important western cities, though they did not actually build any of them. We refer to the pioneer traders, trappers and hunters who preceded the march of civilization from the Atlantic Coast—a class now rapidly disappearing into tradition and history, because the wilderness and the wild animals they loved to chase are gone, and the red men, their companions, associates and foes, are rapidly going. Daniel Boone was the type of the American element in this class, and also of the hunters who constituted a part of it; but the most of them appear to have been of French origin or descent. They were divided into three distinct classes—hunters and trappers, traders and *voyageurs*. This latter class were always in the employ of the traders, and it was their business to propel the water craft which the traders employed in transportation. The hunters and trappers were sometimes independent and sometimes in the employ of the traders. They penetrated far into the wilds and explored the unknown regions. They were the true pioneers. The furs and skins procured by them were sold to the traders, or procured for them. The traders, originally independent, but subsequently under the direction of the great fur companies, established posts far into the interior of the wilderness, to which they transported articles suitable for traffic with the Indians, and such supplies as hunters and trappers wanted, and at which they purchased robes, skins and furs, which they transported back to the borders of civilization. Irving's "Astoria," and "Booneville" give an excellent history of this trade, which, about the beginning of the present century, was immense, and extended all over the uninhabited parts of North America. The men engaged in it were a brave, adventurous class, for whom the wilderness and association with wild animals and wild men possessed more charms than civilization. With a few articles of traffic, a gun, and perhaps a few tools for constructing traps, they pushed their way hundreds and even thousands of miles into the untrodden wilderness, not knowing what moment they might fall in with some unknown ferocious animal, or some band of hostile savages. They put their canoes and rafts into streams and followed their course, not knowing to what falls or dangers

they might lead. Their lives were a perpetual vigil, and they may be said to have lived with their finger on the trigger. In the beginning, they confined their excursions to a limited territory where the valuable fur animals were to be found. Here they spent their winters in solitude, and in the spring went with the proceeds of their trapping to a trading post where they were disposed of and new supplies purchased, when they were off again into the solitude for another year. Subsequently they became the employes or agents of the fur companies, by whom expeditions of great magnitude and extended explorations were undertaken.

The traders were mostly French, and as they employed trappers as well as traded with them and the Indians, and as the fur animals were chiefly found along streams, their posts were usually located on them or near their confluence. The latter were deemed the most desirable locations, as they gave access to larger districts of country by keel boats and pirogues, and hence more easily commanded a larger trade. Their only means of transportation was packing on their own backs, or on the backs of horses, and light water craft which could be propelled in the river with pikes.

The American and British governments have always maintained military posts on the frontier, for the protection of advancing settlement, yet they have never led, but always followed these men; and military men in scientifically determining the strategic advantages of locations for posts have always found the judgment of these pioneers unerring as to the points that held best command of the adjacent country, and have located their posts in the vicinity of the traders and where substantially the same advantages were secured.

The principle underlying these facts—underlying the law of transportation itself—is the long since observed universal physical law that "motion follows the line of least resistance." The movements of communities, classes and individuals whether in commercial, industrial, military or social efforts, no less than of physical bodies, obey this universal law. All effort employs the methods, and follows the lines that most facilitate the attainments of its object, which is but another form of expression of the law that "motion follows the line of least resistance."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EXPEDITIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

THE FUR COMPANIES—THE FIRST SETTLEMENT AT BLACKSNAKE HILLS—ROBIDOUX' PORTRAIT—HIS LITHOGRAPH—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—LOCATES AT CHICAGO—THEN AT THE BLUFFS—THEN AT ROY'S BRANCH AND BLACKSNAKE HILLS—1834-1836—ROBIDOUX' HOME—EMPLOYES—SERVANT—FERRY—FROM 1837 TO 1840—RIVAL TOWNS—MISSION OF THREE GENTLEMEN—WOLVES.

The French element of the class of pioneers referred to in the preceding chapter, settled Canada and the Northwestern part of the United States, as well as the country about the mouth of the Mississippi River. They came into the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys in 1764, under the lead of Pierre Laclede Liguest, (always called Laclede), who held a charter from the French Government, giving him the exclusive right to trade with the Indians in all the country as far north as St. Peters River. Laclede brought part of his colony from France, and received large accessions to it in New Orleans, mainly of hunters and trappers, who had had experience with the Indians. In the year 1764, this colony established itself on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and founded the present City of St. Louis. From this point they immediately began their trading and trapping incursions into the then unbroken wilderness in their front. Their method of proceeding seems to have been to penetrate into the interior and establish small local posts for trading with the Indians, whence the trappers and hunters were outfitted and sent out into the adjacent woods.

These local posts were many of them independent, but usually they were under the general management of parties in St. Louis.

In this way, the country west and northwest of St. Louis was traversed and explored by these people, at a very early day, as far west as the Rocky Mountains. But of the extent of their operations but little has been recorded; hence but little is known of the posts established by them. It is known, however, that such posts were established at a very early day, on the Chariton and Grand Rivers, in Missouri, and at Cote Sans Dessein, in Calloway County.

THE FUR COMPANIES.

The increase of the volume of any business and of the amount of capital employed in it, naturally leads to more extended operations and

more systematic methods. It gives rise also to a tendency to concentrate into fewer hands. This was true of the fur and Indian trade as well as of all others. In 1787 this universal tendency of business to concentrate led to an abandonment, to a large extent, in Canada, of the simple individual methods above described, and the organization of the Northwest Fur Company at Montreal. John Jacob Astor, of New York, having been for some time interested in the fur trade with others, began business for himself in 1807, and in 1809 organized the American Fur Company. The year before this event, that is 1808, twelve persons, among whom were Pierre and Auguste Chouteau, residing at St. Louis, gave systematic shape to the trade of the Missouri valley, by the organization of the Missouri Fur Company, of which Manuel Lisa, a Spaniard, was the leader. Sometime previous to this the Mackinaw Company was organized in the northwest, in the region of the lakes. About 1809 or 1810 the Missouri, American and Northwestern companies began to push their expeditions across the Rocky Mountains, about the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, with a view of establishing a chain of posts across the continent, and they thus became strong rivals. They made one expedition each and effected the desired lodgment, but, owing to the unfortunate killing of a Blackfoot chief, there arose a hostility on the part of those Indians which drove out the American and Missouri companies.

At this time there was another more northern company operating in the northwest, known as the Hudson Bay Company. In 1810 Mr. Astor organized the Pacific Fur Company and undertook the Astoria enterprise, of which Washington Irving has written such an excellent history. In 1811 the Mackinaw Company was bought out by the American and Northwestern Companies, jointly, and its territory and effects divided between them. This year the American Company sent a second expedition up the Missouri River under the charge of Wilson P. Hunt, who was closely followed and strongly opposed by a second expedition of the Missouri Company, under Manuel Lisa.

During the war of 1812, the Astoria enterprise failed, and it was some years before the American Company again attempted extended operations in the far northwest. In 1813, the Missouri Fur Company was merged into the American, and in 1819 a branch house of the latter was established in St. Louis, under the general direction of Samuel Abbott. The Chouteaus and others who had been connected with the old Missouri Company, then became connected with it. Pierre Chouteau, eldest son of Pierre Chouteau, who came from France, was quite prominent in its operations, and his brother, Francois Chouteau, was also connected with it. This company having inherited the posts and trade of the Missouri Company, occupied the territory included in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and extended also into Arkansas and the Indian Territory, although there were

still a number of independent traders in this territory. After the absorption of the Missouri Company, the American Company began to make great efforts to monopolize the trade of the southwest by rooting out the independent traders. In pursuance of this, Francois Chouteau was sent into the country to establish posts and to bring the local traders into subordination to the company. At what time he first entered upon this work is unknown, but he was thus engaged for several years. Among the posts thus established by him, was one on the Kaw River about twenty miles from its mouth, known as the "Four Houses," and one at the "Bluffs," the present site of Council Bluffs and at other points on the Missouri River, including one at Roy's Branch above Blacksnake Hills, about the year 1826.

Having followed the Fur Companies from the date of their settlement in St. Louis, to the year 1826, at which time they established a post at "Roy's Branch," near the site of the "Blacksnake Hills," we shall now speak of the man who founded the city of St. Joseph, and give of him a brief biographical sketch. Preliminary, however, to this sketch, we shall first refer to Mr. Robidoux' portrait and his lithograph.

HIS PORTRAIT.

The stranger, when entering the postoffice in St. Joseph, will now, (1881,) see on the west wall of the building, artistically arranged in parallel rows, several hundred photographs of the early and prominent citizens of the town. About midway, but above the photographs, hangs the portrait of Joseph Robidoux. It was painted when the original was sixty-two years of age. It, however, represents a much younger looking man ; one who has scarcely passed the meridian of life.

Mr. Robidoux, neatly attired in a suit of black, is pleasantly seated in a chair, one arm lightly resting upon a table, while near it lies his white fur hat. In his hand, he holds quite naturally his cane ; his head is slightly inclined forward ; his hair, to the right of his temple, is tinged with grey ; his face is rather full ; his eyes large, prominent and dark, and arched with jet-black eyebrows, while above them is a smooth, high forehead. His mouth is not large, nose rather short, straight, and broad at the end.

On the whole, there is in the facial expression much of the *bonvivant*, and much of that genial disposition, which are said to have characterized him through life. There is also in the expression of the eyes and countenance, as they kindly beam upon you, the indications of a benevolent heart.

"He had a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity."

HIS LITHOGRAPH.

The frontispiece of this work is a lithographic cut of Mr. Robidoux, taken from a photograph some twenty years later, when he had numbered his four-score years. The face, somewhat broader and shorter than that in the portrait, has grown older; the furrowed lines showing that time has left thereon its imprint.

Indeed, the transformation, which twenty additional years have wrought in his physiognomy, is so great, that we can scarcely recognize in the lithograph the more youthfully appearing and tastefully dressed gentleman who looks down so pleasantly from the portrait.

HIS BIOGRAPHY.

Joseph Robidoux, the son of Joseph and Catharine Robidoux, was born in St. Louis, August 10th, 1783. He was the eldest of a family, consisting of six sons and one daughter, to wit: Joseph, Antoine, Isadore, Francis, Michel and Palagie. Louis, the second son, lived and died in California, after his removal from St. Louis. Joseph, Antoine, Isadore and Francis were all buried in St. Joseph. Joseph, the father of this family, was a Canadian Frenchman, and came from Montreal, Canada, to St. Louis, where he located shortly after the settlement of that city by the French.

Being a shrewd business man, and possessing great energy, he accumulated a fortune. His wealth, his business qualifications, and his genial disposition made him many friends among the leading merchants and influential men of that city. He occupied a large mansion, located between Walnut and Elm Streets, surrounded with every comfort and convenience. Here he entertained his friends in a royal style, and so noted was his hospitality that the First General Assembly of Missouri did him the honor of holding its first session at his house, on the 7th of December, 1812.

His children attended school at an early age, the best then to be found in the city of St. Louis, where they remained till the completion of their scientific and literary courses

Joseph, the eldest of the boys, when only eighteen years of age, married Eugenie Delslille, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of St. Louis.

By this union they had one child, Joseph E. Robidoux, who is still living near White Cloud, Kansas, at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

Four years after his marriage, his wife died. After her death, young Robidoux, then in the twenty-third year of his age, became an extensive traveler, first visiting New Orleans, and different points on the Lower

Mississippi, in search of a favorable location for a trading post. Finding none that offered the advantages desired by him on the Mississippi River, he finally located on the present site of the city of Chicago, where he was plundered and robbed by the Indians, of his goods and merchandise, within a few days after his arrival there.

He returned again to St. Louis, and soon thereafter made a voyage up the Missouri River, in company with one of the partners of the American Fur Company.

"Blacksnake Hills" had been seen by some of the men connected with the fur companies, while *en route* on one of their expeditions, their attention being attracted hither by not only the topography of the country, but by the presence of the congregated tribes of the Sac, Fox and Iowa Indians, who assembled here *en masse* at stated seasons of the year preparatory to crossing the river, either on a visit to other tribes farther west, or for the purpose of hunting.

Seeing the Indians here in large numbers, while on their journey at this time, they debarked, and after looking at the point and its advantages as a probable future trading post, they proceeded on their way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, the original place of their destination.

The Bluffs at that time constituted the most important trading post on the Missouri River, being the headquarters of the Otoe, Pawnee, Omaha, Punka and other Indian tribes, numbering about forty thousand.

Being favorably impressed with the "Bluffs" as a trading post, Mr. Robidoux returned to St. Louis and purchased a stock of goods, which he transported up the Missouri by a keel boat, arriving at the "Bluffs" in the fall of 1809.

Here he remained for thirteen years, supplying the Indians with goods, and taking in exchange therefor money, peltries and such other commodities as they had to barter, in the meantime making occasional visits to St. Louis.

While residing at the "Bluffs" in 1813, he married Angelique Vandry, another lady of St. Louis, who died in the City of St. Joseph on the 17th of January, 1857.

By this union they had six sons and one daughter—Faraon, Julius C., Francis B., Felix, Edmond, Charles and Mrs. S. P. Beauvis, Charles being the youngest. Of the above named, all are dead excepting Edmond and Mrs. Beauvis, the former residing in St. Joseph and the latter in St. Louis.

Readily adapting himself to the habits, manners and customs of the Indians, and speaking with considerable fluency the dialects of the tribes by whom he was surrounded, Mr. Robidoux became an expert Indian trader.

The American Fur Company were also in business at the "Bluffs," and had had a monopoly of the entire Indian trade for some time pre-

viously to Mr. Robidoux' locating there. But a short time, however, passed after his arrival before he began to divide the trade, and finally became so popular with the Indians that he controlled a large portion of this trade, to the great detriment of the Fur Company.

The company, wishing no further opposition from Mr. Robidoux, finally purchased his stock of goods, giving him fifty per cent. on the original cost, and in addition thereto the sum of one thousand dollars annually for a period of three years, conditioned that he would leave the "Bluffs."

He then returned to St. Louis, where he remained with his family, and carried on the business of a baker and confectioner, until the expiration of the three years, the time agreed upon between himself and the Fur Company. Having spent already many years of his life among the Indians as a fur trader, a business, if not entirely congenial to his taste, had at least been a profitable one, he concluded to embark once more in the same pursuit. Not that he really wished—

> "—for a lodge in some vast wilderness—
> Some boundless contiguity of space,"

but that he might reap therefrom a golden harvest. Making known his intention to the Fur Company, it at once offered him the post at the mouth of "Roy's Branch," just above the "Blacksnake Hills," at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per year, provided he would in no wise interfere with the business at the "Bluffs."

This proposition he accepted, and having been furnished with a stock of goods, he landed at the mouth of "Roy's Branch," in the fall of 1826. Shortly afterward he removed to the mouth of "Blacksnake Creek," where he continued to work for the Fur Company until 1830, at which time he purchased their entire interest in the goods then in his possession, and became the sole proprietor of the post at "Blacksnake Hills."

To one living in this, the last half of the nineteenth century, surrounded with the blessings of civilization, the comforts of home and the companionship of genial friends, such a venture as that of Mr. Robidoux, would be fraught with too many dangers, difficulties and privations to be undertaken single-handed and alone. The desert waste, the forest gloom, and the contiguity of savage Indians, seemed to have possessed, however, no terrors for the solitary and undaunted Frenchman, who, fifty-two years ago, pitched his tent upon the present town site of St. Joseph. He came not as a pioneer, conscious of the future populous and thrifty city, nor as a missionary to minister to the spiritual wants of the red man, but like thousands of others, before and after him, he came, seeking new and broader fields of labor, wherein, by honest toil and

industry, he could the more successfully increase his own store and provide a competency for old age.

What must have been the nature of his lonely musings during the long and weary years of his isolation from early friends and associates, it is difficult to imagine. Suffice it to say, with a fortitude unsurpassed, and a tenacity of purpose which knew no defeat, he patiently bided his his time, never dreaming in the early years of his voluntary exilement, that he was destined to be the founder of a populous and prosperous city.

For many years, the solitary log cabin of Joseph Robidoux was the only evidence of the presence of civilized man within a radius of fifty miles. Time rolled on. With every puffing steamer, that ascended the turbid waters of the Missouri, came the emigrant and the adventurer, seeking homes in the wilds of the far west. Embryo settlements had been made along the banks of the great river in Jackson, Clay and other counties.

Northwestern Missouri, including what was afterwards known as the "Platte Purchase," had been seen by the emigrant. Favorable reports had been made of its great beauty, its rich prairies, its fertile valleys, its bountiful supply of timber, and of its perennial springs and numerous water courses.

A few families from Franklin County, Missouri, consisting of Thomas and Henry Sollers, Elisha Gladden, Jane Purget and a few others, ventured hither between 1834 and 1836, and located near the post.

One of these pioneers who came in 1834, was immediately employed by Mr. Robidoux.

ROBIDOUX' HOME.

The only building that stood upon the present town site of St. Joseph, at that time, was the log house of Joseph Robidoux. It occupied the spot where the Occidental Hotel now stands—on the northwest corner of Jule and Second Streets, and was a building of considerable magnitude. It stood east and west, was a story and a-half high, and contained nine rooms, three of which were above and six below. A covered porch was built on the south side, extending the entire length of the building. On the north side was a shed, divided into three rooms. The west room of this shed was used by Mr. Robidoux as his sleeping apartment. His store-room was the middle room of the main building, the entrance to which was through a door at the east end, first passing through an outer room to reach it.

He had in his employ at the time, fifteen or twenty men who were French. These men were regularly sent east on mules toward Grand River, or west beyond the Missouri, for the purpose of trading with the Indians and bringing in furs.

He owned an old colored servant who not only possessed a French name (Poulite) but who could speak the French tongue, having been raised among that nationality in St. Louis. This old man attended to the culinary affairs at the post.

Mr. Robidoux operated a private ferry just below Francis Street, for crossing the Indians and those who were in his employ. The crossing generally was done in canoes, and occasionally in Mackinaw boats. The road leading from the ferry on the other side of the river led to Highland, Kansas, or to the Indian Mission, which was established after the removal of the indians. The road from the ferry on this side, passed below the Patee House, and crossed at Agency Ford, where it divided, one branch of which leading to Liberty, Clay County, and the other in the direction of Grand River.

The next house (log), erected at Blacksnake Hills, was built in March, 1836, and occupied by Thomas Sollers, east of Pinger's packing house, for Mr. Robidoux, who wished to take up another additional quarter section of land, for about this period he began to think that Blacksnake Hills would develop into something greater than a mere trading post, for the convenience of the non-progressive and half civilized Indian. No other improvements of a special character were made until the following year. The small colony remained in *statu quo*, enduring the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, but looking forward to the speedy dawn of a brighter day.

FROM 1837 TO 1840.

The treaty for the "Platte Purchase" had been negotiated, the Indians removed, the country opened to settlement, and hundreds of emigrants were flocking hither, locating in the interior and at different points along the Missouri.

The small colony at "Blacksnake Hills" was increased in number by the arrival of F. W. Smith, Joseph Gladden, Polly Dehard, Samuel Hull, John Freeman, Charles Zangenett, Father John Patchen, Captain James B. O'Toole, Judge Wm. C. Toole, William Fowler, Edwin Toole and others.

RIVAL TOWNS.

Between the years above named, the country settled rapidly, and one of several localities in or near the Missouri River, it was thought, would take precedence of all the other settlements, and become the chief town in this portion of the state. The respective aspirants for future greatness were: "Blacksnake Hills," White Cloud, Savannah, Amazonia, Boston and Elizabethtown, all north of St. Joseph, some eight or ten miles, and within a radius of five miles.

So confident were some of the business men living in Clay and Clinton Counties that some one of the last mentioned towns would be the future emporium of the "Platte Purchase," that they not only purchased land, but in one or two instances laid off towns and opened business houses. John W. Samuels and Robert Elliott began business at White Cloud, or what was known as "Hackberry Ridge." G. W. Samuels, now of St. Joseph, built a warehouse at Elizabethtown, where he bought and sold hemp. Amazonia was expected to be the county-seat of Andrew County. Charles Caples, concluding that the quarter-section east and adjoining Amazonia, would be a more elligible spot for the building of a great city, laid it off into lots and gave it the name of Boston. These places, excepting Savannah, are numbered with the things of the past, and live only in the memories of the men whose pluck and energy gave them a name and brief existence. Alas! how true:

"The best laid plans of mice and men
Gang aft aglee."

MISSION OF THREE GENTLEMEN.

In the fall of 1839, three gentlemen left the town of Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, destined for "Blacksnake Hills," on a mission of business.

The "Platte Purchase" had been opened to white settlers for two years. Being one of the most fertile regions of the state, and lying upon its western border, the far-seeing and sharp-sighted business men of that day supposed that some one of the small settlements on the banks of the Missouri River would eventually develop into a great and prosperous city.

Tours of inspection had been made, the advantages of geographical location had been duly considered, and it was finally concluded by the parties above referred to, that "Blacksnake Hills" offered superior inducements as a future mart for trade, as a starting point to the great unsettled country westward, to any other settled or prospective town on the river.

So believing, they determined, if possible, to purchase the town site of "Blacksnake Hills." To this end one of these gentlemen had corresponded with the proprietor in reference to the terms, and so confident were they of the success of their mission that they had prepared a map of the future town, and could doubtless see, in imagination, the already risen city, with its superb blocks and valuable corner lots.

The sum agreed upon was sixteen hundred dollars in silver. This they securely fastened in shot-bags, placed it in saddle-wallets, and, being well mounted, they wended their tortuous way through the wilds of Clay, Clinton and Buchanan Counties, sometimes abreast, oftener in

single file, finally reaching "Blacksnake Hills" in the afternoon of the second day of their departure.

Going to Mr. Robidoux' house (there being no other where the wants of man or beast could be supplied,) they gladly

"Entered his hospitable gate
Unbarred to all,"

where they found rough, though substantial, fare, and lodging for the night.

After supper the object of their coming was fully and pleasantly discussed, and nothing remained to complete the bargain but the payment of the money, which could be done the next morning. Had they remembered the old aphorism, "Procrastination is the thief of time," they would have acted at once, for

"Good is best when soonest wrought,
Lingering labors come to naught."

Being of a genial turn, and wishing to entertain his guests in the best manner possible, Mr. Robidoux proposed a social game of cards, which was participated in by the parties until bedtime. Just. however, before they ceased playing, a slight misunderstanding arose between Mr. Robidoux and one of his guests, in reference to the game, which finally resulted, for a moment, in a spirited altercation.

"Dissensions, like small streams, are first begun;
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run."

Mr. Robidoux reverted to the trade, which was supposed to have been consummated in the early part of the evening, and declined to make any further arrangements in reference thereto, and, so determined was he in his purpose, that all attempts at a renewal of the negotiations, upon the following morning, by his guests, were hopelessly abandoned.

Thus, unexpectedly to them, terminated an enterprise, which, had it been successful, would have told more rapidly upon the destiny of St. Joseph, and would, perhaps, have given the town a much earlier start in the race to wealth and commercial importance.

WOLVES.

In 1839, shortly after the arrival of Judge Toole in the county, he came to the "Blacksnake Hills" one afternoon, horseback, and while passing along, near the present site of the Pacific House, he saw a large gray wolf, which he chased into the bottom, about where the first round-house now stands. In fact, the wolves were so numerous at that time in and about the "Blacksnake Hills" and their howls were so loud and incessant, that to sleep at times was utterly impossible. Often at midnight, all

"At once there rose so wild a yell,
Within that dark and narrow dell,
As all the fiends from heaven that fell,
Had pealed the banner cry of hell."

At such times the whole air seemed to be filled with the vibrations of their most infernal and diabolical music. The wolf was not only a midnight prowler here, but was seen in the daytime, singly or in packs, warily skulking upon the outskirts of a thicket, or sallying cautiously along the open path, with a sneaking look of mingled cowardice and cruelty.

REMINISCENSES.

The first white male child born at "Blacksnake Hills" was Thomas B. Sollers, born in 1837. The first white female child was the daughter of Polly and Henry Sollers, born in 1838, in a small hut east of the present site of the Occidental Hotel. The first physician who came was Dr. Daniel G. Keedy, in 1838. Dr. Silas McDonald arrived about the same time in the county.

CHAPTER III.

FROM 1840 TO 1843.

ARRIVAL OF SETTLERS—SMALL BEGINNING—FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR BURGLARY—AUDUBON—LAYING OFF THE TOWN—DECLARATION OF PROPRIETOR—CERTIFICATE—ACKNOWLEDGEMENT—RESERVATION OF LOTS—STREETS—ADDITIONS—FIRST CONVEYANCE.

Between 1840 and 1843 there were many arrivals of citizens from Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Eastern Missouri, and a few men representing some of the nationalities of the Old World—all had come to cast in their lots with the brave men who had just preceded them, and to help build up the town, the nucleus of which was here forming by the river's brink.

Among these was Wm. P. Richardson, Simeon Kemper, Dr. D. Benton, John Corby, Joseph C. Hull, Elias Perry, A. M. Saxton, Rev. T. S. Reeves, Isadore Pullen, Dr. Daniel G. Keedy, James W. Whitehead, Lawrence Archer, B. C. Powell, John D. Richardson, Jonathan Levy, I. and J. Curd, Wm. H. Edgar, Robert J. Boyd, Thomas Mills, Joseph Davis, Joseph Fisher, Michael Miller, J. G. Kearns, James Highly, C. Carbry, David J. Heaton, and others.

About half of the above named parties are dead; the other half still remain to enjoy the fruits and triumphs of their early struggles.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1841, Dr. Daniel G. Keedy erected a saw-mill in the bottom, north of the present fair grounds.

At the same time, Joseph Robidoux built a flouring mill on the west side of Blacksnake Creek.

A little later, another flouring mill was built by Creal and Wildbahn. John Girard was the miller.

Still, a little later, the first tavern in the place was erected by Josiah Beattie, located between Main and Second streets. In this tavern the Rev. T. S. Reeves preached the first sermon that was delivered at "Blacksnake Hills."

In 1842, came Louis Picard, the first regular carpenter, and Wm. Langston, the first plasterer.

About the same time came the Belcher brothers, who were the first brick-makers.

During this year Jonathan Copeland built a warehouse near the corner of Jule and Water Streets.

Then came Jacob Mitchell, a worthy son of Vulcan, the ringing of whose anvil was heard by the villagers from "early morn until dewy eve."

A FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR BURGLARY.

Having regard to facts and dates as they occur chronologically, we have now reached a period (1842) in this history, when there happened an incident which not only attracted the attention of the settlers at "Blacksnake Hills" and surrounding country, but furnished a theme for conversation around their firesides for months afterward, and as the circumstances connected therewith are of an interesting character, we shall narrate them: In the summer of 1842, Mr. Robidoux received from the Sac and Fox Indians, the sum of four thousand dollars in silver, in four different boxes, each box containing one thousand dollars. Mr. Robidoux had sold goods to these tribes to this amount, and when they were paid their annuity by the government, its agent turned over to him the sum above mentioned.

Having no safe, Mr. Robidoux placed the boxes containing the money on one of the lower shelves of his store, behind the counter, near a window. This window was secured at night by wooden shutters and fastened on the inside by a bolt.

On the east side of One Hundred and Two River, lived at that time three families, bearing respectively the names of Spence, Scott and Davis. They were supposed to be counterfeiters, yet no one knew positively that they had ever passed any spurious money. The Spence boys, whose given names were John, George, Monroe, Andy and James, were in the habit, in company with Scott and Davis, of visiting the Blacksnake Hills almost daily, and while there would spend their time lounging about the solitary saloon, which stood upon the bottom, west of the Blacksnake Creek and at Mr. Robidoux' store.

For some days previously to the occurrence which followed, it was noticed that one of the Spence boys would often place himself in a recumbent position on the counter, with his face turned towards the shelf containing the boxes of money.

Two or three nights afterward an entrance was effected through the window of which I have spoken, and the boxes with their contents were removed. As soon as it was ascertained by Mr. Robidoux that his store had been burglarized and his money taken, immediate search was instituted by his clerk, Mr. Poulin, and others who volunteered their assistance. Suspecting that the Spence boys knew all about the burglary, as well as the whereabouts of the missing treasure, they went in the direction of their house.

While en route and while crossing Blacksnake Creek, the party discovered a man's shoe, which had evidently been worn but once, as it was entirely new. The day before, three of the Spence boys had purchased shoes from Mr. Poulin, at Robidoux' store. He remembered that the shoes were of different numbers; the smallest pair being number sixes. He knew also the style of shoe he had sold them, and recollected at their special request he had cut for them unusually long buckskin shoe strings. Upon examination he saw that the shoe, which was a number six, corresponded in style with those he had sold, and what was "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ," there were the long buckskin strings which he had cut and fastened in the shoes. Mr. Poulin also distinctly recollected that the Spence boys, when they left the store the day before, carried their new shoes in their hands. He readily came to the conclusion from the silent yet significant testimony before him, that the Spence boys were in some manner connected with the burglary; that they had worn their new shoes upon the night which had just passed, and, having secured their booty, one of them had in his flight through the soft clay of the creek bottom, lost one.

Being thus encouraged, the party hastily pursued their way to the cabin where the Spences lived, surrounded it, and captured the Spence boys, as well as Davis and Scott. Davis and Scott were however released. The others were brought before Justice Mills, and upon a preliminary examination being held, they were discharged, there not being sufficient proof to bind them over for trial.

Sixteen or eighteen citizens, some of whom are still living, feeling confident that the Spence boys, Davis and Scott, had committed the crime, met the next day, and proceeded in a body on horseback to Davis and Scott's residence, determined if they could, to bring the offenders to justice and restore the stolen money.

In the meantime, after the preliminary trial, Mr. Robidoux had offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the capture and conviction of the parties who had taken his silver. Scott and Davis were taken and compelled to accompany the party of citizens, who, when about half way back to town, separated, the larger portion taking Davis on a hill and leaving Scott in the valley of the One Hundred and Two, in charge of Elisha Gladden.

They took Davis out of Scott's sight, and just far enough away so that Scott could hear the firing of a pistol by the party on the hill. After halting they dismounted, and told Davis that he must tell them where Robidoux' money was, giving him to understand that if he refused they would hang him. He strenuously denied all knowledge of the affair, and told them to "hang and be d—d." They placed a rope round his neck, threw one end of it over the limb of a tree, and swung him up, only intending to frighten and make him confess to the whereabouts of the

money. After he had remained suspended for some minutes they let him down, and asked him to confess the crime. Davis being as bold and defiant as ever, they hung him again, this time almost taking his life. They again asked him to tell where the money was, when he again refused in a fiendish, insolent manner, branding them with a profusion of the lowest epithets. Seeing that Davis would tell nothing, some one of the party shot off a pistol, (as previously arranged, if Davis did not confess), so that Scott could hear it, and at the same time two or three of them rushed down the hill where Scott was guarded, shouting that they had "killed Davis" and were now "going to kill Scott."

One of these men held up his hand, which he had accidentally bruised coming down the hill, and which had some spots of blood on it, telling Scott, when Davis was shot, some of his blood had spurted on on his hand. Gladden, who was guarding Scott, said, when the concussion of the pistol was heard, "that Scott's face became as pallid as death," he supposing that his accomplice had been killed.

They gave him to understand that they had disposed of Davis, and that if he did not tell them all about the money and the parties implicated in taking it, they would also dispose of him in a very summary manner, but promised that if he would give them this information, they would not only spare his life, but would supply him with money enough to take him out of the country.

Believing what he had heard and seen to be true, and that the condition of things was such as had been represented, Scott asked some one present to give him a pencil and piece of paper. This being done, he wrote the names of all the parties concerned in the burglary, (the Spence brothers, Davis and himself,) and led the way to where one of the boxes had been buried, near the banks of the One Hundred and Two. So ingenious had been their plan, and so careful had they been to conceal all the traces of their villainy, that while digging a hole, in which to deposit the money, they placed every particle of dirt in a box and emptied it into the stream, excepting enough to refill the hole after the money was put in. Having four thousand dollars, they dug four holes. They then divided a blanket into four pieces, took the money out of the boxes, wrapped each thousand dollars separately, buried it by itself, and then refilled the hole, covering it over with the same sod that they had taken up, and then burned the boxes.

Scott could only show them where the first thousand dollars was. He did not see them when they buried the other three thousand. They, however, found the first thousand. How or where to obtain the balance of the money they did not know. Scott could not tell, and Davis, they supposed, would not. They had tried threats and hanging with him, but without avail.

In the meantime Davis was still in custody. They went to him and told him that Scott had confessed, and told him it would be better for him to make confession also. Scott told them that he knew nothing to reveal, and said that they were "lying" to him, when they said that Davis had confessed to anything. They answered that he had not only given them the names of the parties implicated (showing him the piece of paper in Scott's handwriting,) but that he had shown them where the first thousand dollars was buried. He still refused to say or believe anything. In order to convince him of the truth of what they said, they took him to the very spot from which they had taken the money, and the piece of blanket in which it had been wrapped.

No longer doubting what he had seen and heard, he called for a drink of whisky, which was supplied by one of the men guarding him, and after taking it, showed them where the balance of the money had been buried.

To further prove that Davis and his pals were accomplished villains, and that they possessed a cunning ingenuity which would have been creditable to the pirates and freebooters of the last century, and which, in some respects, is not unlike the narrative of "Arthur Gordon Pym," by the gifted Poe, it is only necessary to mention how he proceeded to show where and how to find the balance of the money.

He stood at the edge of the hole whence the first thousand dollars was taken, and stepped ten paces south, and pointing his index finger toward his feet said, "here you will find a thousand dollars." He then led the way to a small log upon the ground, with a single knot on it, and pointing again, said, "immediately under this knot you will find another thousand." Going to the bank of the One Hundred and Two, in the sand, near a willow tree, where a limb extended, the end of which had been broken off, but still hanging by the bark and pointing downward, he said, "here under the point of this hanging limb you will find the last thousand dollars."

The money was all recovered excepting twenty-seven dollars, and returned to Mr. Robidoux. Scott and Davis were both arrested. During the night Davis made his escape, and Scott was finally discharged on the ground of his having made confession and giving the names of the parties who had participated in the burglary. The Spence boys left the country after being informed that their further presence here was obnoxious and could not be endured.

AUDUBON

The great naturalist, Audubon, who not only appreciated the physical attractions of the animal kingdom, but loved as well the beautiful and sublime in nature, while on his way to the Yellowstone, in May,

1843, refers to the "Blacksnake Hills" as follows: "After grounding on sandbars, and contending against hard winds and currents, we reached the Blacksnake Hills settlement, which is a delightful site for a populous city. The hills are two hundred feet above the level of the river, and slope gently down on the opposite side, to the beautiful prairies that extend over thousands of acres of the richest land imaginable."

ST. JOSEPH LAID OUT.

In June, 1843, Mr. Robidoux laid out the original town, the site of which was covered with a luxuriant growth of hemp. Simeon Kemper acted as surveyor in this important undertaking, and Elisha Gladden as chain bearer. Two maps of the town were made, one by F. W. Smith, and the other by Simeon Kemper, bearing respectively the names of "Robidoux" and "St. Joseph," in honor of its founder. The map drawn by Mr. Smith was selected by Mr. Robidoux, and the more civilized and felicitous appellative of St. Joseph was substituted for that of Blacksnake Hills.

This map was taken to St. Louis, where Mr. Robidoux acknowledged it, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas (Nathaniel Paschall, who has since been one of the editors of the St. Louis Republican, being the clerk at the time), and, after having it beautifully lithographed, returned to St. Joseph.

His declaration and certificate of acknowledgment are as follows:

"DECLARATION OF PROPRIETOR.

I, Joseph Robidoux, of the County of Buchanan and the State of Missouri, do hereby declare that I am the proprietor and owner of a certain town named St. Joseph, located upon the southwest fractional quarter of section 8, township 57 north, range 35 west, of the fifth principal meridian, and that I have laid off the same into lots and blocks, bounded by streets and alleys, and a levee or landing on the front, which streets and alleys are of the width set forth upon this plat, and the lots and blocks are of the dimensions and numbers as are indicated upon said plat; and the course of said streets and the extent of said lots, blocks and town are correctly set forth upon this plat of the same, which was made by my authority and under my direction. And I do hereby give, grant, allot and convey, for public uses, all the streets and alleys, by the names and of the width and extent that are set forth upon said plat. And I hereby declare this dedication to be made by me, this, the 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, to be binding upon me, my heirs and assigns forever."

JH. ROBIDOUX. [SEAL.]

CERTIFICATE OF PROPRIETOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
County of St. Louis. }

"Be it remembered that on this 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, before me the undersigned, Clerk of the St. Louis Court

of Common Pleas, within and for said county, came Joseph Robidoux, who is personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the above plat, as having executed the said plat, and who acknowledged to me that he executed said plat for the purposes therein named.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at office in the City of St. Louis and State aforesaid, 26th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

NATHANIEL PASCHALL,
Clerk.

BY STEPHEN D. BARLOW,
Deputy.

BLOCKS AND LOTS DONATED.

The west half of block thirty-one was reserved on the map as a market square; the west half of block fifty was donated for a public church; the northwest quarter of block thirty-eight for a public school, and the south quarter of the same block for a Catholic church.

These lots were immediately put upon the market, even before the title to them was complete. This was perfected in 1844, at which time a United States Land Office was located at Plattsburg, Missouri.

The uniform price of corner lots was one hundred and fifty dollars, and inside lots one hundred dollars. As rapidly as sale could be made the money was applied in payment of a mortgage, held by Pierre Chouteau, Jr., of St. Louis, upon the land embracing the town site, amounting to six thousand, three hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-seven cents.

The town, as then laid off, included all the territory lying between Robidoux Street on the north and Messanie Street on the south, and between Sixth Street on the east and the Missouri River on the west, and contained sixty-four blocks, twelve of which are fractional. Each whole block is 240 by 300 feet, bisected by an alley and containing twelve lots.

The streets are governed by the cardinal points of the compass; those running back from the river in the "Original Town," extending north and south, are Water, Levee, Main (or First,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth; those running at right angles, commencing on the parallel of the north line, are Isadore, Robidoux, Faraon, Jules, Francis, Felix, Edmond, Charles, Sylvanie, Angelique, Messanie. These names are derived from members of Mr. Robidoux' family.

ADDITIONS TO THE ORIGINAL TOWN.

Since the laying out of the original town, covering a period of thirty-eight years, there have been added about seventy-two additions, the names of which, and the date of their dedication are as follows:

Avenue.....April 31, 1880
Bartlett and Russell.....November 20, 1857
Belvue.....September 28, 1868
County.....May 24, 1873
Central.....December 1, 1858
Corby.....June 20, 1874
Corby.....August 1, 1876
Carter.....July 1, 1858
Carbry.....November 26, 1859
Donnell and Saxton.....April 27, 1867
Donnell (R. W.).....April 24, 1865
Davidson.....April 27, 1867
Durfee and Bartlett.....August 18, 1868
Eastern Extension.....January 1, 1858
Ege's First.....May 4, 1858
Ege's Second.....December 12, 1873
Fair Ground.....September 20, 1867
Ferguson's, H. Q.....March 28, 1868
Goodlive.....June 28, 1869
Ghio's.....
Harris' First.....March 3, 1865
Harris' Second.....March 3, 1865
Harris' Second.....July 1, 1872
Hedenberg's First.....April 7, 1880
Hedenberg's Second.....September 18, 1880
Highly.....May 22, 1857
Henry.....February 24, 1855
Hall's First.....July 8, 1870
Hall's First.....March 19, 1872
Hall's Second.....May 20, 1876
Hughes' and Middleton..... 1858
Hughes.....June 2, 1857
Hays' Railroad.....March 21, 1868
Improvement.....May 7, 1857
Inslee & Allen.....September 15, 1858
Jackson.....June 24, 1874
Kemper.....August 13, 1857
Landis & Hull.....April 30, 1856
Landis.....July 11, 1860
Landis.....June 14, 1875
Likens & Slingluff.....
Mayer's First.....November 27, 1848
Mayer's Second.....October 6, 1855
Mayer's Third.....April 28, 1860

Mayer's Third.....November 11, 1857
Mitchell.....June 5, 1857
Mitchell.....August 3, 1857
Nye.....September 3, 1880
Nixon.....September 16, 1851
Noble.....April 2, 1870
Noble Tract.....
North St. Joseph First.....October 28, 1856
North St. Joseph Second.....May 27, 1857
North St. Joseph Third.....January 17 1859
Oliver, Glass & Wilson.....
O'Donoghue.....November 21. 1848
Original Town.....
Patee.....January 15, 1849
Patee.....May 20, 1854
Patee.....July 12, 1854
Patee.....December 8, 1855
Patee.....June 20, 1857
Patee.....June 25, 1858
Patee.....March 13, 1867
Richardson.....October 13, 1854
Riley.....April 16, 1870
Robidoux.....July 20, 1843
Robidoux.....March 27, 1845
Robidoux.....August 4, 1848
Robidoux.....August 5, 1850
Robidoux.....November 15, 1854
Railroad.....June 10, 1859
Rogers.....June 19, 1872
Smith.....January 13, 1845
Smith.....February 25, 1847
Smith.....October 28, 1848
Smith.....March 20, 1855
Smith.....June 8, 1859
Smith.....September 5, 1859
Stewart.....February 16, 1860
South St. Joseph.....May 15, 1855
St. Joseph Extension.....June 18, 1857
Snyder.....February 27, 1880
St. Joseph Gardens.....April 29, 1852
Snyder.....
Thompson.....January 30, 1866
Thomas Henry.....September 17, 1872
Willow Grove.....

West.....November 15, 1856
Western.....January 12, 1850
Wells.....May 8, 1845
Wilson.....April 6, 1857
Wells.....February 12, 1844
Young.....April 24, 1873

FIRST CONVEYANCE.

The first conveyance of lots in the new town was made by Mr. Robidoux and wife on the 25th of July, 1843, and is as follows:

This deed, made and entered into this twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, by and between Joseph Robidoux and Angelique, his wife, of the County of Buchanan, and State of Missouri, of the first part, Kenneth Mackensie and Benjamin Clapp, of the County of Saint Louis, of the second part, and Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Company, of the City of Saint Louis, and state aforesaid, of the third part, witnesseth: that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the debt and trust hereinafter mentioned and created, and of the sum of one dollar to them paid by the said parties of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, convey and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, all those certain town lots, blocks and parcels of ground in a certain town, called Saint Joseph, in the County of Buchanan, and State of Missouri, which town is located on the southwest fractional quarter of section eight, township fifty-seven, north of the base line, range thirty-five, west of the fifth principal meridian, and is laid out according to a plat made by Joseph Robidoux, the proprietor thereof, now recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, which lots and blocks hereby conveyed are numbered according to said plat as follows, viz.: All of blocks numbers one, two, three and four, and fractional block number five, each block containing twelve lots, except block number five, which contains eight lots and two fractional lots, which blocks are bounded west by Water Street and east by Levee Street, and also all of blocks numbers six, seven, eight, nine and ten, according to said plat, lying between First Street on the east and Levee Street on the west, each block containing twelve lots, except block No. (6) six, which contains only eight lots, and also all of blocks numbers twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, lying between Second Street on the east and First Street on the west, each block containing twelve lots, except block No. (25) twenty-five, which contains only eight lots, all of which lots contain forty feet front upon a street, by one hundred and forty feet in depth, to an alley twenty feet wide, except the fractional lots in the fractional block, as will more fully appear by reference to said plat, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging—to have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances, to the said parties of the second part, and to the survivor of them and to the heirs and assigns of such survivor forever, in trust, however, for the following purpose:

WHEREAS, The said Joseph Robidoux has executed to the parties of the third part, his certain negotiable note, bearing even date herewith, for the sum of six thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-seven cents, payable twelve months after date, to Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Co., or order, without defalcation or discount, with interest at maturity, at the rate of ten per centum per annum. Now, if the said note shall be well and truly paid, according to the tenor and effect thereof, then this deed shall be void, and the property hereinbefore conveyed shall be released at the cost of the said parties of the first part; but if the note, or any part thereof, shall, after the same becomes due, be in arrear and unpaid, then this deed shall remain in force, and the said parties of the second part, or the survivor of them, or the heirs and assigns of such survivor, may proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the City of Saint Louis, and State of Missouri, for cash, first giving thirty days public notice of the time, terms and place of said sale, and of the property to be sold, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the said City of Saint Louis, and upon such sale shall execute and deliver a deed in fee simple of the property sold, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and receive the proceeds of said sale, out of which they shall pay, first, the cost and expenses of this trust, and next whatever may be due and unpaid of principal and interest on said note to the said Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Co., or to whomsoever may be the legal owner thereof, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the said Joseph Robidoux or his legal representatives.

And the said parties of the second part covenant faithfully to perform and fulfill the trust herein created.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

JH. ROBIDOUX, [SEAL.]

Her

ANGELIQUE x ROBIDOUX, [SEAL.]

mark.

K. MACKENSIE, [SEAL.]

BEN. CLAPP. [SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, }

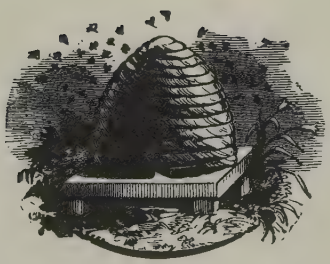
Be it remembered that on this twenty-sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-three, before me, the undersigned, Clerk of the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas, within and for said county, came Joseph Robidoux, and Angelique Robidoux, his wife, who are personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, as parties thereto, and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned. She, the said Angelique, having been first made acquainted with the contents of said deed, acknowledged on an examination, separate and apart from her husband, that she executed said deed, and relinquishes her dower in the real estate therein mentioned, freely, voluntarily, and without any fear or compulsion, or undue influence of her said husband.

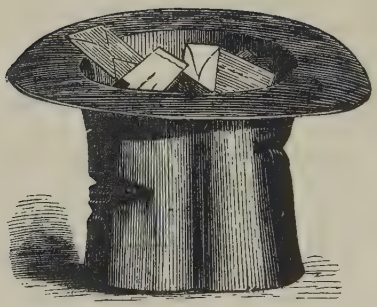
In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at office in the city of St. Louis, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three.

NATHANIEL PASCHALL, Clerk.
By STEPHEN D. BARLOW,
Deputy Clerk.

NOTE—The foregoing instrument of writing was deposited for record August 3d, 1843.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Clerk.
By JOHN A. FOWLER, Deputy.





FIRST POSTOFFICE IN ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH POSTOFFICE IN 1881.

CHAPTER IV.

OLD SETTLERS AND WHAT THEY DID.

POSTMASTERS OF ST. JOSEPH—BUSINESS MEN OF 1845—PROFESSIONAL MEN—PRICES CURRENT—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—LETTERS—MEETING OF PHYSICIANS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS, ETC.

First postoffice established at Blacksnake Hills June 10, 1840, Julius C. Robidoux, P. M.

Frederick W. Smith appointed August 7, 1841.

Name changed to St. Joseph, November 20, 1843.

First Postmaster—Fred. W. Smith, appointed November 20, 1843.

Second Postmaster—Wm. B. Almond, appointed November 4, 1844.

Third Postmaster—Wm. Irvin, appointed September 25, 1845.

Fourth Postmaster—Joseph F. Wyatt, appointed September 21, 1848.

Fifth Postmaster—Jesse Holladay, appointed September 17, 1849.

Sixth Postmaster—Henry S. Creal, appointed January 15, 1852.

Seventh Postmaster—Chas. Dutzschky, appointed April 11, 1853.

Eighth Postmaster—Henry Clark, appointed April 19, 1854.

Ninth Postmaster—Henry Slack, appointed April 22, 1854.

Tenth Postmaster—Wm. A. Davis, appointed October 19, 1855.

(Office made Presidential, March 24, 1858, and Davis continued.)

Eleventh Postmaster—John L. Bittinger, appointed April 11, 1861.

Twelfth Postmaster—Wm. Fowler, appointed March 20, 1865.

Thirteenth Postmaster—Geo. H. Hall, appointed March 26, 1866.—(Appointment rescinded.)

Fourteenth Postmaster—Jas. M. Graham, appointed October 31, 1866.

Fifteenth Postmaster—Geo. H. Hall, appointed November 17, 1866.

Sixteenth Postmaster—Jos. J. Wyatt, appointed April 11, 1867.

Seventeenth Postmaster—James Hunter, appointed July 7, 1869.

Eighteenth Postmaster—Phillip Arnholt, appointed March 13, 1871.

Nineteenth Postmaster—John Severance, appointed February 26, '75.

Twentieth Postmaster—Robert P. Richardson, appointed May 25, '76.

Twenty-first Postmaster—Jas. T. Beach, appointed August 18, 1876.

Twenty-second Postmaster—Francis M. Posegate, appointed December 12, 1877.

Twenty-third Postmaster—Frank M. Tracy, appointed June 12, 1881.

In 1843, at the period of the laying off of St. Joseph, the settlement was small and feeble, and being so remote from the larger centers of

population, it was hardly expected by even the most ardent friends of the town that it would have in the beginning more than a moderate, steady growth. So great, however, was the influx of emigration hitherward from the older settled states in the East, that the population had increased from two hundred in June, 1843, to five hundred at the close of the year.

Among the earliest pioneers of Blacksnake Hills were C. A. Perry and his brother, Elias H. The first trip that C. A. Perry made to the town from Liberty, Missouri, was in the summer of 1842. He came horseback, reaching the Blacksnake Hills at sunset. While riding through the bottom, just south of town, Mr. Perry says, that he could just see the sun set through the top of the tall grass. He and his brother came in 1843, and commenced business (general merchandise) in the old trading house of Mr. Robidoux, on the west side of Blacksnake Creek, which was a one-story log house, their stock of goods being the second after Mr. Robidoux' in the place. In the fall of 1843 Mr. Perry and his brother erected two two-story brick business houses, on Main Street, between Francis and Jule, 20x60 feet, fronting east, and located in the same block now partly occupied by the cracker factory of F. L. Sommer & Co. A man by the name of Angel did the carpenter work, a Mr. Miller made the brick, and William Langston did the plastering.

We have here given the names of the owners, builders and locality of the first brick houses erected in St. Joseph. These buildings were completed in 1844. Mr. C. A. Perry and his brother, Elias H., are still living in St. Joseph, engaged in the grain business, and are among the most respected and influential of her citizens.

With the Perrys, came A. M. Saxton, who was in their employ as salesman and book-keeper. He remained with them four years, having been employed by them in St. Louis. He then formed a partnership with Robert W. Donnell and William Duvall, (general merchandise), in a house on Second Street, which stood on the corner of Felix. (See biographical sketch.)

The next business houses were erected in 1844 by Hull & Carter and Livermore & Co., on Main Street, between Jule and Francis; the one built by Hull & Carter was a two-story frame 20x60 feet, and that of Livermore & Co. a brick. About the same time Benjamin Powell built a one-story frame on Levee Street, and Johnathan Levy a one-story frame on the same street. Soon after this, Archie McDonald erected a small brick house on Water Street, as far south as Edmond. This, with the treacherous bank upon which it stood, has long since gone into the Missouri River.

In the fall of 1843 occurred the first sale of town lots. This sale had been advertised quite extensively by printed hand-bills (the printing being done in St. Louis) and upon the day of sale a great number of men

were present, not only from the county, but the adjoining counties. There were but few, if any, land speculators in attendance, the bidders, generally, being composed of men who wished to become *bona fide* citizens. The sale took place on Second Street, which locality was considered the most valuable portion of the town. James Anthony, who was at the time the sheriff of the county, was employed by Mr. Robidoux as auctioneer. At this sale, about one hundred and fifty lots were sold. Mr. Robidoux did not intend to sell more than one hundred, but was prevailed on by the bidders to dispose of a greater number. The corner lots sold for one hundred and fifty dollars and middle lots for one hundred dollars. Mr. Robidoux believed that the price of lots would soon advance, hence his refusal to sell any more at that time at public auction.

In the fall of 1844, Israel Landis became a citizen of St. Joseph, and began business in a house built by Glasgow, a shoemaker, on the west side of Blacksnake Creek. The following spring, Mr. Landis moved over on Main Street, between Francis and Felix, into a frame house, which he rented of George Brubaker. After remaining here a while, he then moved to the west side of the street and remained there until he moved into one of the buildings in Union Block, the latter being the first three-story brick building erected in St. Joseph.

When Mr. Landis arrived, or doing the year thereafter, there were two one-story brick or tenement houses, built by Mr. Robidoux; one of these stood on the corner of Felix and Fourth Streets and the other on Edmond on the corner of Fourth. Mr. Landis, though long since having reached the grand climacteric of human life, is still hale and hearty.

George Smith was also in business, on the west side of Blacksnake Creek, in 1844, and during the next spring moved over to Main Street at the same time with Landis, Perry, Powell, Levy and others.

During the same year Wm. M. Carter, a blacksmith, opened his plow manufactory on the corner of Second and Edmond, and Aquilla Morrow erected a similar manufactory on the east side, between Francis and Felix Streets. The tonsorial art was then started by Philip Wortwine, and a meat market was opened by Allendorf & Rhodes, on the corner of Francis and Main Streets. It was customary to have meat for sale on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and it required a whole week to dispose of one animal.

Glasgow, mentioned above, who, although not an experienced disciple of St. Crispin, built a small shop at the side of the bridge over "Blacksnake Creek" and began work. At this romantic spot he continued to do business for several years, attending to the *soles* of his patrons in a very satisfactory manner.

Joseph Fisher, who now resides on the west side of "Blacksnake Creek," came in 1844, and had the honor of running the first regularly licensed dray in the town.

John Kennedy built the first ten-pin alley on Main, between Francis and Jule Streets. It was a very popular place of resort.

In 1844-45 the first church edifice in the town, a log building 20x30 feet, was erected, under the direction of Rev. T. S. Reeve, a Presbyterian clergyman. It was located on the lot where the business house of John S. Brittain & Co. now stands.

Soon after this church building was completed and occupied, an incident occurred in it which is worth relating:

In the fall of 1845, on a Sabbath day eve, while religious services were being held, a loud, rough knock was heard upon the door. Without waiting for a response, the door was thrust wide open, when in stalked a large, burly looking individual from Grand River.

With hat on and hand raised, he advanced toward the pulpit and motioned to the minister to stop. The man of God (Rev. T. S. Reeve) being thus rudely and inopportunely accosted, left off preaching, when the stranger said:

"Is Bob Donnell in this house? I've got a bar'l of honey for him."

Mr. Donnell being present and taking in the situation at a glance, immediately left his seat and went out of the house with the enterprising and redoubtable honey vender. Whether he purchased the "bar'l" we cannot say. The man, however, who, nothing daunted, had so persistently hunted him up, braving the parson and the astonished gaze of the congregation, certainly deserved some consideration at the hands of Mr. Donnell. We hope, therefore, a bargain was made, and that his Grand River friend returned home a happier, if not a wiser man.

The first church bell to vibrate in the air of the classic hills of St. Joseph, was hung in the steeple of the old log church presided over by Rev. Mr. Reeve.

The first three-story building (frame) erected in the town, was the "Edgar House," in 1845. It still stands on the corner of Main and Francis Streets, east of the cracker factory of Sommer & Co., as a monument of the past.

Robert W. Donnell came to the county in 1838, from North Carolina, but did not come to St. Joseph until about 1845. He was in the mercantile business some little time at Rock House Prairie. After his removal to this city he formed a partnership with George Smith. In 1848, the style of the firm was Donnell, Saxton & Duvall. Donnell built a brick warehouse and then a brick storehouse, both of which are now in the river. He also erected a brick residence on the site of R. L. McDonald's business house, which was at the time considered the finest in the place. Mr. Donnell is now (1881) a banker in the City of New York.

The older citizens will remember the water mill, propelled by the waters of Blacksnake Creek, operated by Mr. Robidoux, for the benefit of the Indians. It ground both corn and wheat, and stood on the Black-

snake near its mouth. There was then a much larger volume of water in that stream than there is to-day.

Dr. Martin, from Indiana, opened a boarding house on Second Street, between Felix and Francis. His was the first family to move into St. Joseph proper after the town was laid off. His boarding house was made of hewn logs, and contained six rooms. The price of board per week was two dollars and a half. The Doctor soon after located in the country, about four miles from town, where he entered a quarter-section of land and began to farm. In 1849, during the "gold excitement," he went to California, being then about sixty-five years of age. When crossing the river at this place for the Pacific Slope, the Doctor had inscribed in large letters upon his wagon cover, the significant legend, "Gold or Blood." He was a man of great energy and strong will-power, and died in California.

John Corby was among the early arrivals from Kentucky, and soon became one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He possessed a good education and was a thorough business man. He opened a business house on Second Street, near the site of the old City Hotel. He was a money lender, and a contractor on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; often furnishing money to parties wishing to enter land, and in many instances receiving therefor one half the land in return for the accommodation.

A little later, James Cargill, from Wheeling, Virginia, erected in the town a flouring mill on Eighth Street, between Edmond and Felix. This mill was considered a large one in that day, operating three runs of burrs. His son-in-law, James A. Owens, is now a resident of the city.

Among the early settlers was John Searcy, who was the first tailor in the town, and William Farley the first jeweler, and William Dillon, who kept the first livery stable, his place of business being east of Corby's Block.

In 1845, Hill & Welding opened the first carriage shop, located on Main, near the foot of Edmond Street, and about the same time came Isadore Barada, and began the bakery business, on Main and Edmond Streets, south side. Jonathan Copeland built the first warehouse, between Jule and Water Streets. A man by the name of Inman kept a hotel (log house) on the corner of Second and Jule Streets, and a man by the name of May opened a similar house, containing two rooms, on Jule Street, between Second and Third. Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Benjamin Hartwell and George Merlatt were early settlers. Benjamin and Francis Northcut, William Carter and Philander Thomas (blacksmiths,) Whitehead & Infelt, Samuel C. Hall (first justice of the peace,) Thomas Mills (first mayor) and Alexander Constance, were all here in 1844 and 1845.

At the dates above mentioned, such agricultural products as the farmer had to dispose of, including horses and cattle, brought, in the St. Joseph market, the following prices:

A good horse, $30; a good cow, $7; a good yoke of oxen, $25; wheat per bushel, 37½ cents; corn per bushel, 10 cents.

Hemp was then the staple product of the farmer and always commanded a good price.

Many of the business firms had commenced even at that day the jobbing trade, and continued up to 1856, when Smith, Tootle & Farley, Donnell & Saxton and others began exclusively a wholesale business.

Steamboats, other than those owned and run by the American Fur Company, were very limited in number. Generally about two a month passed St. Joseph.

In April, 1845, the following persons, among others, were in business at St. Joseph:

E. Livermore & Co., general merchandise.
J. C. Robidoux, " "
Ross & Harper, " "
Hull & Carter, " "
Middleton, Perry & Co., " "
Israel Landis, saddler.

John Patee, drugs and medicines. Mr. Patee's was the first drug store in St. Joseph.

E. Kemp, gunsmith. Mr. Kemp was the pioneer gunsmith.

Henry McKee, wines and liquors.

Among the physicians, were the following; B. V. Teel, J. Lawrence Page, J. H. Crane, D. G. Keedy, D. Benton.

Among the attorneys, were: Theodore D. Wheaton, George Brubaker, Benjamin Hays, H. L. Routt.

The following are the wholesale prices current in St. Joseph in April, 1845:

Axes, per doz., Collins	$15.50@16.50
Bale rope, per ℔	5
Beeswax	25
Candles, mould	9@10
Candles, dipped	8@ 9
Coffee, Rio, per ℔	8½@ 9
Havana	8½ @ 9
Domestics, per yard	
Brown sheetings	6¾
Cotton yarn, per bunch	87½
Dye stuffs, Indigo, per ℔	1 50@1.75
Madder	22@ 25
Copperas	6¼

Dye stuffs, Logwood	10
Fish, mackerel No. 2	13.50
Herrings	87½
Flour, per barrel	4.50
Corn meal, per bushel	50
Fruit, Apples, dried, per bushel	1.50
Peaches	2.00
Raisins, per box	3.75
Glass per box, 8x10	3.50
10x12	4.50
Gunpowder, all kinds, per keg	6.50@7.50
Hemp per 100 lbs, dew rotted	3.00
Hides, dry	.07½
Green	.03
Iron, common bar	.05¼
Horshe shoe	.06
Nails, per 100 lbs	6.25
Castings, per lb	.04½@0.05
Lead, bar	.05
Molasses, per gal	.40
Tar, per keg	.87½
Oil, Linseed, per bbl	1.25
Castor	1.00
White lead, per keg	2.25
Bacon, hams, per lb	.07
Sides	.07
Shoulders	.06¼
Lard	.07@0.08
Butter	.07¼
Cheese, common	.06¼
Western reserve	.12¼
Eggs, per doz	.06¼
Salt G. A., per sack	2.25
Kanawha, per bush	.40
Pepper, per lb	.15@0.16
Liquors, per gal	
Brandy, Cognac	2.00@3.00
American	.50@0.75
Gin	.50@0.75
Rum, New England	.75
Whisky, rectified	.23@0.25
Sugar, Louisiana	.07¼@0.08¼
Loaf	.17
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 lbs	1.75@3.00

Tobacco, Mo., manufactured, per ℔	10@.16
Teas, per ℔, Imperial	.87½@1.00
Gunpowder	.87½@1.00
Young Hyson	.62@0.75
Wines, Madeira	2.50@3.00
Port	2.00@3.00
Malaga, sweet	.62½@87½
Port, imitation	.75@1.12

The celebration of the Fourth of July was first observed in St. Joseph in 1845, by the Sunday School. The following is the programme for the occasion :

FOURTH OF JULY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1845,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The Sunday School will convene at the Church at 8 o'clock a. m.

Procession will form at 8 o'clock, and will leave at precisely 9 o'clock for the grove.

Music—Instrumental.

ON THE GROUND.

Prayer—By T. S. Reeve.

Singing—By Sunday School scholars—"Where Do Children Love To Go."

Declaration—By a Sunday School scholar.

Singing—By Sunday School scholar.

Singing—By Sunday School scholars—"Come Let Us Join Our Cheerful Songs."

Rehearsal—By a female scholar.

Music—Instrumental.

Rehearsal—By a male scholar.

Singing—By Sunday School scholars—"Tis a Lesson You should Heed."

Rehearsal—By a female scholar.

Singing—By Sunday School scholars—"Away the Bowl."

Temperance Dialogue—By five Sunday School scholars.

Singing—By Sunday School scholars—"My Drink Shall Be."

Address—By Rev. F. Willis.

Music—Instrumental.

RECESS AND COLLATION.

Music—Instrumental.

Oration—By L. Archer, Esq.

Music—Instrumental.

Closing remarks and benediction—By Rev. T. S. Reeve.

Procession return.

On the 5th of July, the day following the celebration, the committee of arrangements for that interesting occasion, consisting of Israel Landis, George Brubaker and Josiah H. Crane, addressed a note to the Rev. F. Willis requesting a copy of his address for publication. On the 11th of July, they received the following:

"JULY 11, 1845.

"DEAR SIRS: I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot comply with your request. I cannot do it, for the following reasons: First, I am so much of an offhand man, that I never write out any address on any occasion whatever, and consequently I never memorize. I must say in this case, as Belshazzar said to Daniel, 'the thing is gone from me.' Another reason: I have never yet delivered an address worth publishing; either of which reasons, I presume your honors will in charity deem a sufficient apology.

"Yours very Respectfully,
"F. WILLIS."

Believing that our readers would be pleased to know something more of the first celebration of our National Holiday, in St. Joseph, we will, in this connection, give a verbatim copy of a letter, which was picked up on the street the day following that event, written by a German—an old settler:

"ST. SHOSEFF, TE FIFT DAY OF SHULY,
"EITEEN HOONERT AND FORTY-FIVE.

"Last year, me writes you von letter, mit dells you efry dinks vot I sees in dish new country vot been stranche order new; unt now me writes you vone oder letter.

"Unt by sure yesterday he peen to Forth of Shuly akin, und I dinks to mineself, I vill go me to St. Sho akin, unt see efry dinks vot te beebles peen do dare. Vel, den, ven I cooms dare, Shake Schneider he peen dare too. unt I ses, 'Vel, Shake, I peen so mittlen, how you duss, Shake?' Unt Shake, he tells me if I will trink somedinks unt den coe mit him to see the selebration. Unt I ax him, 'yes, I vill,' put vot in de tivil he means, I dush not know. Vel, Shake, he dakes me to de shurch, unt efrybody been come dare, unt dare bin Mishter Reef, unt he haf great many little shilders dare; unt I tells Shake, 'mine Got, mine Got, vot sort of a man ish dish, vot you calls Reef, to have so much shilders? Unt how dush he keeb him on meat and breat?' Unt he sess: 'Philip, you peen vone fool; dese peen de peebles' shilders vot peen coe to de Sunday School, unt Mishter Reef he been a teacher, unt he peen de Superintendent, unt dare dem berty bick galls vot you sees dare, unt dem fellows mit his hair so nise unt slick, da peen all Sunday Schoolmashters, unt day all shtart out to de voods to eat his dinner, unt dare peen three udder fore fellows vot peen blaying te fittle unt some udder leetle squealin music not much bicker as a fife, unt day comes pefore, unt den de shilders day comes, unt day haf vone crate bick hanksheef stikin on dop of a bole, und a hunderd yads of ribbins hangen to him, und dem berty galls, und dem fellows vot haf de nise slick hair, day peen walk on de outsite of de shilders, unt den comes efrybody else folerin,

unt den day march mosht not quite all round St. Sho, unt den shtart shtrait out to de voots.

Unt now I dinks to mineself dish peen von Whig meedin, unt da dinks da ville shlip in dot olt dory Henry Clay, ven de beebles not been dinkin any dinks about it. Unt I tells Shake I dush not like it, unt Shake he ses: "Philip, vot for make you peen von fool?"

Vel den, Shake unt me, we goes out mit de rest of the beebles to de voods, unt dare Mishter Reef he makes do shilders sing ferry berty, unt make speeches like old beebles—unt den von breacher he tells von ferry fine sarmon, unt von Mishter lawyer he peen delifer von fine big splendit speesh, but I did not undershtand von wort of vot efery von ses, for I peen lookin rount at too crate bick long tables, full off efry dinks vot peen goot, unt efry times de beebles been all looking right shtraight at de shilders ven day peen singin' I shlips to de table unt fills mine hat mit shweet breat.

Vel den ven efry dinks peen retty for to eat Shake unt me we coe shtrait to de dable vare dare bin a crate many shickens unt a couple off leetle haucks, and dare been no nife mit my plate, so I dakes a coople of shickens unt buts em in mine breeches bockets, unt den I dakes von leetle hauck unt shlips him in mine bosom; unt den I dakes a coople of loves of breat under mine arm; unt Shake he dakes day odder leetle hauck, mit sum breat and shickens, unt we coes into de shate under von bick dree, and dare we eat our dinner.

Now dish peen all I sees till night cooms, unt den we coes to de grate frolic at de Edgur House, unt dare peen so many berty galls it makes me feel all over in crate bick shtripes, unt I tells Shake I vill make de dance mit von, so ven Shake he peen shust fetchin me to von shplendid berty gal mit I peen makin mine bow to him, I looks down unt sees mine shirt and mine breaches all cresy mit de shickens unt de leedle haucks—unt now I dinks I coes, so I runs shtrait out off de room unt nefer shtop till I shwim 102 unt blatte riffer to wash de crease.

Your goot frient,

PHILIP SHTUFFINGER.

The following will doubtless be read with interest by the physicians of St. Joseph to-day.

"NOTICE.

At a meeting of the practicing physicians of the town of St. Joseph and vicinity, holden for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of charges, the following were agreed upon, to wit:

For a visit within one mile and prescription (day)	$ 1.00
" each succeeding mile	.50
" same services at night, double price	
" visit in town and prescription	1.00
" " at night	2.00
" medicine in all cases extra charge	
" attendance whole night	5.00
" consultation	5.00
" a simple case of midwifery	5.00
" a case of twins	10.00

For difficult cases, fee in proportion to difficulty	
" necessary attention, after four hours, per hour	.25
" bleeding	.50
" extracting teeth	.50
" cupping	1 to 2.00
" blisters, large size	.75
" " medium	.50
" advice and prescription at office	1.00
" administering enema	1.00
" setting fracture of upper extremities	5 to 10.00
" " " lower "	10 to 20.00
" dislocation of upper extremities	5 to 10.00
" " " lower "	10 to 20.00
" amputating fingers and toes, each	5.00
" " forearm	15.00
" " arm	10.00
" " leg	20.00
" " thigh	25.00
" extirpating tumors	2.50 to 10.00
" opening abscess	50
" vaccination	50
" gonorrhea	10.00
" syphillis	10 to 20.00

The last mentioned disease to be paid for invariably in advance.

No charge will be made for more than two visits in town same day.

Hereafter no families will be engaged by the year.

Settlement in all cases will be required either by note or cash as soon as services are rendered.

JOSIAH H. CRANE,
D. G. KEEDY,
J. L. PAGE,
THOS. J. TODD,
WM. B. WOOD,
J. W. HAYES,
B. V. TEEL,
ROBT. MARTIN,
R. A. H. GRAY,
WM. P. FLINT,
DELFORD BENTON.

During the month of May, 1845, the little town of St. Joseph came very near being the scene of a duel between two gentlemen of the medical profession, as the following will show:

"WOODLAND, May 3, 1845.

DR. PAGE,

Sir: I have been informed that some doctor in St. Joseph, from Weston, has used very disrespectful language in regard to me, and said that I did not know what a cataract knife was, and that I had lent to Dr. Belt wrong knives through profound ignorance, &c. Now, sir, I wish you to avow or disavow said language. I am a graduate from the college of Edinburgh and have my diploma from said institution; I have been

surgeon nearly seven years in the British army, and more recently assistant surgeon in the United States navy, for three years, aboard the ship Experiment, Captain Mervin. I refer you to the Navy Chronicle for 1833, where you will find my appointment.

I am, sir, with much respect and great esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

R. A. H. GRAY, M. D."

J. L. PAGE, M. D.

"ST. JOSEPH, May 3rd, 1845.

Dear Sir: In reply to your note of 3rd inst., I have to state that upon an occasion (the time and place I do not remember) you were the subject of the conversation. I then made use of the language in substance as follows: 'I have met with Dr. Gray but a few times; I know nothing of him; I know nothing of his professional qualifications. Sometime ago, soon after he came to this country, Dr. B——, of Weston, sent to him for a Wetzel's cataract knife, and he sent a common Bistoury, such as is usually found in a surgeon's pocket case, and wholly unlike the instrument required. Now I know not whether to attribute this to his own ignorance or his belief in the ignorance of the surgeons at Weston of a cataract knife. I further stated that Major C., of Weston, had spoken of you as having been engaged in a mercantile house in Pittsburg or Wheeling, and not known there as a physician or surgeon.'

The foregoing is, in substance, what I have said. I spoke nothing of my own knowledge, except in regard to the knife, and permit me to add, I did not intend any disrespect to you or cherish any desire to do you injustice. I am happy to learn that I have been deceived in regard to your professional character, and I shall have pleasure to contradict the reports in circulation relative thereto.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

I. LAWRENCE PAGE."

To R. A. H. GRAY, M. D.

J. L. PAGE, M. D.

Sir:—I have been informed that you avowed the language referred to in my last note to you, viz: That I had lent wrong cataract knives to Dr. Belt, through profound ignorance, etc. If you know said language to be a fact, you had a right to use it, otherwise, I shall require a retraction and an apology.

I am, sir, with much respect and great esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

R. A. H. GRAY, M. D.

My friend P., Esq., is duly authorized to arrange and settle all the necessary preliminaries in regard to time, place, and manner of satisfaction, in case Doctor Page refuses to do me justice as required above.

R. A. H. GRAY, M. D.

May 9, 1845.

ST. JOSEPH, May 9, 1845.

Sir: To your note of the 3d inst. I have replied to through the medium of the Postoffice at Sparta. I then avowed the language I had

used relative to the cataract knife, &c. I do know, sir, that Dr. Belt, of Weston, sent to you for a Wenzel's cataract knife, and that you sent a common Bistoury therefor, whether through ignorance or not I do not know. Your ob't serv't,

To R. A. H. GRAY, M. D. J. LAWRENCE PAGE.

J. L. PAGE, M. D.:

My Dear Sir: Your communication per my friend Mr. —— is not sufficiently satisfactory. If you made use of the language contained in my note to you, for the purpose of injuring my standing as a physician or otherwise, I demand an explanation.

My friend, Mr. M—— is duly authorized to make satisfactory arrangements with any friend you may please to appoint, otherwise to receive a satisfactory apology. Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

May 9, 1845. R. A. H. GRAY, M. D.

ST. JOSEPH, May 13, 1845.

J. L. PAGE, M. D.

Dear Sir: Yours dated May 3d, has been received and considered satisfactory, consequently the subsequent communications are withdrawn.

R. A. H. GRAY, M. D.

By his friend A. D. McDonald.

The following is the first list of letters remaining in the postoffice, ever published in St. Joseph. Among these names will be recognized many of the old settlers:

"List of letters remaining in the postoffice at St. Joseph, October 1, 1845, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the general postoffice as dead letters."

Allen, Lewis,
Brookheart, John,
Bate, Cambell,
Carter, Mrs. A. C.,
Carter, John F.,
Collier, Jos.,
Dunn, Wm.,
Donnell, Robert M.,
Evans, John,
Farleigh, A.,
George, Wm. P.,
Harness, Lewis,
Kerby, Eliza S.,
McHenry, Daniel,
McHammer, Wm.,
McClaugh, Harrison,
Martin, John—2.
Noble, Wm.,
Potter, David,
Pyle, Edward,
Byne, Miss Mary—2,
Beem, Richard,
Becker, Abraham,
Coon, Rev. S. M.,
Coy, Wm. S.,
Cook, Elizabeth,
Dixon, D. B.,
Ewell, Dr. J. B.,
Frost, Harvy,
Flanagan, Wm. P.,
Gibson, Jas.,
Kremer, Thos.,
McDonald, Alex.,
Maxwell, Edward,
McClour, B. F.,
Mungett, Wilson,
Nevins, Isaac,
Neely, Miss Cath.,
Patch, Geo.—2,
Palmer, Spolswood,

STATE SAVINGS BANK.

Robertson, Elijah,
Swaitz, J. T.,
Teel, Dr. B. F—6,
Thompson, John A.,
Thomas, H.,
Vanwickle, Everett,
Winkler, David,
Walker, A. J.,
Wright, Isaac R.,
McBeath, Mr. R.,
Beaty, Fulton—2.
Baker, Joseph G.,
Chandler, Rev. Thos.,
Coltor, Wm.,
Coton, Wm.,
Dixon & Wilson,
Deppen & Gay, Messrs.,
Falkner, Miss S. E.,
Green & Co.,
Hays, W. L.,
Johnston, James,
Locvecy, M. S.,
Myers, Henry,
McDonal, Thos.,
McChristen, Patrick,
Pell, Calvin,
Porter, W. M.
Richards, Chas.,
Watts, W. B.
Shults, Peter J.,
Simpson, Isaac A.,
Taylor, Miss Ann,
Thompson, D. V.
Vares, Henry M.,
White, James,
West, Mrs. Frances,
Wells, Thos.—2,
Brooks, D. G.,
Belcher, Geo. A.,
Baker, Benj.,
Cunningham, Joseph,
Clink, Joshua,
Carter, Wm. F.,
Doulton, Jonathan S.,
Dunn, Wm. M.,
Francey, Samuel,
Furgerson, Jas.,
Hughes, Geo. W.,
Jasper, Capt. A.,
King, Sarah,
Lane, Jas. A.,
McCrary, Pinley,
Martin, Abraham,
Norton, Edley,
Price, Jas,
Preston, A. S.,
Smith, F. W.,

DEATH OF GENERAL JACKSON.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of the old hero of the battle of New Orleans, fought on the 8th of January, 1815, the citizens of St. Joseph repaired to a grove, one mile north of the town, on Saturday, the 19th of July, 1845, and listened to a eulogy upon the life and services of General Jackson, delivered by Hon. Willard P. Hall, who then resided at Sparta. The Gazette, speaking of that occasion, says: "We will not do Mr. Hall the injustice to attempt a sketch of his speech. We would only say, the matter of the address was entirely appropriate; his style was concise and perspicuous, sometimes ornamented by beautiful figures, and the composition lost nothing by the manner of delivery, for Mr. Hall is an agreeable speaker. The only objection we have heard made to the address is, that it was too short."

HEALTH OF THE TOWN IN 1845.

During the summer and fall of 1845, the old citizens will remember that sickness prevailed over the Western States to an unparalleled extent. In almost every section of Missouri, disease prostrated a great

many people, and even in Buchanan County they were not entirely free from its ravages. In St. Joseph, however, there was but little, if any, sickness during that year. The Gazette, speaking upon the subject, in October of 1845, says:

"Had there been any doubts about the healthfulness of our town, its history the past year is sufficient to set that doubt to rest, for whilst people on the prairies, in the woodland, in the bottom, on the bluffs, and in the new and old portions of the state have very generally been made acquainted with the icy touch of the 'chill' and the burning grasp of the 'fever,' the people of St. Joseph have been remarkably healthy all the time."

In the same connection that paper says of the weather:

"The weather is now fine—Indian Summer with all its serenity and sweetness. On these lovely fall days 'tis a luxury to withdraw from the busy strife and hum of business, and seek the quiet solitude of the country, where nature inspires the mind with contemplations that refine and elevate. The faded and falling leaves, the drooping and frost-bitten grass, the leafless trees, forcibly remind man that *his* season of decay will soon come, and bids him, in feeling, imitate the calmness and sweetness which seem to pervade all space, and consecrate every object."

On the 3d of November, 1845, the "St. Joseph Thespian Society" made its first appearance, in the comedy entitled "The Prisoner at Large."

On the 5th of December, 1845, the "St. Joseph Lyceum" held its first meeting in the Presbyterian Church. The question discussed was: "Do the lights of nature teach the immortality of the soul?" Disputants—Affirmative, Dr. S. D. Overstreet, George Brubaker. Negative, L. Archer, J. H. Young.

At the next meeting of this society, B. F. Loan became a member, and, among others, discussed the question, "Are the inferior animals immortal?"

A small paper was published in Sparta called the Rooster, about January, 1846.

March 6, 1846, appeared the advertisement of the St. Joseph Seminary for Young Ladies, S. Landis, Principal.

As the ladies may be interested to know when the first sewing society was organized in St. Joseph, we here quote from the Gazette of April 3d, 1846:

"We take pleasure in calling the attention of our townsmen to the St. Joseph Sewing Society, which has lately been established in our midst. The object of the association is extremely laudable, viz., the gaining of funds to erect and finish the Methodist Church. We recommend those of our young men and others who may wish clothes of any

description, to patronize the ladies of the St. Joseph Sewing Society, for in doing this, the double consolation is found of wearing garments well done up by the fairest fingers, and knowing that the proceeds are well appropriated."

The first circus that visited St. Joseph was Howes & Mabie, in May, 1846.

The first daguerrean artist was A. C. Partridge, who came in July, 1846.

About this date, there were in St. Joseph and vicinity quite a number of Mormons, whose presence here was not desired by a few of the citizens, as the following will show:

NOTICE.

The Mormons now in St. Joseph may do well to leave as early as possible, as there is considerable excitement now existing against them, and to save trouble I advise them to seek some other home.

SAMUEL C. HALL.

Among the advertisements which we find in the Gazette of 1846, is one entitled "Big Saddle Poetry." Being a novel, as well as an ingenious, production, we here insert it:

"BIG SADDLE POETRY."

If a good saddle you would find,
One that's just suited to your mind,
You need not to St. Louis go,
For you can get one in St. Joe.
If in that town you chance to be,
Call in at Landis' factory.
You'll know it if you chance to spy
That great big saddle hanging high;
The very same on which was found
The Sparta Rooster, snugly bound;
Which, though it happened long ago,
Can still give forth as shrill a crow
As when, on that eventful night,
He challenged Landis to a fight.
If this direction's not enough,
From Somerville's go six doors south;
And when you're there if you can't see it,
Just cross the street to Todd's for physic;
If then your sight should not be good,
Go three doors north of Dr. Wood;
And when you're there just take a hint,
And walk straight up to Dr. Flint.
Should you to Sparta chance to go,
On your return stop at St. Joe;
For Landis is the man, they say,
To furnish saddles night and day.

CENSUS OF ST. JOSEPH.

On the 18th and 19th of December, 1846, the census of St. Joseph was taken with the following result:

Males under 10 years of age	142
" between 10 and 21	81
" " 21 and 45	257
" over 45 years	30
Females under 10 years of age	124
" between 10 and 21	85
" over 20 years	175
Male slaves	27
Female slaves	43
Free negroes—1 male and 1 female	2
Total	967

We note the following:

PREACHING.

The Rev. Joshua Wilson will preach in St. Joseph this evening, (January 28, 1847,) at early candle lighting, in the house now occupied by the Methodists as a church.

April 16, 1847, the Gazette, speaking of St. Joseph, says:

"This town, as exhibited at present, seems to answer the expectations of those who have been the most hopeful of its advancement and prosperity. Many persons long doubted whether St. Joseph would, like the "thousand and one" towns that spring up along navigable streams, flourish for a while and then dwindle into insignificance, or would take and maintain a permanent stand as a place for the transaction of business and ultimately fill the dimensions of a large town.

"The observation of the place now will effectually drive away all such doubts and establish the fact that we will at no distant day exist in the midst of a populous and important city.

"Several additional mercantile houses have been established here, many of the older firms have enlarged their business very much, and it is generally conceded that all of them are selling and will sell a vast amount of goods. The mechanics of every description have an abundance of work to do, for improvements are being made in every section of the town. More buildings are in process of being erected at this time than during any preceding season, and those buildings are generally of a better quality. Many of the farmers from a distance are now seen dealing with our merchants, who formerly carried their produce to other towns on the river, and bought their goods there. Take it all in all, we

have never known St. Joseph to present such an animated and business-like appearance as is now exhibited, nor have the indications ever been so decidedly in favor of its permanent prosperity.

"Heretofore many difficulties have intervened to retard the progress of improvement here, some of which have been entirely overcome, and others only in part. We have had to contend with the jealous influences of other places, which knew that St. Joseph would soon become their successful rival. The character of this place has not been fully established abroad as the most elegible starting point for Oregon and California, notwithstanding all or very nearly all who have actual knowledge of the matter give the preference to St. Joseph. The great emigration to California, Oregon and Texas, tended to keep back this county and town in point of population and improvement, and the almost boundless extent of the lands in those countries which may generally be acquired by bare settlement, has conduced to diminish the price of real estate here. Furthermore, hemp, grain and pork, the staple products of this country, have until recently commanded a very low price, and the navigation of our river has been unusually difficult, on account of low water and snags.

"What progress this place and the surrounding country have made has been effected in spite of all these difficulties, but when these obstructions shall have disappeared, as all of them must do at some early period, the older settler here who has witnessed the town of his choice in all its stages, will feel his bosom swell with emotions of pride and exultation at the observation of her prosperity and beauty.

"Again, the spirit of internal improvement is abroad, our people are determined not only to improve the transporting facilities now had, but to add others, which will place us on terms more nearly equal with other parts of the world. Then all the advantages we have in soil and climate will become available; then a new impetus will have been given to the industrious farmer; then the call upon the merchant for the necessaries and comforts of life will have been vastly increased; then health and prosperity will everywhere greet the eye of the beholder; then ours shall be a town and county in which the wealthy, industrious and educated of the other and older states will love to settle, and the situation of our town and the surrounding scenery, which are now surpassingly lovely, will be enhanced by the touch of art, and the citizen or visitor of cultivated or refined taste will love to contemplate their beauty."

The above article was written in the spring of 1847, and is doubtless a faithful and correct representation of St. Joseph and her business prospects at that time. Four years had elapsed from the laying out of the town, and the inferences drawn from the editorial are that notwithstanding many difficulties had theretofore intervened, such as the jealousies of rival towns, imperfect navigation facilities, and other hindrances, the town had continued to prosper.

At that date, several additional mercantile houses had just been established here, and many of the older firms had enlarged their business, and it was conceded that they were selling a vast amount of goods. Another evidence (always unerring), of the substantial prosperity of the town, was that the mechanics and laborers of all classes were then busy. Improvements were being made not only in one locality, or upon one street, but "in every section of the town." Not only a greater number of buildings were in process of erection, but they were generally of a better character.

Had the editor been a little more specific, and gone a little more into detail, and given the names of the parties making these improvements, and located these buildings, it would have been more satisfactory to the reader of to-day.

WESTERN MAILS.

Thirty-five years ago, in this western country, mails were very irregular, sometimes several weeks intervening between times. Like all other extreme western towns, St. Joseph was frequently inconvenienced by the non-arrival at the proper time of the mail. In reference to the mail, the Gazette of April, 1847, says:

"We have not received a mail here for three weeks, nor do we know when we shall get one. Why does not the Postmaster at St. Louis make some arrangement to forward the mails by the river to this place as well as Glasgow? Is it because we are too high up, or does the Postmaster General think that we can do without the mails? If it be true that authority has been given to the Postmaster at St. Louis to make contracts for carrying the mails to Glasgow, why does he not make a contract with the boats that are coming direct to this place? We could then have a mail once a week. The inconveniences that are felt and the loss that is sustained by the people from the outrages and intolerable irregularity now experienced, we hope will soon be remedied."

We note the following items:

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of St. Joseph and vicinity will be held at the office of B. F. Loan, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing the corporation of St. Joseph to borrow money for the improvement of Blacksnake Creek, and such other matters as may come before the meeting. A general attendance is requested, particularly of the property holders in the town.

MANY CITIZENS.

June 24, 1847.

FELIX STREET, ST. JOSEPH, IN 1873, SHOWING A PORTION OF THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

COMMODORE STOCKTON.

October 27, 1847, St. Joseph had a distinguished guest in the person of Commodore Stockton, of the United States Navy. At a public meeting of the citizens of the town, a committee was appointed to arrange for his reception, who forwarded to him the following letter:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., October 26, 1847.

COM. STOCKTON:

Sir:—The undersigned have been directed to forward you the following resolutions, adopted unanimously at a public meeting held in this place on the 25th inst., the object of which was to formally receive and tender to you the hospitalities of the town, and also invite you to participate with the citizens in a public dinner. In the performance of this duty, it affords us pleasure to be made the medium through which to convey the warm manifestations of regard, as well as the high esteem entertained for you as an eminent and brave officer, whose life has been spent in aiding to elevate the naval force of our country to that proud station it now occupies in the eyes of the civilized world, as also for the efforts of that genius that has so materially contributed to render it effective.

We are, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. BASSETT,
WM. RIDENBAUGH,
JOHN CORBY,
LEWIS TRACY,
SILAS McDONALD,
JOSEPH ROBIDOUX,
J. LAWRENCE PAGE. } Committee.

In answer to the foregoing, Commodore Stockton forwarded by Lieutenant Thompson, the following reply:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., October 27, 1847.

To J. M. Bassett, John Corby, Lewis Tracy, Silas McDonald, Wm. Ridenbaugh, Joseph Robidoux and J. Lawrence Page.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, enclosing to me a copy of the resolutions passed at a public meeting, held at St. Joseph, and to express to you my thanks for the kind manner in which you have seen fit to communicate them.

My stay at St. Joseph will probably be too short to permit me to accept the invitation to a public dinner, but I will do myself the honor to meet the citizens of St. Joseph at any hour to-day which they may appoint.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,
R. F. STOCKTON.

On the afternoon of the same day, Commodore Stockton, accompanied by Major Gillespie, of the United States Marines, Lieutenant

Wm. H. Thompson, of the United States Navy, and J. C. Norris, the Commodore's private Secretary, arrived at the landing, where a large crowd of people had assembled to greet them. From the river, he and his brave officers were accompanied by the committee and citizens, in procession, to the Mansion House, on the balcony of which a great number of ladies had assembled.

Dr. J. Lawrence Page, then, on behalf of the citizens, addressed Commodore Stockton in a brief and appropriate manner. The Commodore replied in a well digested and able address. He spoke of the injuries he had received in Mexico and characterized the war with that nation as just, and said that he would be glad to see the Star Spangled Banner float in triumph over every foot of Mexican soil.

After spending the afternoon in a pleasant manner, and taking by the hand the citizens of St. Joseph generally, the gallant old hero took his departure for St. Louis.

TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

November 19, 1847.

The following question "Are temperance associations on the total abstinence principle beneficial to the community?" will be discussed at the court house next Thursday evening, at early candle light, by the following disputants :

AFFIRMATIVE—Henry M. Vories, Wm. Bunting.

NEGATIVE—Dr. January, Jas. B. Gardenhire.

The citizens are very respectfully invited to attend.

Our town is now entirely clear of the small pox, the person afflicted having recovered and gone. As there is no danger now, we hope that persons who have been trading in our town will continue to do so, and not listen to the idle trash of a few interested persons who would glory in the downfall of St. Joseph.

There were 1,861 votes cast for Governor in Buchanan County in 1848. At the November election of that year, General Cass received 357 majority in the county over General Taylor.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

On the 9th day of August, 1849, Colonel Thomas H. Benton addressed the people of St. Joseph upon the history of the Platte Purchase, the Missouri Resolutions and the great Pacific Railroad. It was a memorable day in the history of Buchanan County. At an early hour, the streets of St. Joseph were thronged with her own citizens and the people from the county and other neighboring counties, who had come to hear the great man speak. The place of meeting had been advertised to be the Presbyterian Church, but owing to the immense con-

course of citizens, not more than one-fourth of whom the church could accommodate, the meeting was held in a grove near the town. At the hour of two o'clock, P. M., Colonel Benton took the stand, where the crowd had already gathered, eager to hear the great expounder of Democratic principles. For three hours he was listened to by the vast assemblage with the closest attention.

Every one present seemed to be on the tiptoe to hear and catch every word that fell from his lips. Although his auditors had to stand on their feet, jammed together, and the greater portion of them under the rays of a hot sun, shining directly upon their heads, yet there was no confusion, no changing of places, no talking and nothing to mar the feelings of the speaker, or to interrupt him in his masterly defense of the Constitution of the United States.

GENERAL DAVID R. ATCHISON.

On Monday, the 24th day of September following, General David R. Atchison addressed the people of St. Joseph on the subjects involved in Colonel Benton's speech of August 9th. He was treated with the utmost courtesy by the citizens, a large number of whom were present. General Atchison was an anti-Benton man, and severely criticized the Colonel's political career, and especially many of his votes upon important questions in the United States Senate, denouncing them as "Abolition votes."

On the following day, General J. B. Gardenhire replied to General Atchison, and in an able and eloquent manner defended Colonel Benton's course.

PROSPERITY.

From the last day of March, 1849, to the last day of September the same year, there were erected in the town:

Buildings of all kinds	123
Brick houses	51
Frame "	47
Log "	25
Brick stores	3
Frame stores	2
Steam saw mills	2
Brick brewery	1
Brick warehouses	6
Frame "	1
Frame shops	4
Frame offices	2
Brick "	3

Frame stables	9
Log "	1
Additions to houses	11
Rope walks	2

From September to December the same year, there were erected twenty more buildings, which certainly speaks well for the growth of St. Joseph during the year 1849.

CHARLES ROBIDOUX.

On the night of the 8th of September, 1850, occurred the death of Charles Robidoux, the youngest son of Joseph Robidoux, the founder of St. Joseph. The circumstances connected with his death are as follows:

On the night above mentioned, about eleven o'clock, young Robidoux, in company with other young men of the town, were on the street, engaged in some harmless sport. They were rapping at the doors of the business houses, to awaken the clerks and others sleeping therein. They rapped on the door of D. & T. D. S. MacDonald, and, after leaving it, they went to a post set in the ground, at the edge of the pavement opposite the building, and commenced pulling it up. Young Robidoux pulled the post up, and, placing it on his shoulder, he started towards the opposite side of the street, and when he had gone about one-third of the distance, a gun was fired from the window of the second story of MacDonald's store. The load, which consisted of shot of large size, took effect in the back part of his head, tearing it almost to atoms. He expired in a few minutes.

Duncan MacDonald confessed that he had shot the gun, but with no intention of injuring any person, as he knew no person then on the street.

Charles Robidoux was in the twentieth year of his age, was much respected, and his death was a source of great regret to his friends and numerous acquaintances.

CITY ELECTION—1851.

Below we append the vote of St. Joseph in the spring election of 1851.

FIRST WARD.

Mayor—Thomas Mills		93
Marshal—F. M. Wright		51
	E. W. Freeman	37
	Wiley Williams	9
Councilmen—J. B. Pendleton		87
	John Angel	68
	J. M. Searcy	37

SECOND WARD.

Mayor—Thomas Mills	132
Marshal—F. M. Wright	100
E. W. Freeman	26
Councilmen—W. M. Carter	97
Israel Landis	81
John Kerr	45
Lewis Tracy	34
D. G. Keedy	15

THIRD WARD

Mayor—Thomas Mills	88
Marshal—F. M. Wright	65
E. W. Freeman	21
Wiley Williams	14
Councilmen—J. H. Whitehead	86
J. A. Anthony	69
G. W. Lincoln	28

THE FIRST SETTLER

ST. JOSEPH CITY HALL AND MARKET HOUSE, 1881.

CHAPTER V.

CITY OFFICERS—1845 TO 1881.

1845.

Joseph Robidoux	President
Isadore Barada	Trustee
John F. Carter	Trustee
Johnson Copeland	Trustee
Wiley M. English	Trustee
St. Clark K. Miller	Trustee
Benjamin C. Powell	Trustee
B. F. Loan	Clerk
Howell Thomas	Constable and Collector
Robert I. Boyd	Treasurer
Charles White	Assessor
F. W. Smith	Surveyor

1846.

Wiley M. English	President
Preston T. Moss	Trustee
Johnson Copeland	Trustee
Allen G. Mansfield	Trustee
Posy N. Smith	Trustee
Henry S. Creal	Trustee
Joseph Robidoux	Trustee
Levi T. Carr	Clerk
Henry S. Smith	Constable and Collector
John Curd	Treasurer
George W. Waller	Assessor
Simeon Kemper	Surveyor
William King	Street Commissioner

1847.

Henry S. Creal	President
Wiley M. English	Trustee
Johnson Copeland	Trustee

Preston T. Moss.....Trustee
Edward Searcy.....Trustee
William H. High.....Trustee
Aaron Lewis.....Trustee
James B. Gardenhire.....Clerk
John W. Glasgow.....Constable and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
Milton H. Wash.....Assessor
Simeon Kemper.....Surveyor
David J. Heaton.....Street Commissioner

1848.

Lewis Tracy.....President
Joseph Smith.....Trustee
William Ridenbaugh.....Trustee
Preston T. Moss.....Trustee
Samuel D. Overstreet.....Trustee
Thomas Wildbahn.....Trustee
James A. Anthony.....Trustee
Willian P. Loan.....Clerk
Edward Searcy.....Constable and Collector
Robert I. Boyd.....Treasurer
Simeon Kemper.....Assessor
Simeon Kemper.....Surveyor
William King.....Street Commissioner

1849.

James A. Anthony.....President
John Whitehead.....Trustee
Henry S. Creal.....Trustee
Thomas Price.....Trustee
Wiley M. English.....Trustee
Thomas Wildbahn.....Trustee
Lewis Tracy.....Trustee
A. D. Madeira.....Clerk
V. Tuller.....Constable and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
H. S. Smith.....Assessor
Simeon Kemper.....Surveyor
V. Tuller.....Street Commissioner
D. G. Keedy.....Health Officer

1850.

James A. Anthony.....President
Lewis Tracy.....Trustee

John Rhode.....Trustee
William M. Carter.....Trustee
James B. Pendleton.....Trustee
Abraham M. Dillon.....Trustee
Lewis Stigers.....Trustee
Joseph J. Wyatt.....Clerk
V. Tuller.....Constable and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
James O'Donoghue.....Assessor
Simeon Kemper.....Surveyor
William Langston.....Street Commissioner
J. H. Crane.....Health Officer

1851.

Thomas Mills.....Mayor
John Angel.....Councilman First Ward
James B. Pendleton..... " " "
William M. Carter.....Councilman Second Ward
Israel Landis..... " " "
James A. Anthony.....Councilman Third Ward
John H. Whitehead..... " " "
Milton H. Wash.....City Register
Alexander W. Terrel.....City Attorney
F. M. Wright.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
Isadore Ponlin.....Assessor
Charles Schreiber.....City Engineer
Johnson Copeland.....Street Commissioner
J. H. Crane.....Health Officer
V. Tuller.....Market Master
R. L. McGee.....Wharf Master

1852.

Robert B. Lambdin.....Mayor
John Angel.....Councilman First Ward
James B. Pendleton..... " " "
Joel J. Penick.....Councilman Second Ward
W. M. Carter..... " " "
John H. Whitehead.....Councilman Third Ward
B. F. Loan..... " " "
Milton H. Wash.....City Register
John Scott.....City Attorney
Allen McNew.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer

F. M. Wright.....Assessor
Charles Schreiber.....City Engineer
James Connell.....Street Commissioner
James Sykes.....Health Officer
V. Tuller.....Market Master
George Merlatt.....Wharf Master

1853.

James A. Anthony.....Mayor
H. D. Louthen.....Councilman First Ward
B. O'Driscoll..... " " "
W. M. Carter.....Councilman Second Ward
Joel J. Penick..... " " "
John H. Whitehead.....Councilman Third Ward
Thomas Wildbahn..... " " "
Milton H. Wash.....City Register
John Scott.....City Attorney
Allen McNew.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
James A. Owen.....Assessor
Charles Schreiber.....City Engineer
James Connell.....Street Commissioner
James Sykes.....Health Officer
V. Tuller.....Market Master
George Merlatt.....Wharf Master

1854.

Robert Boyle.....Mayor
John C. Cargill.....Councilman First Ward
Emery Livermore..... " " "
R. W. Donnell.....Councilman Second Ward
Joseph C. Hull..... " " "
Thomas Wildbahn.....Councilman Third Ward
Robert L. McGee..... " " "
Milton H. Wash.....City Register
John Scott.....City Attorney
George Merlatt.....Marshall and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
Felix Robidoux.....Assessor
Mereweather Thompson.....City Engineer
Jesse B. Lowe.....Street Commissioner
James Sykes.....Health Officer
James O'Keefe.....Wharf Master

1855.

J. M. Bassett.....Mayor
H. D. Louthen.....Councilman First Ward
James B. Pendleton..... " " "
Joseph C. Hull.....Councilman Second Ward
Preston T. Moss..... " " "
Armstrong Beattie.....Councilman Third Ward
John O. Fisher..... " " "
Milton H. Wash.....City Register
John Scott.....City Attorney
A. A. Dougherty.....City Recorder
George Merlatt.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
William C. Toole.....Assessor
Mereweather Thompson.....City Engineer
A. L. Creal.....Street Commissioner
John A. Chambers.....Health Officer
George Merlatt.....Wharf Master
John Fox.....Market Master

1856.

John Corby.....Mayor
John Angel.....Councilman First Ward
James B. Pendleton..... " " "
O. B. Knode.....Councilman Second Ward
Preston T. Moss..... " " "
Armstrong Beattie.....Councilman Third Ward
John O. Fisher..... " " "
W. C. Toole.....City Register
Alexander Davis.....City Attorney
George Merlatt.....City Recorder
John Curd.....Treasurer
John A. Dolman.....Assessor
Simeon Kemper.....City Engineer
Robert Dixon.....Street Commissioner
J. H. Crane.....Health Officer
John Fox.....Market Master
John Fox.....Wharf Master

1857.

A. Beattie.....Mayor
F. W. Smith.....Councilman First Ward
N. J. McAshan..... " " "

O. B. Knode.....Councilman Second Ward
Charles Kearney..... " " "
John J. Johnson.....Councilman Third Ward
Samuel Floyd..... " " "
William C. Toole.....City Register
Thomas Thoroughman.....City Attorney
Felix Robidoux.....City Recorder
Shad R. Wages.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
James A. Owens.....Assessor
Charles Housding.....City Engineer
A. L. Creal.....Street Commissioner
C. F. Knight.....Health Officer
John Fox.....Market Master
John Fox.....Wharf Master

1858.

A. Beattie.....Mayor
N. J. McAshan.....Councilman First Ward
John Rhodes..... " " "
O. B. Knode.....Councilman Second Ward
J. A. Chambers..... " " "
John J. Johnson.....Councilman Third Ward
Samuel G. Floyd..... " " "
William C. Toole.....City Register
Thomas Thoroughman.....City Attorney
Felix Robidoux.....City Recorder
Shad R. Wages.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
James A. Owens.....Assessor
Charles Housding.....City Engineer
A. L. Creal.....Street Commissioner
J. G. Meacher.....Health Officer
John Fox.....Market Master
John Fox.....Wharf Master

1859

M. Jeff. Thompson.....Mayor
Michael McGee.....Councilman First Ward
William Lenox..... " " "
Thomas Keys.....Councilman Second Ward
Wm. J. Taylor..... " " "
James Highly.....Councilman Third Ward
Samuel G. Floyd..... " " "

William C. Toole.....City Register
W. R. Likens.....City Attorney
John A. Dolman.....City Recorder
Shad R. Wages.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
Charles Thompson.....Assessor
P. K. O'Donnell.....City Engineer
Thomas Byrne.....Street Commissioner
J. G. Meacher.....Health Officer
James B. Alder.....Market Master
Robert Boyle.....Wharf Master

1860.

A. Beattie.....Mayor
W. R. Penick.....Councilman First Ward
John Rhode..... " " "
D. J. Heaton.....Councilman Second Ward
R. F. Maxwell..... " " "
J. J. Johnson.....Councilman Third Ward
P. L. McLaughlin..... " " "
W. C. Toole.....City Register
Joseph P. Grubb.....City Attorney
John A. Dolman.....City Recorder
Allen McNew.....Collector and Marshal
John Curd.....Treasurer
Preston T. Moss.....Assessor
P. K. O'Donnell.....City Engineer
Charles Lehman.....Street Commissioner
C. F. Knight.....Health Officer
John Fox.....Market Master
Joshua Blangy.....Wharf Master
John Cowie.....Weigh Master

1861.

F. W. Smith.....Mayor
Michael McGee.....Councilman First Ward
Louis Hax..... " " "
A. G. Clark.....Councilman Second Ward
John Saunders, Sr..... " " "
James A. Storm.....Councilman Third Ward
Samuel H. Boyd..... " " "
William C. Toole.....City Register
Isaac C. Parker.....City Attorney
John A. Dolman.....City Recorder

Allen McNew.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
Joseph McAleer.....Assessor
Charles Housding.....City Engineer
John Sheehan.....Street Commissioner
Hugh Trevor.....Health Officer
John Fox.....Market Master
John Fox.....Wharf Master
John Cowie.....Weigh Master

1862.

Thomas Harbine.....Mayor
James Tracy.....Councilman First Ward
Elias Eppstein..... " " "
George T. Hoagland.....Councilman Second Ward
William Fowler..... " " "
Joseph C. Hull.....Councilman Third Ward
John Colhoun..... " " "
W. C. Toole.....City Register
R. J. S. Wise.....Marshal and Collector
John Curd.....Treasurer
Cyrus E. Kemp.....Assessor
P. K. O'Donnell.....City Engineer
J. B. Harder.....Street Commissioner
W. I. Heddens.....Health Officer
John Fox.....Market Master
John Fox.....Wharf Master
Gotleib Volmer.....Weigh Master

1863.

Thomas Harbine.....Mayor
J. D. McNeely.....Councilman First Ward
G. W. H. Landon..... " " "
Antoine Kloss.....Councilman Second Ward
R. Fisher..... " " "
Joseph Steinacker.....Councilman Third Ward
Henry Boder..... " " "
W. C. Toole.....City Register
Isaac C. Parker.....City Attorney
M. L. Harrington.....City Recorder
R. J. S. Wise.....Collector and Marshal
George Lyon.....Treasurer
Charles Housding.....City Engineer
J. B. Harder.....Street Commissioner

John Fox.....Market Master
E. H. Saville.....Assessor
Gotleib Volmer.....Weigh Master

1864.

W. R. Penick (elected for two years).....Mayor
T. H. Ritchie.....Councilman First Ward
W. Z. Ransom..... " " "
John R. Bell.....Councilman Second Ward
W. L. Chadwick..... " " "
John Corby.....Councilman Third Ward
Geo. T. Hoagland..... " " "
J. D. McNeely.....Councilman Fourth Ward
A. Andriano..... " " "
H. N. Turner.....Councilman Fifth Ward
Jeremiah Whalen..... " " "
John A. Dolman.....City Register
James Hunter.....City Attorney
W. C. Toole.....City Recorder
E. H. Saville.....Collector and Marshal
George Lyon.....Treasurer
Charles Housding.....City Engineer
J. B. Harder.....Street Commissioner
John Angel.....Assessor
James F. Bruner.....Health Officer
David Bender.....Wharf Master
Gotleib Volmer.....Weigh Master

1865.

W. R. Penick.....Mayor
W. Z. Ransom.....Councilman First Ward
W. M. Albin..... " " "
W. L. Chadwick.....Councilman Second Ward
John Colhoun..... " " "
John Corby.....Councilman Third Ward
Geo. T. Hoagland..... " " "
J. D. McNeely.....Councilman Fourth Ward
A. Andriano..... " " "
H. N. Turner.....Councilman Fifth Ward
Isaac Wilkins..... " " "
John A. Dolman.....City Register
J. B. Hawley.....City Recorder
E. H. Saville.....Collector and Marshal
James Hunter.....City Attorney

George Lyon.....Treasurer
J. B. Harder.....Assessor
Charles Housding.....City Engineer
Wm. B. Gilmore.....Street Commissioner
J. F. Bruner.....Health Officer
David Bender.....Wharf Master
Gotleib Volmer.....Market Master

1866.

A. Beattie.....Mayor
W. Z. Ransom.....Councilman First Ward
W. M. Albin..... " " "
W. L. Chadwick.....Councilman Second Ward
Ed. R. Brandow..... " " "
Geo. T. Hoagland.....Councilman Third Ward
Samuel Hays..... " " "
A. Andriano.....Councilman Fourth Ward
Bernard Patton..... " " "
Jeremiah Whalen.....Councilman Fifth Ward
Isaac Wilkins..... " " "
Thomas H. Ritchie.....City Register
Jeff. Chandler.....City Attorney
J. B. Hawley.....City Recorder
Enos Craig.....Marshal
Thomas Henry.....Collector
Samuel S. McGibbons.....Treasurer
James A. Matney.....Assessor
John Severance.....City Engineer
J. L. Bowne.....Street Commissioner
F. T. Davis.....Health Officer
George W. Britton.....Market Master
John Fox.....Weigh Master
D. L. Walsworth.....Wood Inspector
Dennis Burns.....Calaboose Keeper
E. J. Knapp.....Inspector Weights and Measures
Dennis Burns.....Weigh Master Second Ward

1867.

Francis J. Davis.....Mayor
Thomas Henry.....Collector
Samuel S. McGibbons.....Treasurer
John E. McGinty.....Assessor
John Severance.....City Engineer

John Quigley.....Assistant City Engineer
Joseph A. Corby..... " " "
John Sheehan.....Street Commissioner
R. C. Bradshaw.....City Register
William W. Brown.....Clerk
George W. Britton,.....Market Master
R. J. Knapp.....Wharf Master
John Fox.....Weigh Master Fourth Ward
John Sheehan..... " Second "
M. A. Ashbrook..... " Fred'k Av.
E. J. Knapp.....Wood Inspector Third Ward
John Sheehan..... " Second "
Edward Mulry.....Inspector Weights and Measures
John Sheehan.....Calaboose Keeper
John A. Dolman.....President of Council
R. C. Bradshaw.....Clerk
W. Z. Ransom.....Councilman First Ward
Philip Pinger..... " " "
J. H. Dayton.....Councilman Second Ward
Robert Gunn..... " " "
John Corby.....Councilman Third Ward
John A. Dolman..... " " "
J. D. McNeely.....Councilman Fourth Ward
D. H. Winton..... " " "
P. H. Early.....Councilman Fifth Ward
M. Fitzgerald..... " " "

Philip Pinger, D. H. Winton and M. Fitzgerald, Standing Committee on Public Works.

1868.

G. H. Hall.....Mayor
F. Kiley.....Councilman First Ward
W. Z. Ransom..... " " "
I. V. Riley.....Councilman Second Ward
O. M. Smith..... " " "
John A. Dolman.....Councilman Third Ward
Thomas E. Tootle..... " " "
D. H. Winton.....Councilman Fourth Ward
M. McGee..... " " "
P. H. Early.....Councilman Fifth Ward
M. Fitzgerald..... " " "
R. C. Bradshaw.....City Register
Thomas Henry.....Collector
W. O'Donoghue.....Assessor

John Bloomer ..... Street Commissioner
Dr. A. V. Banes ..... Health Officer
I. N. Thompson ..... Market Maste

1869.

George H. Hall ..... Mayor
F. Kiley ..... Councilman First Ward
J. C. Kessler ..... " " "
Robert Gunn ..... Councilman Second Ward
I. V. Riley ..... " " "
J. A. Dolman ..... Councilman Third Ward
A. C. V. McNeal ..... " " "
D. H. Winton ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
Philip Pinger ..... " " "
P. H. Early ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
M. Fitzgerald ..... " " "
W. H. Collins ..... Treasurer
R. C. Bradshaw ..... City Register
James A. Matney ..... Assessor
Thomas Henry ..... City Collector
Allen McNew ..... City Marshal
John Severance ..... City Engineer
G. B. Skinner ..... Street Commissioner
I. N. Thompson ..... Market Master
A. V Banes ..... Health Officer
Charles M. Thompson ..... City Recorder

1870.

John Severance ..... Mayor
J. C. Kessler ..... Councilman First Ward
Seymour Jenkins ..... " " "
Robt. Gunn ..... Councilman Second Ward
George Buell ..... " " "
A. C. V. McNeal ..... Councilman Third Ward
C. W. Davenport ..... " " "
P. Pinger ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
Geo. R. Hildebrant ..... " " "
M. Fitzgerald ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
Henry Blum ..... " " "
I. G. Knapper ..... Treasurer
H. R. W. Hartwig ..... City Collector
W. W. Brown ..... City Register
W. Drumhiller ..... City Recorder

J. Chandler ..... City Attorney
L. Stroud ..... City Marshal
E. H. Saville ..... Assessor
A. A. Robinson ..... City Engineer
W. Frick ..... Street Commissioner
W. B. Lewis ..... Market Master
J. D. Smith ..... Health Officer

1871.

John Severance ..... Mayor
Seymour Jenkins ..... Councilman First Ward
Joseph Diedrich ..... " " "
George Buell ..... Councilman Second Ward
Fred Westpheling ..... " " "
C. W. Davenport ..... Councilman Third Ward
E. Toole ..... " " "
Geo. R. Hildebrant ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
Jno. Burnside ..... " " "
Henry Blum ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
Jas Bowen ..... " " "
W. W. Brown ..... City Register
Wm. Drumhiller ..... Recorder
Jeff Chandler ..... City Attorney
H. R. W. Hartwig ..... Collector
I. G. Kappner ..... Treasurer
J. B. Hawley ..... Assessor
Louis Stroud ..... Marshal
John Quigley ..... City Engineer
C. F. Knight ..... Health Officer

1872.

John Severance ..... Mayor
J. Diedrich ..... Councilman First Ward
Seymour Jenkins ..... " " "
Fred Westpheling ..... Councilman Second Ward
Oscar Schramm ..... " " "
Edwin Toole ..... Councilman Third Ward
Isaac Curd ..... " " "
John Burnside ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
John Keiffer ..... " " "
James Bowen ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
E. W. Ray ..... " " "
W. W. Brown ..... City Register

C. M. Thompson ..... City Recorder
W. D. O'Toole ..... City Attorney
Thomas H. Ritchie ..... Marshal
Geo. M. Hauck ..... City Collector
H. N. Turner ..... Treasurer
Wm. Drumhiller ..... Assessor
John Quigley ..... City Engineer
Dr. J. A. Gore ..... Health Officer

1873.

John Severance ..... Mayor
Joseph Diedrich ..... Councilman First Ward
Seymour Jenkins ..... " " "
J. H. Dayton ..... Councilman Second Ward
Oscar Schramm ..... " " "
J. M. Street ..... Councilman Third Ward
Isaac Curd ..... " " "
Geo. R. Hildebrant ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
John Keiffer ..... " " "
Joseph Hermann ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
E. W. Ray ..... " " "
H. N. Turner ..... Treasurer
W. W. Brown ..... City Register
Geo. M. Hauck ..... City Collector
Wm. Drumhiller ..... Assessor
William D. O'Toole ..... City Attorney
Thomas H. Ritchie ..... Marshal
C. M. Thompson ..... City Recorder
John Quigley ..... City Engineer
Dr. C. F. Knight ..... Health Officer
Augustus Saltzman ..... Chief Engineer Fire Department

1874.

Isaac T. Hosea ..... Mayor
Seymour Jenkins ..... Councilman First Ward
Joseph Diedrich ..... " " "
James H. Dayton ..... Councilman Second Ward
Oscar Schramm ..... " " "
James M. Street ..... Councilman Third Ward
Donald M. McDonald ..... " " "
Geo. R. Hildebrant ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
William Seidenfaden ..... " " "
Joseph Hermann ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
Michael Kiley ..... " " "

W. B. Johnson ..... Treasurer
Hardin A. Davis ..... City Register
Daniel T. Lysaght ..... City Collector
James H. Ringo ..... Assessor
John T. Baldwin ..... City Attorney
Jno. Broder ..... City Marshal
C. M. Thompson ..... City Recorder
John Quigley ..... City Engineer

1875.

Isaac T. Hosea ..... Mayor
Joseph Diedrich ..... Councilman First Ward
Seymour Jenkins ..... " " "
Oscar Schramm ..... Councilman Second Ward
J. H. Dayton ..... " " "
William H. Wood ..... Councilman Third Ward
James M. Street ..... " " "
George R. Hildebrant ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
William Seidenfaden ..... " " "
Michael Kiley ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
Joseph Hermann ..... " " "
W. B. Johnson ..... Treasurer
Hardin A. Davis ..... City Register
Daniel T. Lysaght ..... City Collector
James H. Ringo ..... Assessor
John T. Baldwin ..... City Attorney
John Broder ..... City Marshal
Charles M. Thompson ..... City Recorder
John Quigley ..... City Engineer
J. M. D. France ..... Health Officer

1876.

Isaac T. Hosea ..... Mayor
Seymour Jenkins ..... Councilman First Ward
Jacob Arnholt ..... " " "
Oscar Schramm ..... Councilman Second Ward
J. H. Dayton ..... " " "
William H. Wood ..... Councilman Third Ward
Thomas H. Hail ..... " " "
J. D. McNeely ..... Councilman Fourth Ward
William Seidenfaden ..... " " "
Michael Kiley ..... Councilman Fifth Ward
Charles H. McKinnis ..... " " "

William B. Johnson.....Treasurer
Hardin A. Davis.....City Register
C. M. Thompson.....City Recorder
John T. Baldwin.....City Attorney
Daniel T. Lysaght.....City Collector
John Broder.....City Marshal
Thomas M. Long.....City Engineer
James A. Millan.....Assessor
John Clark.....Street Commissioner
Cyrenus Cox.....Market Master
Dr. D. I. Christopher.....Health Officer

1877.

A. Beattie.....Mayor
J. Arnholt.....Councilman First Ward
Charles Howe..... " " "
J. H. Dayton.....Councilman Second Ward
George W. Morris..... " " "
Thomas H. Hail.....Councilman Third Ward
H. C. Cockrill..... " " "
W. Sidenfaden.....Councilman Fourth Ward
J. McInerny..... " " "
T. Aylesbury.....Councilman Fifth Ward
Jno. Kieffer..... " " "
Geo. C. Hull.....Treasurer
E. J. Crowther.....City Register
R. B. Fleming.....City Recorder
W. P. Hall, Jr.....City Attorney
H. N. Turner.....City Collector
J. A. Millan.....Assessor
B. F. Buzard.....City Marshal
J. McCabe.....City Engineer
F. Kiley.....Street Commissioner
T. H. Doyle.....Health Officer
T. R. Smith.....Market Master
B. R. Vineyard.....City Counselor

1878.

A. Beattie.....Mayor
Seymour Jenkins.....Councilman First Ward
Charles Howe..... " " "
George W. Morris.....Councilman Second Ward
Thomas H. Hail.....Councilman Third Ward
H. C. Cockrill..... " " "

J. D. McNeely . . . . . Councilman Fourth Ward
J. McInerny . . . . . " " "
T. Aylesbury . . . . . Councilman Fifth Ward
M. Hickey . . . . . " " "
G. C. Hull . . . . . Treasurer
Enos J. Crowther . . . . . City Register
R. B. Fleming . . . . . City Recorder
W. P. Hall, Jr. . . . . City Attorney
H. N. Turner . . . . . City Collector
B. F. Buzard . . . . . City Marshal
J. M. McCabe . . . . . City Engineer
John T. Baldwin . . . . . Assessor
F. Kiley . . . . . Street Commissioner
T. R. Smith . . . . . Market Master
T. H. Doyle . . . . . Health Officer
B. R. Vineyard . . . . . City Counselor

1879.

J. A. Piner . . . . . Mayor
Seymour Jenkins . . . . . Councilman First Ward
John Newcum . . . . . " " "
George W. Morris . . . . . Councilman Second Ward
I. B. Thompson . . . . . " " "
C. W. Campbell . . . . . Councilman Third Ward
S. Westheimer . . . . . " " "
J. D. McNeely . . . . . Councilman Fourth Ward
J. McInerny . . . . . " " "
T. Aylesbury . . . . . Councilman Fifth Ward
M. Hickey . . . . . " " "
George W. Belt . . . . . Treasurer
Enos J. Crowther . . . . . City Register
S. B. Green . . . . . City Recorder
William Fitzgerald . . . . . City Attorney
H. N. Turner . . . . . City Collector
Phil. Rogers . . . . . City Marshal
J. M. McCabe . . . . . City Engineer
R. C. Bradshaw . . . . . Assessor
I. N. Brooks . . . . . Street Commissioner
Samuel Hattabaugh . . . . . Market Master
J. A. Gore . . . . . Health Officer
Andrew Royal . . . . . City Counselor

1880.

J. A. Piner . . . . . Mayor
Seymour Jenkins . . . . . Councilman First Ward

John Newcum . . . . . Councilman First Ward
George W. Morris . . . . . Councilman Second Ward
I. B. Thompson . . . . . " " "
C. W. Campbell . . . . . Councilman Third Ward
S. Westheimer . . . . . " " "
J. W. Atwill . . . . . Councilman Fourth Ward
J. McInerny . . . . . " " "
T. Aylesbury . . . . . Councilman Fifth Ward
M. Hickey . . . . . " " "
George W. Belt . . . . . Treasurer
Enos J. Crowther . . . . . City Register
S. B. Green . . . . . City Recorder
William Fitzgerald . . . . . City Attorney
H. N. Turner . . . . . City Collector
Phil. Rogers . . . . . Marshal
M. J. McCabe . . . . . City Engineer
R. C. Bradshaw . . . . . Assessor
I. N. Brooks . . . . . Street Commissioner
Samuel Hattabaugh . . . . . Market Master
J. A. Gore . . . . . Health Officer
M. Oliver . . . . . City Counselor

1881

J. A. Piner . . . . . Mayor
Seymour Jenkins . . . . . Councilman First Ward
S. Geiger . . . . . " " "
J. S. Lemon . . . . . Councilman Second Ward
I. B. Thompson . . . . . " " "
C. W. Campbell . . . . . Councilman Third Ward
S. Westheimer . . . . . " " "
J. W. Atwill . . . . . Councilman Fourth Ward
E. Wagner . . . . . " " "
R. H. Womach . . . . . Councilman Fifth Ward
O. Hare . . . . . " " "
C. Frenger . . . . . Treasurer
J. H. Ringo . . . . . City Register
G. W. Belt . . . . . City Recorder
Joseph Andriano . . . . . City Collector
E. J. Crowther . . . . . City Attorney
Enos Craig . . . . . City Marshal
M. J. McCabe . . . . . City Engineer
R. C. Bradshaw . . . . . Assessor
H. Dunn . . . . . Street Commisioner
P. J. Kirschner . . . . . City Health Officer

CHAPTER VI.

NEWSPAPERS.

Soon after the organization of the churches and schools in St. Joseph, the printing press was set up, thus completing the means of laying the foundation for a progressive and intelligent people.

THE GAZETTE.

The first newspaper, the Gazette, a weekly, was established in St. Joseph in 1845, its first issue appearing on Friday, the 25th day of April, of that year. The proprietor was William Ridenbaugh. When commencing the publication of his paper he had extensively circulated throughout Buchanan and the adjoining counties, the following prospectus:

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH GAZETTE.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a newspaper under the above title in St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri. This point is believed to be the most favorable in upper Missouri for the dissemination of news, destined as it is shortly to be the commercial emporium, not only of the greater part of the Platte country, but also of much the largest portion of the fertile and growing region lying along North Grand River. The Gazette will aim to bring into notice the wealth and resources of this magnificent region, and lend a helping hand to whatever may develop its greatness and hasten its onward march in improvement and prosperity. In politics it will maintain the principles of the Democratic faith, which have once more triumphed so gloriously in the late presidential campaign, and will give a steady support to the administration of JAMES K. POLK.

Apart from politics, the paper will contain all the news of the day, congressional, foreign and domestic; the state of the markets, carefully prepared; authentic information of the Oregon and Texas movements, which are of so much interest in this section just now, and likely to be so for many years, etc., etc. In a word, the undersigned will spare no pains to make his journal an agreeable companion in every circle.

Edited by L. Archer. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

WM. RIDENBAUGH,
Proprietor and Printer.

The first issue of the Gazette contained the inaugural address of James K. Polk, President of the United States, some carefully selected reading matter from the best authors of that day, including the then recently published poem entitled "Stanzas," by Henry W. Longfellow, two or three editorials upon the political status of the country, quite an array of advertisements and the following local notice:

Married, on Wednesday, 16th inst., by the Rev. William Worley, Mr. George Mark to Eliza Hines, daughter of William Hines, all of this county.

We have been informed that the type used at that period in the Gazette office, was a portion of the type owned by the Mormons as early as 1833, and used in the publication of a weekly paper, published by them at Independence, Missouri, called the Evening Star. In this paper, appeared weekly installments of "revelations," promising wonderful things to the faithful, and still more wonderful things against the ungodly Gentiles. So bitter and denunciatory was their paper that the indignant and outraged Gentiles seized the press and type, and threw them into the Missouri River. The type, thereafter, being partially recovered, became the property of Mr. Ridenbaugh, who brought it with him to St. Joseph, where it did good service in the production of the Gazette for many years. The first journeyman employed on the Gazette was Ichabod Hathaway, who afterwards learned the profession of dentistry and immigrated to California. The first apprentice in the office was Henry C. Patchen. In 1854, the paper passed into the hands of Holly & Carter, and then to General Lucien Eastin.

In 1854, the Gazette was purchased by P. S. Pfouts and J. H. R. Cundiff, who, in 1857, began to publish the daily Gazette, the first daily newspaper ever published in St. Joseph.

In January, 1876, Captain Posegate, in an address delivered at a banquet, speaks of the founder of the Gazette as follows:

"To the memory of William Ridenbaugh we may drop a tear, for no better printer, nor truer-hearted nor bigger-souled man ever walked the streets of St. Joseph. No widow nor orphan ever appealed in vain; no printer ever asked of him and did not receive. He had 'charity for all and malice for none.' Peace be to his ashes."

February 4, 1862, George Rees and Jacob T. Child, who had purchased from Wm. Ridenbaugh the office, equipments, franchise, etc., of the Daily and Weekly Gazette, which had been suspended since the previous year, appeared in their first issue. Ridenbaugh, the original proprietor and founder of the paper, held a mortgage on the concern, which, being unsatisfied at the period of the suspension of the paper and withdrawal from St. Joseph of Pfouts and Cundiff, its owners and publishers, at the breaking out of the war, the same was foreclosed. Rees and Child

then became the owners of the Gazette, subject to the same mortgage, they being unable to pay the full amount of the value of the paper.

They published the paper together till July, 1862, when J. T. Child withdrew from the partnership. Rees continued the publication of the Gazette till the following November, when, deeming the risk and annoyance of publishing a paper under difficulties consequent on the distracted condition of the country incommensurate to the dignity and emoluments of the proprietorship, he surrendered possession to the original owner and mortgagee and retired to private life.

The paper was not again revived under its proper, original and present name till after the close of the civil war.

In the summer of 1864, Jacob T. Child and Charles Thompson, started, on the Gazette press, a paper called the Evening News.

It was a campaign publication, in the interest of George B. McClellan, and expired after the Presidential election. The material with which they printed the paper they afterwards sold to the Tribune company.

June 28, 1868, the Gazette again appeared and in entire new dress, from new material purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio. William Ridenbaugh, Colonel J. H. R. Cundiff and Peter Nugent composed the publishing firm. To Cundiff was assigned the editorial management, Ridenbaugh assumed charge of the business office, and Nugent of the mechanical department. A job office was shortly after added. This association continued till the fall of 1873, when the paper was sold and Joseph Corby and Peter Nugent became the purchasers for the sum of $25,000. The issue of Saturday, December 20th, 1873, came out with "Jos. A. Corby & Co., Proprietors," at the head of its columns.

Some time after, the paper was sold by Mrs. Corby, who held a lien on the office. F. M. Tufts, George W. Belt and J. B. Maynard became purchasers and immediately assumed possession, styling themselves the "Gazette Printing Company."

Towards the close of November, 1875, J. B. Maynard retired from the co-partnership and was succeeded by S. A. Gilbert. The Gazette's issue of Sunday morning, April 7th, 1878, first appeared in quarto form and astonished its readers by its announced consolidation, under the style of Saint Joseph Gazette-Chronicle, the latter, an evening Democratic paper, published by Rev. M. B. Chapman. F. M. Tufts was announced as business manager. Between these two papers a bitter war had recently raged, and the consolidation astonished the reading public.

In the issue of June 15, 1878, still styled the "Gazette-Chronicle," the paper was changed back to its original, folio, form. F. M. Tufts and S. A. Gilbert were announced as retiring from the paper, and C. B. Wilkinson and M. B. Chapman respectively succeeding to the management and editorship of the same. About this period, the name and style of the paper was "Gazette and Daily Chronicle." From the issue of Sun-

day, September 29, 1878, the "and Daily Chronicle" was dropped and the paper again appeared under its ancient and original title.

The Gazette of November 21, 1878, says: "The entire Gazette establishment, including type, presses, accounts, good will and telegraph franchise was sold yesterday, under deed of trust, held by D. D. Burnes, of St. Joseph, originally given to secure the purchase money when Belt and Tufts bought the paper from Nugent and Corby, five years ago. Charles B. Wilkinson purchased the establishment as trustee for parties in New York, who advanced the purchase money. Mr. Wilkinson, this morning, assumes sole editorial and business management of the paper."

In the Gazette of March 12, 1879, appeared the following: "Upon the old original mortgage made by the Gazette-Chronicle Company, to George C. Hull, trustee, to secure a debt contracted during the reign of Gilbert, Tufts and Maynard, the Gazette was sold yesterday. The future publishers and proprietors will be the Gazette Publishing Co. This corporation will be under the direction of a board of trustees consisting of C. B. Wilkinson, Lewis Burnes and W. E. Smedley, of New York. Mr. Wilkinson will remain in charge of the editorial department."

Colonel C. B. Wilkinson remained editor of the Gazette till July 12, 1879, when he moved to Denver, where he died in January, 1881. November 17, 1879, Lewis Burnes died. The paper is still (1881) conducted by the Gazette Publishing Company, of which James N. Burnes, Jr., is President.

THE ADVENTURE.

The second newspaper started in St. Joseph was the Adventure, a Whig sheet, which made its first appearance in 1848. It was published by E. Livermore, and was at that period regarded as a worthy rival of the Gazette, its sole competitor in the county.

In March, 1853, James A. Millan, (present Recorder of Deeds of Buchanan County), purchased from Livermore this paper, and changed its name, calling it

THE CYCLE.

It was published as an independent sheet. About a year after his purchase of this paper, he took into partnership E. C. Davis, the first State Superintendent of Public Schools elected in Missouri. A short time after this arrangement, in consequence of difference of political sentiment, J. A. Millan being a Democrat, the partnership was dissolved, E. C. Davis buying out his associate. The latter published the Cycle as a Whig paper about one year, when he, in turn, sold out to Matt. France, who continued to publish it as a Whig paper about the period of another year. France then sold to Asa K. Miller and J. T. Child, who changed the name of the paper, calling it

THE JOURNAL.

This was about 1856 or 1857. In 1858, '59 and '60, the Journal was edited and published by John P. Bruce and Jacob T. Child. This paper strongly advocated the claims of Bell and Everett during the presidential canvass. It suspended publication about 1862.

It may not be improper to state here that in the spring of 1856, the first job printing office was opened in St. Joseph. This enterprise was started by Millan & Posegate, on the south side of Francis, between Main and Second Streets. Eighteen months after, the latter sold out for the purpose of engaging in the publication of a newspaper, and on May 1, 1858, F. M. Posegate, who had learned the printing business in the Cycle office, under Jas. A. Millan, issued the first number of

THE WEST,

at that time, a handsomely printed, eight column weekly. His associates in the enterprise were Washington Jones, and Edward Y. Shields, the latter a man of marked and widely recognized journalistic ability. The paper, with strong union proclivities, was independent in politics. F. M. Posegate, was afterwards one of the publishers of the St. Joseph Morning Herald, President of the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, and Postmaster of St. Joseph nearly four years. In the spring of 1859 a daily was started in connection with the weekly West.

February 6, 1860, F. M. Posegate bought out his partners and became sole editor and proprietor of the paper, warmly and ably supporting the claims of the Bell and Everett party.

In August, 1860, he sold the West to James Tracy & Co. The Company of the concern included B. Y. Fish, E. Y. Shields and George Baxter. The paper, under this management, advocated the claims of John C. Breckenridge to the Presidency, and boldly avowed its secession sentiments.

During the winter of 1860-61, the publication of the paper was suspended. The Hoe cylinder press and other superior appliances of a first-class newspaper office, which belonged to the West Company, were sold and became the property of Colonel C. B. Wilkinson, who started therewith a Republican paper, the

ST. JOSEPH MORNING HERALD.

The press is still (1881) in use in the Herald office. The first issue of this, then a six column daily, appeared Wednesday, February 12, 1862, Wilkinson & McKibbin, editors and proprietors. In the issue of April 10, 1862, the proprietorship was announced under the style of Wilkinson & Co. Saturday, October 1, 1864, the Morning Herald appeared consolidated with the Daily Tribune. It continued to be published in this

style till July 25, 1866, when "Daily Tribune" was dropped from its name and it again resumed its original simple title of Morning Herald.

In 1867, F. M. Posegate, above referred to in connection with the West, returned to St. Joseph and took charge of the business management of the Herald, he having been absent a part of the seven years in Ohio, serving during said time four years in the Federal Army, during which he rose from the ranks in the Forty-eighth Ohio, to the grade of Captain. He remained with the Herald three years, the first two as business manager for Wilkinson & Bittinger, and the third as a partner of the former, he having bought the interest of John L. Bittinger.

In the summer of 1869, Wilkinson & Posegate sold out to Hallowell & Bittinger. In April, 1870, the firm became Hallowell, Bittinger & Co., C. B. Wilkinson constituting the company of the concern.

About the end of August, 1870, Albert H. Hallowell withdrew from the partnership and severed his connection with the paper. The firm then became Wilkinson, Bittinger & Ward. July 8, 1871, Henry Ward withdrew from the partnership, and the firm became Wilkinson & Bittinger, continuing such till the whisky-ring developments of 1875, which wrecked the fortunes of both members of the firm.

In the spring of 1876, John Severance, Wm. D. O'Toole and Major John T. Clements purchased the Herald.

A short time after, W. W. Davenport, formerly publisher of the St. Charles, Mo., Cosmos, was admitted a member of the firm, which constituted what they styled the Herald Printing Company. Under this administration the paper was a financial failure.

July 11, 1876, it appeared reduced from its former size, a nine-column, to an eight-column sheet, and continued to be so published till near the close of September following, when Tracy & Co., became owners of the concern, and immediately restored the paper to its former size—a nine-column folio. The issue of September 26, 1876, was the first to appear with the announcement "Tracy & Co., Proprietors." The head of the firm was Frank M. Tracy, the Co. included Robert Tracy and D. W. Wilder.

Robert Tracy subsequently severed his connection with the paper, and D. W. Wilder sold his interest to F. M. Tracy, recently appointed Postmaster of St. Joseph. D. W. Wilder, however, continued his connection with the editorial department, and June 2nd, 1879, a company being formed under the name and style of "The Herald Company," Mr. Wilder again became a stockholder in the concern.

The original style of the paper, from the period of its coming into existence, was the "Saint Joseph Morning Herald." The issue of Tuesday, October 10, 1876, appeared first with its present title, "St. Joseph Herald." From the first origin of the Herald, a weekly edition has, in connection with the daily, been regularly issued.

THE ST. JOSEPH WEEKLY FREE DEMOCRAT

Was an eight-column sheet, its first number being issued May 29, 1859. The paper was printed on material brought from Kansas, and formerly used in the office of the Geary City Era, at that time owned by Joseph Thompson and Earl Marble. E. H. Grant edited the paper, and was assisted in the business management by Joseph Thompson. It was neatly printed and extensively patronized, but during the short period of its existence failed to prove a financial success.

John Doy, who had been tried in the St. Joseph Circuit Court and found guilty of negro stealing, was in the St. Joseph jail, awaiting the issue of an application for a new trial. On the night of July 23, 1859, he was rescued by a band of ten men from Lawrence, Kansas, and liberated. This occurrence, as may be supposed, created intense excitement in St. Joseph. E. H. Grant, the editor, was charged with being an accomplice in the jail delivery, and his life threatened. To avoid any unpleasant consequences that might result from this condition of things, he left St. Joseph and went to St. Louis. His wife, Mrs. Sarah T. Grant, then assumed the editorial tripod, and the paper forthwith began to display a degree of ability it had failed before to manifest. On September 3, 1859, Frank M. Tracy, now, (1881), Postmaster of St. Joseph, and one of the publishers of the Herald, bought out the interest of E. H. Grant and Joseph Thompson, and assumed the publication of

THE FREE DEMOCRAT.

Under this management, the paper was conducted till September 15, 1860, when D. W. Wilder, now, (1881), one of the editors of the St. Joseph Daily and Weekly Herald, bought an interest in the Free Democrat and became one of its editors.

November 24, 1860, B. P. Chenoweth became a member of the firm, the style of which was Tracy, Wilder & Chenoweth.

December 31, 1860, the publishers of the paper were indicted by a special grand jury for uttering and circulating incendiary publications. Judge Silas Woodson, afterwards Governor of the State, then occupied the bench. He charged the grand jury with special reference to the Free Democrat, a copy of which he then held in his hand. The publishers, getting wind of this, moved their editorial headquarters across the river to Elwood, Kansas, Joseph Thompson and Robert Tracy, however, continuing to print the paper in St. Joseph. About this time D. W. Wilder severed his connection with the Free Democrat, which was thereafter published by Tracy and Chenoweth. This continued till April, 1861. On the 13th of that month appeared the last issue of the Free Democrat in St Joseph.

The proprietors, and every employe of the office, immediately entered the Union army. All lived to return home at the close of the war. We state this latter fact on the authority of Mr. Joseph Thompson, a printer in the office, who was connected with the paper from the beginning of its career in St. Joseph till its final suspension.

THE EVENING NEWS.

the first paper of its kind in St. Joseph, was started in 1862, by Asa K. Miller, and lived about four months. This was about two years prior to the appearance of a campaign paper of the same name before referred to.

In August, 1862, appeared the first issue of the

DAILY TRIBUNE,

A. K. Abeel, editor and publisher. It was a seven column sheet, Republican in politics. Shortly after starting the paper, Abeel sold a half interest in the same to Judge P. Bliss, and they continued to publish it together six or eight months. Colonel Albin, James T. Beach and James Hunter then purchased the other half from Abeel. A bitter war of words ensued about this period between the Tribune and the Morning Herald with reference to the claims of the rival journals on public advertising patronage. This continued till October, 1864, when the Tribune and Herald were consolidated.

On the 7th December, 1864, appeared the first issue of the

SAINT JOSEPH UNION,

a daily and weekly paper established in consequence of the uniting of the Tribune with the Herald, and published in the interest of the extreme radical Republican party. The founders and first publishers of this journal were James Hunter and James T. Beach, at that time City Attorney. E. J. Montague became its first political editor and continued to fill that position a year and a half, when Judge P. Bliss assumed editorial charge. He continued in the same about a year. The first local editor of the Union was Jacob T. Child. Sherwood, Albin and Harrington, late in the following year, became interested. Other parties became from time to time by the purchase of stock, interested in the publication of the Union.

In the spring of 1866, James Hunter sold his interest in the paper to William Fowler and to A. N. Schuster. In the summer of the same year, Fowler, Schuster and others, who owned stock in the paper, sold out to J. W. Strong, who published the same till October following, when he sold and transferred the paper to James T. Beach and J. W. Dinsmore. They continued to publish the paper till early in 1868. Another stock

company, called the Union Printing Company, was formed about this time. To this company Beach & Dinsmore sold out. The paper was then managed and edited by R. D. Mitchell. In March, 1869, about a year after this arrangement, the company sold out to Eugene Ayers and William Everett, who published it till about January 1, 1871, when it was sold to C. W. Marsh, formerly of the Hannibal Courier, and J. B. Hinman, now of the Chicago Times. During the period included between March, 1869 and January 1, 1871, the subscription list was doubled. Marsh & Hinman published the Union about a year, when it finally suspended.

There probably never was a paper published in the state with reference to which there was, at different times, as much litigation. From the founding of the Union till the period of its sale to R. D. Mitchell, Willis M. Sherwood had large pecuniary means invested in the same.

NEW ERA.

In August, 1862, appeared in St. Joseph the first issue of the New Era, an eight-column weekly, published in the interest of the new order of things, by Harrison B. Branch, at that time Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In 1863 this paper was sold to a party who moved it to Savannah, Missouri.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

The Daily Commercial was a small paper established in 1866, by Jule Robidoux & Co. Its career was brief.

THE EVENING COMMERCIAL.

The Evening Commercial, a daily Democratic paper, was started by Charles C. Scott, in 1872, and published by him two years.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Weekly Standard, the first illustrated paper published in the county, appeared in its first issue, Sept. 7, 1871. It was conducted by R. R. Calkins and continued till February 1, 1875. It was independent in politics.

THE VINDICATOR.

The Vindicator, a Democratic paper, published by James A. Millan, first appeared in 1865, as a weekly. At the end of the first year of its existence, a daily edition was also issued from the same press. Both then continued to be published till the close of the second year.

THE REFLECTOR.

The Reflector, a weekly Democratic journal, published by James A. Millan, made its first appearance in St. Joseph in March, 1872, as an eight-column sheet. This was, soon after, enlarged to a nine-column. It was discontinued at the end of the first year.

THE EVENING TRIBUNE

was a small campaign daily published fifty-three days, from September, 1870, by Joseph Thompson and C. B. Bowman, in the interest of the straight Republican party.

THE BOARD OF TRADE CIRCULAR,

an eight page four column monthly, was published from March, 1871, to April, 1873, by Woolworth & Co. The Co. of the concern was George Rees, "the printer."

THE WEEKLY REPORTER.

an independent journal, was established by Rev. M. B. Chapman, and made its first appearance May 8, 1875. It was published as the Reporter till September, 1875, when its name was changed to Saturday Chronicle, Loren Boyle becoming a partner in the publication of the paper. In July, 1876, the Daily Evening Chronicle was issued from the same press. On Saturday evening, April 6, 1878, appeared the last issue of the Evening Chronicle. On the following morning it appeared consolidated with the Gazette.

THE MONDAY MORNING NEWS.

was started by Isaac Pheifer. Its first issue appeared August 20, 1877. It soon fell into the hands of Col. C. B. Wilkinson, whose brilliant and versatile gifts of mind, coupled with his large and varied newspaper experience, soon achieved for his little paper a reputation which no other similar enterprise had before enjoyed. The last issue of the Monday Morning News appeared in June, 1878, when Colonel Wilkinson assumed editorial charge of the Daily and Weekly Gazette, which he afterwards purchased, as stated in our sketch of that paper.

In July, 1878, a week or two after its suspension, the material and franchises of the Monday Morning News were purchased by George E. King, and used by him in publishing an illustrated weekly. This enterprise was crowned with success.

In October following he sold out to Judge Andrew Royal and W. M. Patton, who continued its publication under the original name of Monday Morning News. This, some time after, was changed to Western News.

May 3d, 1879, the Daily Evening News was started in the office of the Western News by Judge A. Royal and George H. Cross. It was, at first, a small four-column sheet. September 3d following, this was enlarged to a five-column sheet. April 19, 1881, the paper was purchased by W. F. Bassett and J. W. Spencer, who enlarged it to a six-column sheet, and otherwise greatly improved it. It has a large and rapidly increasing circulation. The weekly edition is still styled the Western News.

THE EVENING REPORTER,

started by Max Kauffman and Fred F. Schrader, made its first appearance in June, 1878. In September following the paper died.

THE TELEPHONE

was another ephemeral periodical which came into existence August 12, 1878, and died in early infancy, its last issue appearing October 20, 1878. It was a tri-weekly, edited by F. M. Tufts.

THE COLLEGE CHAPLET

was a handsome four-column, eight-page, double sheet, published in 1877, '78 and '79. The columns of this periodical were filled with the productions of the young ladies of St. Joseph Female College.

THE GOOD WAY.

The Good Way is a religious periodical which was started in Savannah, Mo., March 1, 1879, Rev. J. W. Caughlan, editor. February 1, 1880, it was moved to St. Joseph, where it is now (1881) published by the Southwestern Holiness Association, J. W. Caughlan, editor. It was, at first, an eight page, twenty-four column paper. It now embraces thirty-two columns.

THE BUGLE AND STANDARD.

The Bugle and Standard, started by Caughlan & Park, in Savannah, Mo., in August, 1879; was moved, with The Good Way, to St. Joseph, in February, 1880, where it continued to be published till April 25, 1880, when it suspended. It was, at that time, edited by R. M. Tunnell, formerly editor of the Milan Ventilator.

THE ST. JOSEPH DAILY ADVOCATE.

The St. Joseph Daily Advocate, a one cent, four page evening paper, 10x13 inches, was started September 20, 1880, by J. D. McClain, the present (1881) editor and publisher.

THE CATHOLIC TRIBUNE.

The Catholic Tribune, a weekly journal, was founded in Kansas City, Mo., April, 1879. It was there published by Wm. A. Maynard and W. W. Davis. In October, 1880, it was moved to St. Joseph, where it has since continued to be published by Davis & Royal. It is an eight page, six column paper.

THE DAILY SUN.

The Daily Sun, founded by W. W. Davis and Phil. Schmitz, first appeared April 11, 1881. It expired April 23, 1881.

THE SATURDAY DEMOCRAT.

The Saturday Democrat, originally started in Savannah, Mo., February 14, 1880, by Geo. E. King, its present editor and proprietor, was a success from its first appearance. July 15th, following, without suspending an issue, it uttered its first number in St. Joseph. It is a handsomely printed, fifty-six column quarto, the largest paper published in the city. As its name implies, it is Democratic in politics. Its columns are also largely devoted to literary, scientific and social matters.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

Commercial Advices, a weekly, issued every Saturday, made its first appearance February 9, 1878. It first appeared as a six column sheet, and was afterwards (January, 1881,) enlarged to a seven column. It still continues to be published by Dr. J. J. Jewitt, its founder.

ST. JOSEPH VOLKSBLATT.

The first German newspaper established in St. Joseph was the Volksblatt, a Republican journal. It was started in 1856 by Leopold Marder, who, two years after, sold the paper to J. H. Buschmann. This was in 1858. Francis Rodman, afterwards Secretary of State, was editor. Wednesday, March 28, 1866, the daily evening edition, a five column paper, made its first appearance, this was started by Gustavus Heinricks. In 1868, R. L. Morgenstern purchased the paper and Leopold Marder became editor. November 8, 1868, Conrad Eichler and H. W. Kastor bought and conducted the paper. The firm was styled C. Eichler & Co. H. W. Kastor was editor. It was then enlarged to a six column, and, shortly after, to a seven column sheet.

November 8, 1875, H. Brunsing purchased the interest of C. Eichler. Since that period to the present time (1881) the publishers of the Volksblatt have been H. Brunsing & Co. H. W. Kastor is still editor.

September 10, 1879, the paper was enlarged to its present size, an eight column sheet. It is the representative German newspaper of Upper Missouri and has a wide circulation. Leopold Marder, the founder of the Volksblatt, died in Omaha.

THE ST. JOSEPH ANZEIGER.

The St. Joseph Anzeiger, a German daily, made its first appearance August 25, 1879. It was a seven column sheet, established by Kurth & Schrader. Its brief life ended September 17, 1879.

We have spared no pains or expense in presenting a full and complete history of the newspapers and periodicals which have had an existence in St. Joseph, beginning with the Gazette, which made its appearance in April, 1845, and concluding with the Daily Sun, which was established in April, 1881, covering a period of thirty-six years.

During this period there have been thirty-five papers, averaging almost one for each year. For the sake of convenience we here give a list of their names and the dates of their first publication:

1845—Gazette.
1848—Adventure.
1853—Cycle.
1856—Journal.
1856—Volksblatt.
1858—West.
1859—Free Democrat.
1862—Herald.
1862—Evening News.
1862—Tribune.
1862—New Era.
1864—Union.
1865—Vindicator.
1866—Daily Commercial.
1870—Evening Tribune.
1871-3—Board of Trade Circular
1872—Evening Commercial.
1872—Reflector.
1875—Weekly Reporter.
1875—Chronicle.
1875—Weekly Standard.
1876—Evening Chronicle.
1877—Monday Morning News.
1877—College Chaplet.
1878—Illustrated Weekly News.
1878—Evening Reporter.
1878—Telephone.
1878—Commercial Advices.
1879—Good Way.
1879—Bugle and Standard.
1879—Anzeiger.
1880—Advocate.
1880—Catholic Tribune.
1880—Saturday Democrat.
1881—Daily Sun.

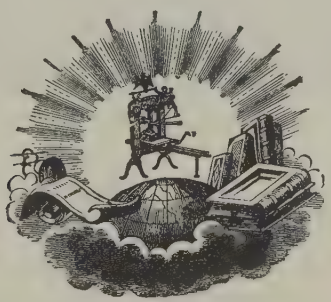
St. Joseph, as will be seen from the above list, has had during her brief existence of thirty-nine years, her full share of newspapers. No other city, perhaps, of her age and population can boast of having had a greater number, and none, we are sure, take them in the aggregate, have had a class of newspapers which have more faithfully and zealously advocated the interest of the city.

St. Joseph has had, and has to-day, hundreds of enterprising and public spirited men, who are proud of their city and punctilious about her claims of respect and who have done much for her material prosperity, but had it not been for her newspapers, which have so ably and earnestly sustained them in their efforts to build up the city, the embryo settlement of thirty-nine years ago would have scarcely emerged from its chrysalis condition.

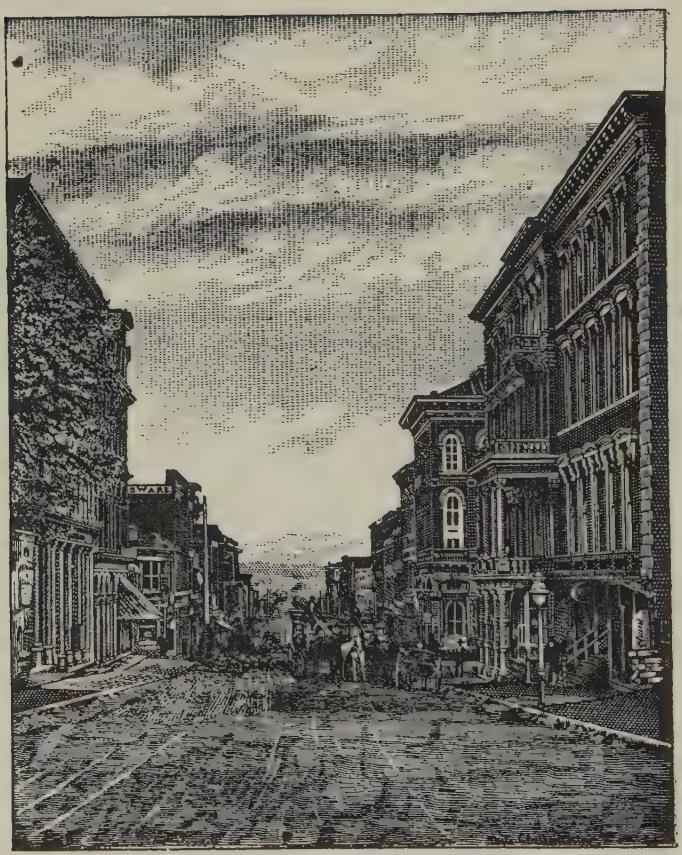
What, indeed, could St. Joseph have done without her newspapers? What was it during her past struggles for recognition that was ever faithful and full of hope? What is it, with unabated persistency that has constantly sent out its silent, yet potent messengers, through all the towns and cities of the East, inviting hither, with their thousand eloquent tongues, capital, labor and skill? What is it that has been chiefly instrumental in swelling her population, encouraging business and causing St. Joseph to be known throughout the country as a thrifty city? Need I say it is the St. Joseph press? Deprive her of her press and you at once inflict a death-blow to her prosperity.

Her people appreciate the fact that newspapers are the great educators of the masses and constitute the only book of the millions, hence they believe in fostering and sustaining good and wholesome journalism.

The editor of this work acknowledges himself greatly indebted to the Gazette, for much of the material which composes this history; in fact, we hardly know what we could have done without its friendly aid and assistance. Being published cotemporaneously with the events as they have occurred in the city and county since 1845, and being the only file intact since that period, we have found it replete with invaluable facts and data, from which we have made frequent and copious extracts.



"THE LEVER THAT MOVES THE WORLD."



THIRD STREET, ST. JOSEPH, LOOKING SOUTH.

CHAPTER VII.

CHURCHES OF ST. JOSEPH.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1838, a wandering Jesuit priest visited the obscure and lonely trading post at Blacksnake Hills. Here, in the rude log house of Joseph Robidoux, a primitive altar was extemporized from a common table, and, in the presence of the wondering red man and the scarcely less uncultivated pioneer, was celebrated the sacrifice of the mass. This was the small beginning of the march of Christianity in our midst.

In 1840, another transient priest made his appearance at the settlement, who elicited no small degree of comment, from the singular mark of a cross on the back of his coat. This was the Rev. Father Vogel. On the 17th of June, 1847, the foundation of the brick church on the corner of Felix and Fifth Streets was laid. Services were held in this building before its completion, and in the same year, in September, the house was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kendrick, of St. Louis. In 1848, the two-story vestry was erected (brick) and in 1853 an addition of twenty-two and a half feet was made to the church. The lot was donated by Joseph Robidoux.

At the organization of the church there were about twenty families, two of which were Irish and the balance Canadian French. In 1847 there were about three hundred members. The first permanent pastor in the church was Rev. Thomas Scanlan, who began his labors in 1847. His first service was in a frame building, belonging to Mr. Robidoux, on Jule Street, beyond the Blacksnake. He was succeeded by the Rev. D. F. Healy. Rev. Francis Russie succeeded Father Healy, and he, in turn, was succeeded by the Rev. S. A. Grugan.

In 1859, the Rev. James Power assumed the duties of assistant minister, which position he filled until the removal of Father Scanlan, in 1860. In 1860, Rev. John Hennessey took charge of the pulpit, and continued the charge of the same till 1866, when he was promoted to the See of Dubuque. His successor in St. Joseph was the Rev. James Power. The house of worship was abandoned in 1871, and used for a while thereafter as a court house. In 1868, St. Joseph was erected into a diocese, and the Rt. Rev. John Hogan was constituted Bishop of St. Joseph.

The cathedral building on Tenth Street, near Robidoux, is 88x166 feet. The principal material used in its construction is brick. It is of plainest Corinthian style, but substantial and chaste in appearance, costing about $70,000.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, on the corner of Tenth and Angelique Streets, was completed in 1868, costing $10,000. It is a gothic brick building and has a fine appearance.

On Twelfth Street, near Monterey, in South St. Joseph, is the elegant ecclesiastical structure of St. Patrick's Church. This is a handsome brick building of the Romanesque order, faced with cut stone. It was finished at a cost of $20,000. In 1873, the Rev. Eugene Kenny had charge of the church as pastor.

In 1874 and 1875, the Cathedral is reported in charge of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hogan, assisted by Rev. Thos. Denny.

Of the German Church of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. Charles Linenkamp was pastor in charge during the above mentioned period, and Rev. Eugene Kenny filled the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church.

The report of January 1877, shows that Rt. Rev. John J. Hogan, Bishop, was assisted during the previous year at the Cathedral, by Rev. C. Kearful, Rev. M. Milay and Rev. James Herbert. No change reported in the ministry of the other Roman Catholic Churches during that period.

January 1, 1878. No change in the ministry of the Roman Catholic churches for this year. A bell and a belfry was added to the Cathedral at a cost of $2,500. There was also reported St. Roch's Church, a wooden building, in the north part of the city, valued at $750, and used by the French Catholics. Rev. John Galvin, priest in charge.

January 1, 1879. Churches and ministering priests reported same as during previous year.

January 1880. Rev. Fathers Ignatius and Cullen reported as assistants in the Cathedral.

Since the death of Rev. Eugene Kenny, which occurred about the close of 1879, Rev. Thos. Walsh has had charge of St. Patrick's Church. The succeeding year shows no change.

One of the most noted ecclesiastical structures in Northwest Missouri, and indeed in the state, is the

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, THE BAPTIST,

Erected by Mrs. Corby to the memory of her late husband, John Corby, of St. Joseph. This church is situated about two miles north of the city limits, near the road leading to Amazonia. This is, perhaps, the most elegant and complete structure of the kind in Missouri, while in point of

beauty of design, solidity of construction, and tasteful and artistic elegance of finish, it will compare favorably with any similar edifice on the continent. The principal material of which this rare specimen of architectural beauty is constructed is our native limestone. The facings and interior stone-work are of a superior sandstone, brought from Carroll County, Missouri.

The church is a gothic structure, built in the shape of a Latin cross, measuring in the clear eighty-four feet nine inches in length, and forty-eight feet nine inches across the transepts, and is capable of seating an audience of three hundred and fifty persons. The aisles are separated from the nave of the church, or rather, the limit of aisles is marked by rows of massive cast iron columns, painted in representation of stone, the only feature of the entire building that is not really what it appears to be. These pillars support the elaborately decorated arches of the groined roof, which reflect with wonderfully beautiful effect the mellow light streaming through the variegated panes of the tall lancet windows by which the church is lighted. The pulpit, altar, font, etc., are all of massive sandstone. Even the mullions of the windows are of that solid material, while the window sashes are of iron. The aisles and chancel are paved with a beautiful variety of tesselated tiling of different colors, imported from the manufactory at Stoke-upon-Trent, in England. The doors, seats and light stairway leading to the organ loft, are the only features of the entire structure that are made of wood.

The building is absolutely incombustible. The sixteen windows by which the church is lighted are glazed with stained glass of very superior quality and beauty of design. The frescoing of the groined arches is chaste and elaborate in design and reflects, in the execution, great credit on the artist. The walls of the aisles are decorated with full length paintings of the twelve apostles—six on each side. These are admirably executed, and all have the appearance of sculptures in *alto relievo.*

In the sacristy or vestry, north of the altar, are depicted on the walls, in the same style of art, two scenes from the life of Christ, viz.: the Women at the Sepulchre and the Ascension.

The external appearance of the builing is solid and massive, and suggestive of the character of the ecclesiastical architecture of the old world. The roof is of slate. There is no steeple. Nor does this appear in the least a defect. On the summit of the east gable, at which is the front entrance, rises a small, but massive belfry, plain and in perfect keeping with the solid character of the edifice. On the northwest corner of the building, below a niche in the outer wall, on a plain tablet of sandstone, flanked by two columns in bas relief, appears the inscription, "*Erected to the Memory of John Corby, 1871.*" The cost of this structure, sometimes styled the Corby Memorial Church, was nearly fifty thousand dol-

lars. It is in the immediate care of an order of Monks, styled the "Fathers and Brothers of the Holy Cross."

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The churches of a city, reflect in some measure, the social and religious life of its inhabitants. St. Joseph is a church-going city, and all the prominent religious sects, find here their representatives and exponents.

In the year 1843, the first church was established in St. Joseph by the New School Presbyterians. In September of that year, the first sale of town lots was had. The Rev. T. S. Reeve, a minister attached to this church, was present at the sale, and about the same time preached the first Protestant sermon within the limits of the newly organized town, in a log house kept as a tavern by one Mr. Beattie on the corner of Main and Jule Streets, the site of the present Occidental Hotel. Once or twice during the winter of the same year, he preached at a grocery on Main Street, and other times in private houses.

During the spring of 1844, the building of the first church was commenced by the Rev. T. S. Reeve. It was a log building, twenty by thirty feet, near the corner of Third and Francis streets, on a lot owned by George Brubaker, and was finished during the winter 1844–45. The timber for the church building, was donated by William Langston, who owned a tract of woodland near the town. Parson Reeve, attended by a number of assistants, shouldered his axe, led the way into the country, and with his own hands, assisted in cutting down the first tree.

"A stubborn, sturdy oak,"

for the building of the church. His wife did the cooking for the workmen during the progress of the building, the parson taking their dinners at the hour of noon.

On the 15th day of September, 1844, the following persons, at their own request, were, by the Rev. T. S. Reeve, the pioneer minister, organized into a Presbyterian Church, viz.:

Abraham Brubaker, Mrs. Elizabeth Brubaker, Mrs. Nancy McMunn, Mrs. Luna Postal, George A. Smith, George Brubaker, Miss Julia A. Brubaker, Mrs. Jane McMunn, Mrs. Jane E. Reeve, and Mrs. Harriet Castle.

On motion, it was resolved that the name of this church be styled the Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph. As to ecclesiastical connection, it was resolved that this church be under the care of the Lexington Presbyterian Church of the United States of America. The congregation then elected George Brubaker a ruling elder in the church, which office, Mr. Brubaker having been previously ordained, consented to assume.

The log church was first permanently occupied in the winter of 1844–45. In the fall of the year 1844, the first Union Sabbath School was organized, and a committee of ladies sent out for the purpose of making collections for the school. Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the city, made the first donation of ten dollars in money for the school. This was the first time a subscription paper had ever been carried around, and it elicited some practical jokes from its novelty among those who subscribed, and who are now among the oldest citizens.

The log church was also occupied once a month by the Methodist denomination for some time, and twice a month, until their own church was built in 1846. In August of that year, trustees were appointed by the First Presbyterian Church, under the care of the Lexington Presbytery, in connection with the "Constitutional General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church." During the same year, a building committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of a new house of worship. Money was raised by subscription, and, in 1847, was erected the brick building on the northeast corner of Fourth and Francis streets, in dimensions fifty feet front by sixty feet. The first services were held in the church in the winter of 1849–50.

This building was used without interruption till the closing of the church and dispersion of the congregation in 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war. It then passed through various hands, till it finally became, by purchase, the property of the German congregation, now occupying it.

As soon as the brick building was ready for occupancy, in the winter of 1848–49, the old log church, the first ever built in St. Joseph, was sold to the First Missionary Baptist Society. When the New School Church was organized in 1843, it consisted of but the ten members whose names we mentioned in the beginning of this article. In 1851, the congregation numbered one hundred and five members, and from the date of its organization to July, 1858, the number of names had increased to one hundred and seventy-two. During the existence of this church, from its organization in 1843 to its dissolution in 1861, there were entered on its books the names of one hundred and ninety-five communicants.

The Rev. T. S. Reeve, the first pastor of the church, continued his labors till the spring of 1855. From that time to the spring of 1857, the church was supplied by ministers from the Presbytery and traveling preachers in search of new locations. In 1857, the Rev. Frederick R. Gallager accepted a call from the church in St. Joseph, and began his labors in the summer of the same year, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year.

At the end of his pastoral year, he resigned, and the church was without a minister until the spring of 1860, when the Rev. P. E. Sheldon was called to the charge of the church. He discharged the duties of pastor

one year, at a salary of one thousand dollars. At the close of his annual term, the action of the Synod of Missouri, together with the difficulties occasioned by the war, resulted in the closing of the church and disbanding of the congregation, many of whom then united with various churches in St. Joseph, several forming in part the present Westminster Church, some uniting with the Old School and others joining the Baptist, Congregational, etc.

The Sabbath School of this church, was in its day, one of the best attended and most successfully conducted in the city. It numbered at one time from one hundred and fifty to two hundred scholars. The existing church book shows the following record: One suspended and afterwards reinstated; eighteen died; seventeen marriages took place; fifty infants were baptized; sixty-four adult baptisms took place in the church, snd seventy-six were dismissed by letter.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized in St. Joseph on the 9th of May, 1863. The church, at that time, numbered but twenty members, and was, for several months, without a regular pastor, different ministers preaching as occasion demanded and opportunity offered.

On the 31st of January, 1864, the Rev. B. B. Parsons, D.D., of Illinois, preached his first sermon to this congregation, and in May following was duly installed pastor, in charge of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The original elders of this church were: Joseph Lambright and Elbridge Gurney; the deacons were Captain George Lyon, Robert F. Maxwell and Guy C. Barton, Esq.

The church at this time occupied as a place of worship McLaughlin's Hall, on the corner of Second and Francis Streets. In January, 1864, John DeClue and Willis M. Sherwood were elected elders, which position they have held with credit to themselves and honor to the church.

In October, 1866, the stone chapel on Felix, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, was completed and dedicated. This was designed to serve the purpose of a wing to the main body of a building which it was the intention of the congregation to erect at some future period, as necessity demanded and ability warranted. The lot on which the building stands was donated to the church by Mr. E. Gardney. This, with the building, was valued at $21,500; indeed, such was the actual cost.

The chapel is a small but massive stone structure of the Gothic order, and was, we believe, the first building roofed with slate in the city. Had the edifice been completed on the plan of its original design it would have presented one of the most attractive architectural features of the town.

On the 10th of January, Dr. Parsons having resigned his pastoral charge, was dismissed by the Presbytery. The Rev. Henry Bullard, the present (1881) minister in charge, began his pastoral labors in St. Joseph in May, 1868. In October, 1872, the church, having abandoned the idea of completing their new building on Felix Street, purchased the property known as the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church, located on Sixth, just below Faroan Street. The consideration of this purchase was the conveyance of the Felix Street property, each being valued at about $20,000.

At the time of this tranfer, the Old School Presbyterian Church, on Sixth Street, generally known as the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church, was completed. For several years it had remained in an unfinished state—nothing but a spacious and massive basement, with a temporary roofing of black composition, rising but a few feet above the neighboring sidewalks, and presenting a singularly gloomy and unattractive appearance. The superstructure that was raised on the basement compares favorably with any similar edifice in the city. It is a solid brick, 60x100 feet, chaste in design, and comfortably fitted up for an audience of four hundred. This church, in 1873, numbered two hundred and fifty members. In the spacious and commodious basement story, used so many years as a place of worship by the Old School Presbyterian Church, the Westminster Sunday School meets every Sunday, and is in a flourishing condition, having a large membership. The building was occupied in 1867, by the Presbyterians, who remained true to the General Assembly. Among their ministers, was the Rev. Mr. Gill, who remained two or three years, as did, also, Rev. Mr. Newell, who preceded him.

THE NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In September, 1869, a chapel was erected and dedicated on the corner of Third and Isabelle streets. This was accomplished mostly by funds furnished by Westminster Church, under whose care a Sunday School was immediately started in the new building, with S. M. Markle as Superintendent.

In October, 1873, this resulted in the organization of a church of eleven members, now located on the corner of Third and Isabelle streets and known by the name and style of the North Presbyterian Church, of which John F. Riggs and B. D. Elliott were elected Elders. On the 14th of October, 1873, the Rev. W. H. Isley was installed as pastor of this church. The building is a small frame 20x45 feet, and cost, with the lot, $1,600.

OAK GROVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

is a small frame structure outside of the city limits, and on the elevation beyond the New Ulm Gardens. It was built in 1870. Services

were at first, from time to time, held by young ministers. The first regular pastor was Rev. T. D. Roberts. At present (1881) services are held there every Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Henry Bullard, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in St. Joseph.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

In the year 1843, the Rev. Edward Robinson, preacher in charge of the St. Joseph Circuit, organized the first class in St. Joseph. The leader of this class was John F. Carter, and the other members of the same were Rufus Patchen, Clara Patchen, Mrs. Jane Kemper and Mrs. Sarah Jeffries.

At the time of the organization of this class, the Rev. William W. Redman was the presiding elder of the district which included St. Joseph. The first permanent organization of the church in the town occurred in the early part of the year 1844, and the first preacher in charge was the Rev. E. Robinson, who effected the organization. The building occupied by the congregation at the time was a small frame on Main Street, once occupied by David J. Heaton as a furniture store and shop, and during the space of nearly two years the congregation met and worshipped in this humble and primitive structure. The number of the membership at that time we have been unable definitely to ascertain, but it was doubtless small, though from the beginning the blessing of God seems to have rested on the infant organization, which to-day has increased to comparatively giant proportions, and constitutes one of the leading Protestant churches of St. Joseph.

In the fall of 1844, the Rev. Reuben Aldridge was preacher in charge of the St. Joseph Circuit, and the Rev. Benjamin R. Baxter, was assistant preacher. The presiding elder during that period was the Rev. Thomas Chandler. Mr. Aldridge served until the year 1845, when he was succeeded as preacher in charge by the Rev. George W. Love, who served the church in that capacity for one year.

During that period, the Rev. William Keton was presiding elder. His term of office continued till the year 1847. From 1846 to 1847, the Rev. John A. Tutt had charge of the church. During that period the congregation having largely increased in numbers, began to feel the necessity of a more commodious and suitable house of worship. Accordingly on a lot on the corner of Felix and Third Streets, donated for that purpose by Joseph Robidoux, when he located the town, was erected a brick church, forty by sixty feet in extent. This was the first church building owned in St. Joseph by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It was used as their only place of public worship for eleven years, and was vacated in the year 1857, when the building was sold for $5,700, and the proceeds applied to the erection of a new church, which the

wants of a largely increased and increasing congregation urgently demanded.

From 1847 to 1848, the Rev. Edwin Robinson was preacher in charge, and the Rev. William Patton presiding elder. In the fall of 1848, the church in St. Joseph was made a station, with the Rev. Wm. M. Rush, as pastor, and the Rev. Wm. Patton, as presiding elder. At this time the Sabbath School was established, which is to-day one of the model institutions of our city. The following named persons appear on the records at that time as members of the official board: J. B. Smith, B. Sherwood, D. J. Morrow and Simeon Kemper, stewards; D. K. Harding, class leader. This arrangement continued from 1848 to 1849. From the latter period to the following year, 1850, the Rev. William M. Rush was pastor, and the Rev. William Patton presiding elder.

During that year, the same official list existed with the addition of D. J. Heaton and L. Stigers to the Board of Stewards. From 1850 to 1852. the Rev. Wm. Holmes was pastor and the Rev. Wm. Patton was presiding elder during the first year, succeeded by the Rev. Wm. G. Caples, during the second year of that term. During the year 1851, the following additions appear in connection with the official board: A. B. Lyon, class leader; John Armour and S. K. Miller, stewards; James Kay, leader and steward. During the year 1852, George T. Hoagland's name appears as leader and steward. He was, at that time, with Dr. Silas McDonald, also added to the board of trustees. At the quarterly conference for the year 1852, George T. Hoagland was licensed to preach the Gospel. From 1852 to 1854, the Rev. C. I. Vandeventer was pastor, and the Rev. Wm. G. Caples wss presiding elder. During the year 1854, Wm. C. Toole was chosen local deacon, and Allen H. Vories, Esq., Superintendent of the Sabbath School. During the summer of 1854, the first parsonage owned by the church in this city, was purchased for the sum of nine hundred dollars. It was a small, but new and neat building, located on the east side of Sixth Street, between Francis and Felix Streets and was first occupied as a parsonage by the Rev. C. I. Vendeventer. The building is still standing. In the same year, the two lots on the northwest corner of Francis and Seventh Streets, occupied as the site of the church building, now owned and used by the church, were purchased by the Rev. George T. Hoagland for the sum of $500, and sold to the trustees of the church for the same price. From 1854 to 1855, the Rev. B. A. Spencer was pastor, and the Rev. W. G. Caples was presiding elder. During this year, the name of B. S. Cox appears as licensed exhorter. From 1855 to 1856, the Rev. Samuel W. Cape was pastor, and the Rev. Wm. Perkins presiding elder. During this year the name of Henry Dunster appears on record as local preacher. From 1856 to 1858, the Rev. E. R. Miller was pastor, and the Rev. Wm. Perkins presiding elder.

In January, 1857, the old church building was sold to the St. Joseph Insurance Company for the sum of $5,375.

During the year 1858, the name of Dr. John Bull appears on the records as local preacher, and J. B. Jennings, steward.

During the administration of Mr. Miller, in the year 1858, on the lots on the corner of Francis and Seventh streets, before referred to, and deeded to the church by the Rev. George T. Hoagland, the present spacious and elegant edifice, known as the Francis Street Methodist Church, South, was erected, with the adjoining parsonage, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars; the proceeds of the sale of the old parsonage and church amounting to $7,375, having been applied to aid in the erection of the new building.

The new building is eighty feet long by fifty feet wide, and the basement forty-seven by fifty-seven feet in the clear. The audience room is sixty-seven by forty-seven feet in the clear, altogether, one of the most substantial and attractive ecclesiastical edifices in the city. The site of the old church is now occupied by the present (1881) Bank of St. Joseph, formerly the German Savings Bank.

About the year 1858, the name of Robert Kay, a colored man, is mentioned as an exhorter, although he had officiated in this capacity among his people for several years previous to that period. From 1858 to 1859, the Rev. W. G. Berryman was pastor, and the Rev. Wm. Perkins presiding elder. The church at this time numbered 230 communicants. At the conference of 1859, the station was left to be supplied. Two or three months afterwards, the presiding elder, the Rev. W. G. Berryman, secured the services of the Rev. E. G. Nicholson, who served as pastor from that time till the close of the year.

During the early part of the conference year, the pulpit was chiefly supplied by the Rev. George T. Hoagland, local preacher, who at this time, and previously, also, had frequent appointments in the country, and who, especially during the sessions of the annual conferences, in the absence of the regular pastors, as well as in connection with them, rendered much valuable service to the church, not only in preaching, but also in visiting the sick and in burying the dead.

From 1860 to 1861, the Rev. W. M. Rush was pastor, and the Rev. Horace Brown was presiding elder, while the Rev. John R. Taylor was in charge of the St. Joseph Mission. During the year, the name of Richard Fisher appears as Superintendent of the North St. Joseph Sabbath School, and the names of Samuel Lockwood and Robert A. Britton as stewards.

From 1861 to 1862, the Rev. W. M. Rush was pastor, and the Rev. Jesse Bird presiding elder. During this year, the Rev. Wm. M. Rush was prohibited from preaching to his congregation by the military authorities, and soon after the church building was placed in the hands of a

FELIX STREET, ST. JOSEPH, LOOKING EAST.

committee of its own members. The church was occasionally occupied by ministers invited by them, but was without any regular pastor until the services of the Rev. Henry H. Hedgpeth were obtained. The Rev. Middleton R. Jones was at this time presiding elder. The records fail to show what changes, if any, occurred in the official board about this time. From 1864 to 1865, the Rev. Wm. M. Leftwich was pastor, and the Rev. H. H. Hedgpeth presiding elder. In 1867, the names of W. R. Johnson, Samuel S. McGibbons, and Thomas Ashton were added to the official board as stewards, and, in 1868, the names of James L. Hanna, Wm. J. Bigerstaff, Wm. H. Woodring and Isaac Owens. From 1868 to 1872, the Rev. C. I. Vandeventer was pastor, and the Rev. Wm. M. Rush, the Rev. Willis E. Dockery, and the Rev. W. A. Mahew, were presiding elders. Mr. Vandeventer served as pastor in charge until September, 1872, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. R. Hendrix.

On the night of the 13th of July, 1871, a terrific storm did great damage to the church building, blowing down one gable end, and badly injuring the east wall. The cost of the repairs amounted to $6,000. During the repairing of the edifice, the congregation worshiped in the Sixth Street Presbyterian Church.

From 1871 to 1874, the names of John C. Evans, W. H. Woodring, John B. Hundley, Samuel Campbell and Hiram Patterson were added to the official board. The Francis Street Methodist Episcopal Church South established a Mission Sunday School, in the southern part of the city, about the year 1867, during the pastorate of the Rev. Wm. M. Leftwich, which was conducted by Allen H. Vories and Wm. J. Bigerstaff. This mission school met in Huxley Hall, and was the nucleus of the

TENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

During the summer of 1869, the Rev. C. I. Vandeventer solicited and obtained subscriptions to purchase a lot on the southeast corner of Tenth and Patee Streets, at a cost of $1,000, which was afterwards sold, and a lot and a half on the northwest corner of the same streets purchased for $1,300, for the purpose of erecting a church building in that part of the city. During the next year, 1870, subscriptions were obtained to build a house of worship, which was put up and enclosed and the basement room completed about the first of January, 1871. This house is a two-story brick building 36x55 feet. The prospective organization was left to be supplied by Bishop H. N. McTyiere, who, in December, 1870, transferred the Rev. M. M. Hawkins from the North Alabama Conference to the North Missouri Conference, and appointed him in charge of the work. Mr. Hawkins served one year, and in the fall of 1871, the Rev. S. W. Atterberry was appointed to the charge. He served two years, to the fall of 1873, when he was succeeded by the Rev.

A. V. Bailey. The audience room of this church was completed during the summer of 1873, and dedicated by Bishop Marvin. The cost of the church, with the lots, was $6,500. The membership, in 1873, was 75, with a congregation of 220 in regular attendance. The Sunday school, at that date, numbered 190 scholars and 17 teachers. Rev. J. F. Linn was pastor in 1876–77. Rev. W. E. Dockery to 1881.

AVENUE CHAPEL.

In connection with the Francis Street Church, a mission was established in 1872, on Frederick Avenue, known as Avenue Chapel. Preaching was held here once a week, the organization being at the time properly under the Rev. Mr. Hendrix. This building cost $1,200. The Sunday school was conducted under the supervision of J. L. Hanna, and numbered 120 scholars, with 12 officers and teachers.

The ministers of the Francis Street M. E. Church South, who succeeded Rev. Dr. E. R. Hendrix were, in turn, Rev. Thomas J. Gooche and Rev. E. K. Miller.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We have given a history of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in St. Joseph, and in that sketch we necessarily included a portion of the history of the mother church, for the reason that the two wings of the church here were one until 1849. At that time Rufus Patchen, Clara Patchen, John Brady, N. B. McCart and the Rev. A. J. Armstrong, local preacher, reorganized the old church under its proper title, the "Methodist Episcopal Church," without any geographical distinction.

The preacher in charge of this church was the Rev. C. H. Kelley, a transfer from the Indiana Conference, and the presiding elder, the Rev. A. Still. They held their meetings sometimes at the house of Mr. McCart, and sometimes in the old log church, built and owned by the Presbyterians.

A lot was soon purchased on Fifth Street, below Slyvanie, and in 1850, under the direction of the Rev. J. W. Taylor, the ways and means for building a church were canvassed. With the Rev. G. W. Robinson, presiding elder from 1850 to 1854, and J. M. Chivington and Walter Perry, joint pastors in 1851 and 1852, a brick church, 35x45 feet, was erected and remained in their possession till 1863, when it was sold under a deed of trust, to satisfy a debt of $1,600.

In 1853, the Rev. M. T. Kleffer became pastor. During 1854 and 1855, the church was under the care of J. H. Hopkins, as presiding elder, the Rev. D. H. May, being presiding pastor. In 1856, the Rev. A. C. Clemens became pastor, and and J. M. Chivington presiding elder. In 1857, the Rev. James Witten was placed over the district and served but seven months, the time of holding the Missouri Conference being

changed from fall to spring. During this year, St. Joseph was included in a circuit and the Rev. J. H. Hopkins and the Rev. J. W. Caughlan had charge. At this period, the church must have been very weak, for a newspaper dated July 3d, 1858, says of it: "For some considerable time this church has been without any distinct organization. The Rev. Wm. Hanley has now been appointed to the charge and his first services will be held to-morrow."

The Rev. T. H. Bratton, in 1858, succeeded Mr. Hanley, and remained in charge two years, the Rev. J. H. Hopkins being presiding elder from 1858 to 1862. During 1861, the church was left to be supplied and the Rev. Richard Haney, a veteran Methodist preacher, famous in the annals of Illinois Methodism and Chaplain of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, which built the fortifications on Prospect Hill, occupied the pulpit most of the time till March, 1862, when the Rev. Alpha Wright was appointed by Bishop Simpson, and took charge of the church till September, 1863. About this time, the church below Sylvanie Street having been sold for debt, new officers were chosen and a new board of trustees were elected. These at first rented the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, then situated on the corner of Sixth and Edmond Streets.

They afterwards fitted up and furnished in an attractive style, a large room in the Odd Fellows' Hall, where they remained till the 9th of May, 1866, when they dedicated and moved into the church on Fifth, between Francis and Jule Streets. In September, 1863, W. S. Wentz being presiding elder, the Rev. T. H. Hagerty, of the Rock River, Illinois, Conference, became pastor, and remained until May, 1865, when the Rev. J. T. Boyle, of Erie Conference, assumed charge, the Rev. Samuel Huffman being presiding elder, and holding that office from 1864 to 1868.

Under the united labors of the Rev. Mr. Hagerty and the Rev. Mr. Boyle, funds had been raised for the purchase and improvement of the present church property, and, soon after the Rev. W. G. Mattison became pastor, the church was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The Rev. J. W. Flowers had charge of the church for two years, when the Rev. J. S. Barwick succeeded him in March, 1869, and remained for one year, exchanging places with the Rev. C. H. Stocking in March, 1870. In the meanwhile, the Rev. J. T. Boyle had been placed over the district as presiding elder, which office he filled until March, 1872, when the Rev. Z. S. Weller was invited into the cabinet of the bishop, and assigned to the St. Joseph District. The Rev. C. H. Stocking remained in charge three years—until March, 1873, when the Rev. W. H. Turner was appointed, but declined serving, whereupon Bishop Bowman invited to the position the Rev. D. J. Holmes. Under the pastorate of the Rev. C. H. Stocking, the Stocking Mission Sabbath School was organized.

Rev. D. J. Holmes was succeeded in the pastorate in 1875 by Rev. S. W. Thornton. In 1877, he was succeeded by John Wayman, who became pastor. He was succeeded in 1880 by Rev. J. M. Greene.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The congregation of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, of St. Joseph, was organized in March, 1849. The first pastor was the Rev. William Eliers, the communicants numbering ten. The ministers who followed in charge of the congregation, were in succession as follows: The Rev. C. F. Walther, Rev. David Huene, Rev. A. Holzbeierlin, Rev. Peter Hellweg, who assumed charge in 1852, the Rev. Wm. Schreck, Rev. R. Haveghorst, the Rev. C. Dreyer, the Rev. C. Bonn, who succeeded to the pastoral charge of the church in 1858.

The church building on Edmond Street, between Fifth and Sixth, was erected in 1852. A short time previous to the erection of the present brick church, on Third Street, this house, while undergoing repairs, was destroyed in a storm of wind. The lot on which it stood was then sold, and the site of the present church purchased. In 1858, the building of the present church was commenced. This was during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Bonn. It was completed when the Rev. Charles Heidel took charge of the congregation, in October, 1859. Mr. Heidel served the church until 1861, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Philip Hener, who served one year. In 1862, the Rev. Gotleib Widman was appointed pastor. He died on the 23d April, 1863, before the term of his service expired. The remainder of his clerical year was filled by Rev. Frederick Rinder. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Feisel, who served until 1865, and was succeeded by the Rev. Philip Merkel, who continued in charge till 1867. The Rev. John G. Kost was minister in charge from 1867 to 1870, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Shiveind, who retired in 1871, when the Rev. Louis Harmel assumed the duties of pastor of the church. In 1873, the Rev. Jacob Tanner was the presiding elder. The German Methodist Episcopal Church prospered from its first establishment in St. Joseph, and its course has been one of encouraging harmony. Its membership, in 1873, was about 150. The church building is a plain, but substantial and neat, brick structure, on the southeast corner of Third and Robidoux Streets. It is provided with an airy and commodious basement, which is used for Sabbath School and other church purposes. The parsonage is a neat brick building in the rear of the church. These buildings were completed at a cost of $10,000, including the ground they occupy. Rev. E. H. Kriege, in 1876, had partial charge of this church. In 1879, he was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Tanner. In 1881, Rev. Henry Reamer became pastor of this church.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH OR SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1875, before they erected a building for a place of worship. The present neat gothic brick structure was erected on the corner of Twelfth and Renick Streets in the following year. Its value, with the lot on which it stands, is about $2,500. Rev. J. W. Newcomb was its first pastor. He was succeeded, in 1878, by Rev. L. A. Shumate. In 1879, Rev. Samuel Huffman succeeded to the pastorate of this church. In the following year, Rev. Mr. Hall became pastor. The report of January, 1881, shows the Rev. J. P. Boyle pastor.

EBENEZER CHAPEL, AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

is a neat and commodious gothic brick structure, on the corner of Third and Antoine Streets. The seating capacity of the audience room is 650. A large Sunday School is connected with the church. The building was erected in 1868. Among the later pastors of this church were Rev. Moses Dixon, a distinguished minister of the same, Rev. Anthony Morton, and Rev. Mr. Harrod.

One of the earliest religious associations established in St. Joseph was the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This was first organized March 22d, 1845. It was an offshoot of what was then known as the "Dillin's Creek Church."

The names of the members who constituted this, the original church in St. Joseph, were, Elijah Bush, Mrs. Jane Bush, afterwards Mrs. Pendleton, Mary J. Riney, Agnes Hall, John C. Hall, Emarine Hall, Rachael A. Eliot, Lucy Hall, Henderson Smallwood, Thomas Newman, Maria I. Newman, Lydia Adams, Thomas Price, Lucy Price, James J. Keaton, and Catherine Keaton. Henderson Smallwood was clerk at this meeting.

At a subsequent meeting, held Saturday, April 26, 1845, the clerk not being present, the convention adjourned to the next evening, Sunday, when it was agreed, first, that the church be styled "The St. Joseph Church." At this meeting, Elder Wm. Worely was received by letter. Thomas Price was chosen standing clerk for the St. Joseph Church, and H. Smallwood, treasurer.

The first minister to hold divine service for this church, was Elder William Worely. This was on March 22d, 1845, the day of its organization. He was succeeded as minister by Elder Jas. I. Robinson, in July, 1847.

At a meeting held on the fourth Saturday in October of the same year, it was agreed that the church pay their pastor, Rev. Jas. R. Robinson, one hundred dollars for his labors for one year, instead of the fifty

dollars and his board, according to the first contract, and he pay all his own expenses.

During all this period, the Church was without a permanent place of worship of its own. Meetings were held in private houses and in rented rooms in different localities. At a meeting held on the fourth Saturday in February, 1848, a committee appointed to purchase the "old log church," originally built and owned by the Presbyterians, as referred to in our sketch of that church, reported that the sum of forty-four dollars and forty cents had been paid on the same, and that there remained due and unpaid fifty-five dollars and sixty cents. At this meeting, Joel J. Penick was added to the committee intrusted with the purchase of the church, in place of Robinson, whose resignation was accepted.

Among the earlier ministers who preached about this period, was Elder Neville Haycraft, being an active member of the church. At a meeting of the church, held July 22d, 1848, Rev. Isaiah T. Williams was chosen pastor for the ensuing year.

At a regular meeting, held in October, 1849, Jonas D. Wilson accepted the position of agent to go abroad into Kentucky and solicit contributions for the purpose of building a suitable church in St. Joseph. The compensation agreed on was forty dollars per month and his necessary traveling expenses.

At a meeting held in April, 1850, Rev. Isaiah T. Williams resigned pastoral charge of the church. He shortly afterward visited California.

Saturday, September 28, 1850, the church directed the trustees to purchase and receive the title bond for a lot of ground on the corner of Francis and Sixth Streets, for the use of the church for a building.

December 28, 1850, at the regular meeting held on this day, the trustees were directed to apply to the Legislature of the State for an act of incorporation authorizing the church to hold property. On motion of J. M. Hawley, the name of the church was changed to its present (1881) style, the "First Baptist Church of St. Joseph, Missouri."

May, 1851, Rev. Squire L. Helm, of Kentucky, was called to the charge of the church. He accepted on condition of his not being required to enter upon his duties till the following fall, which was agreed to. This arrangement, however, it appears, was not accomplished.

In October of the same year, the church agreed to move its place of meeting from the old log church to Mrs. Burr's schoolroom, which was accordingly done. The compensation which she received was four dollars per month for the use of the room and fuel till May 1st, following.

At a special meeting, called December 3d, 1851, Rev. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, was invited to the pastoral charge of the church. On the 27th of the same month, the church agreed to pay him $150 for his services as pastor until the April meeting, and if he remained longer he should be paid at the rate of $400 a year.

At a regular meeting, held Saturday, January 24, 1852, the trustees reported that they had sold the old log meeting-house at auction for $16.25, on sixty days' credit. Of this building they had held possession nearly four years. The ground on which it stood was never the property of the Baptist Church.

At a special meeting, held February 8, 1852, Robert W. Donnell, applied for membership upon relation of his christian experience, and was thereupon received into membership of the church, and entitled to its privileges so soon as baptized, which ordinance was administered by Elder Cline on the same day.

It appears that, about the period of the close of the year 1852, the meetings of this church were held in the court house.

September 20, 1852, Rev. W. F. Boyakin, of Illinois, was called to the pastoral charge of the church.

March 26, 1853, he accepted the call and immediately assumed the duties of pastor. At a regular meeting, held May 15, 1853, Rev. W. F. Boyakin was appointed to represent the First Baptist Church of St. Joseph, in the coming General Association of United Baptists, of the State of Missouri.

At special meeting, held September 15, 1853, Rev. W. F. Boyakin, R. W. Donnell, J. J. Penick, Boon, Keeson and Dutzschky were chosen a building committee, and appointed to procure funds for the erection of a building for the purposes of a church.

From 1854 to 1857 there seems to be a gap in the records of this church, and minute particulars of the occurrences in the history of the same, during that period, are not attainable.

In 1856, during the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Price, a minister originally from Kentucky, the present (1881) brick structure of the First Baptist Church, which stands on the southeast corner of Sixth and Francis Streets, was built.

In November, 1859, Rev. William I. Gill accepted a call to the pastorate of this church. This he resigned March 18, 1860.

June 9, 1860, a unanimous call to the charge of the church was extended to Rev. E. S. Dulin, D. D., L.L. D., and was by him accepted in the following month. In December, 1862, Dr. Dulin tendered his resignation of the pastorate ; but, at the unanimous desire of the congregation, was induced to withdraw his resignation. In March, 1864, he positively declined re-election, and was succeeded by the Rev. T. W. Barrett, of Leavenworth City, Kansas. On the 30th April, 1864, he entered upon his pastoral duties, which he continued to discharge till April, 5, 1865, when his resignation was accepted by the church.

On the 6th July, of the same year, Rev. Jos. R. Manton, of Providence, Rhode Island, accepted a call to the pulpit of this church, which, in view of ill-health, he resigned in April, 1868.

He was succeeded, in July, 1868, by Rev. Dr. Jas. Dixon, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who continued in the pastorate till February, 1870, when he resigned.

In November, 1870, Rev. J. M. C. Breaker, a man of distinguished ability, accepted a call to the charge of the church, the duties of which he discharged till October, 1876, when his resignation was reluctantly accepted.

He was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Wm. Harris, of Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1877.

This, the First Baptist Church of St. Joseph, is a large and well appearing brick building on the corner of Sixth and Francis Streets, fronting on the former, from which it is approached by a flight of steps. In a lofty basement, extending beneath the entire building, is taught one of the largest Sunday Schools in the city. This has been (1881) for the past eighteen years, superintended by W. W. Bernard. Adjoining the church, in the rear, and fronting on Francis Street, is the parsonage, a neat and commodious two story brick residence, built in 1868, at a cost of $4,000. The estimated value of the whole of this church property is $18,000.

A prosperous Mission Sunday School in South St. Joseph is under the superintendency of H. G. Walker, Esq.

The First Baptist Church was incorporated under the State law in June, 1872.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,

a neat frame structure on the corner of Twelfth and Penn Streets, was erected in 1871. It is generally well attended, and has always maintained a prosperous Sunday School.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

is reported in the New Year's papers of 1875 as having an organization, in charge of the Rev. James Hummer, at the Sixth Street Market House, in North St. Joseph. In the following year, they are reported as Free Communion Baptists, with the same place of worship, a membership of eighty-four and a Sunday School of 110 pupils, superintended by Dr. Blackburn.

The minister in charge of the church, at this time, was Rev. O. S. Harding. In January, 1877, Rev. Claib Williams is mentioned as pastor of the church, with a membership of eighty in his charge.

The New Year's report of 1878, referring to this church reads, "sixty members, no pastor and no building."

The report of 1879, speaks of "The Mission Sunday School," an organization under control of the First Baptist Church, and located on North Sixth Street, Dr. J. T. Westover, Superintendent.

THE FRANCIS STREET MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

The place of worship of this organization is a handsome brick structure, on Francis Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. The lot on which it stands cost $900. The building measures 72x38 feet. It was commenced in 1874, and afterwards completed at a cost of about $10,000. Rev. W. W. Stewart, the present (1881) minister, has been for many years pastor in charge of this congregation, which is said to be the largest in the city. A numerously attended Sunday School is also a feature of this church. The colored Baptists of St. Joseph had a large organization in the city long prior to the building of this church.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This great and rapidly increasing religious organization was initiated in 1809, by Thomas Campbell, a preacher of piety and distinction among the Seceders, aided by his son Alexander, to whose ability and energy its successful progress is mainly attributed, and by whom it has been chiefly directed.

In the year 1844, Elder Duke Young, of the Christian Church, preached the first discourse in the then village of St. Joseph, at the private residence of Mrs. Northcutt, on Second Street, near the Market Square. In 1845, Mr. Shackleford, a private member of the church, made an effort to gather the few members for social worship in what was known as the Kemper school house. At the first meeting there were only three persons present, to wit: Mr. Shackleford, Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Preston Moss. These meetings were continued through the summer and fall of 1845. In 1847, Elder Duke Young held a protracted meeting in the court house. The congregation continued to hold its meetings from house to house till 1850, when the church was organized.

Dr. S. D. Overstreet, and Allen G. Mansfield, were the elders. The meetings, after the organization, were held in the court house, until 1858, when the church edifice on the corner of Third and Robidoux Streets, was erected. During these years, the conversion of Elder J. J. Wyatt occurred, and from the time of his conversion until 1858, he supplied the pulpit, with occasional assistance. On the death of Dr. Overstreet, Mr. Wyatt was elected to the eldership, and filled the pulpit until 1859, when Mr. M. E. Lard became the pastor of the church. Mr. Lard resigned after the breaking out of the civil war, when Elder J. J. Wyatt again served the church until 1866, when Elder W. C. Rogers was called. Upon the resignation of Elder Rogers, Elder Wyatt again supplied the pulpit until 1869, when Elder John Lindsay succeeded him. Elder Lindsay resigned in 1870, and Elder Wyatt again supplied the pulpit until 1872, when he voluntarily resigned. October 1st, 1872, Elder Thomas

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND ST. JOSEPH HIGH SCHOOL.

P. Haley took charge of the church. He was succeeded by Elder John H. Duncan, in December, 1876, who in turn was followed by Elder John B. Corwin. Elder M. M. Good is now (1881) pastor.

The new Christian Church, on the corner of Tenth and Edmond Streets, was built in 1874–75. The lot on which it stands was purchased from Isaac Curd, for the sum of $2,200.

The building is a handsome brick edifice, with a seating capacity in the main audience room of 700. Its cost was about $15,000. John DeClue, the contractor, took in part payment, the old church building on Third Street, at a valuation of $3,500. The membership of this church is large, and a correspondingly large Sunday School is attached.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 14th day of September, 1851, the first missionary service of the Episcopal Church was held in St. Joseph, in a small room on Jule Street, afterwards occupied as the residence of Wm. A. Davis, the postmaster. There were but five members in the place at that time. These included Mrs. Nancy Taylor, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Jas. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Cargel. On the 14th of April, 1852, a parish was organized, and a small frame building on the northwest corner of Jule and Third Streets, was purchased and fitted up at a cost of about $1,000.

The Rev. M. McNamara remained in charge of this church about fourteen months. In March, 1854, the Rev. W. N. Irish, on the resignation of Mr. McNamara, took charge of the parish. He administered his first communion to four persons, the membership numbering only seven. In 1856, a lot on the northeast corner of Francis and Seventh Streets, was purchased for a church building. In August, 1857, the corner-stone of the new building was laid. The foundation was subsequently abandoned.

In November, 1858, the Rev. W. R. Pickman took charge of the church. In February, 1860, a neat frame building was erected for a parsonage on the corner of Francis and Seventh Streets, at a cost of $1,700. Mr. Pickman remained in charge of the church till October, 1860, when he resigned, leaving a congregation of fifty-three communicants.

In October, 1860, the Rev. R. H. Weller, became rector of the church. On the 20th of December, 1862, the parsonage was accidently destroyed by fire. A lot north of the church, 60x120, was purchased with a frame building for a parsonage. In June, 1864, the church building was extended twenty-five feet in the rear, forming an addition of chancel, choir, vestry room and twenty-two pews, which cost $2,000.

On the 15th of October, 1866, the Rev. R. H. Weller resigned his charge of the parish and removed from St. Joseph. On the 18th of October the Rev. W. C. Hopkins commenced services as rector of Christ Church. About this time an aid society was organized from among the

members of the church. Between January and May, 1867, more than $2,000 of the parish debt was paid. In March of the same year, a parish school was commenced in the parsonage, with the Rev. C. F. D. Lyne, who had just been elected assistant minister of the parish, as principal.

In 1867, a library association, of young people of the parish, was organized in the parsonage, for mutual, literary, social and spiritual improvement, and for the accumulation of a good library for adults. On the 30th of August, 1867, the Rev. W. C. Hopkins tendered his resignation, to take effect November 15, 1867, which was accepted. On the 2d of September, the parish school commenced Michaelmas term, in a room over Sandusky's grocery store, on the corner of Edmond and Sixth Streets, with the Rev. Lyne, principal, assisted by Mrs. G. M. Teale.

In January, 1867, the Mission Sunday School was revived with about eighty pupils, and afternoon services were commenced in the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad station house. On the 8th of July, 1867, the Rev. Lyne began his missionary work at that point. On the 18th of October of the same year, was organized Christ Church Branch Co-operative Missionary Society. Between the 12th and 15th of November, following, the convocation of North Missouri met in Christ Church. Nine clergymen were present, including the Right Reverend T. H. Vail, Bishop of Kansas, who confirmed thirteen persons. On the 15th of November the first service of the St. Joseph Mission was held in P. A. Huxley's new hall. Rev. W. C. Hopkins preached here his last sermon. During the period of his ministry, fifty-seven were added to the church, and forty-two were baptized. The Rev. Lyne resigned as assistant minister.

In November, 1867, Rev. W. R. Pickman was recalled, and served as rector until April, 1869, when he resigned. Rev. Wm. Phillips succeeded Mr. Pickman, and served until January, 1871. From January 1st, 1871, to June 1st of same year, the parish was vacant. On the 1st of June, 1871, Rev. Dr. Runcie took the pulpit of the parish, and has remained in charge to the present time (1881). He also superintends the large Sunday school of this church.

December 24, 1876, the old, patched-up frame building of Christ Church was destroyed by fire. The only article of value saved from the flames was the organ, and this was recovered in a damaged condition. The present edifice was speedily erected on the site of the burnt building, the new church fronting on Seventh, instead of on Francis, as did the original building.

The new edifice of Christ Church, which was completed about a year after the fire, is, with the exception of the Cathedral, the most spacious, and, in point of design and finish, the most elegant ecclesiastical structure in the city. It is of brick, trimmed with free stone, and its graceful and towering spire renders it a conspicuous object of the town.

The seating capacity of this church, exclusive of the organ loft, is seven hundred and twenty-five. The cost of this building was about twenty thousand dollars.

The corner-stone was laid in July, 1877, and the first services were held in November of the same year. The building was completed February 1, 1878. This church has a large membership.

HOLY TRINITY MISSION OF CHRIST CHURCH,

For several years a prosperous Sunday School organization, holding services in the German Evangelical Church, in South St. Joseph, completed in the spring of 1881, a neat frame church structure, on the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Monterey Streets. Services are held here by Rev. Dr. Runcie, rector of Christ Church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The church of which the present congregation is a development, was organized on the 12th of January, 1854, by a committee of the Presbytery of "Upper Missouri." The organization was effected in the parlor of Mrs. Susan N. Combs. The following are the names of the original members of this organization: Dr. O. Brown, C. C. Carson, James Dysart, Mrs. Susan N. Combs, Mrs. E. Carson, Mrs. L. Dysart, Mrs. L. Fore, Mrs. L. Fulkerson, Dr. James E. Hewlett, Francis Irwine, James M. Irwine, Mrs. Louisa C. Irwine, Mrs. N. D. Langford, Mrs. Hettie Monroe, John Montgomery, Mrs. E. Montgomery, Mrs. Wm. Sublette, Mrs. S. S. Sublette, Wm. Varnarsdale and George C. Venable.

The first elders of the Church were: Dr. O. Brown, C. C. Carson and James Dysart, and others were chosen as the church grew, the names of whom, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: John Colhoun, 1854; James E. Hewlett, 1855; James McConnell and Alexander Smiley, 1856; Joseph Venable and J. B. Howard, 1857; J. F. Bruner; John Williams, Charles W. Campbell and E. E. Bacon, 1864; Thomas R. Smith and J. B. Lorance, 1868.

The deacons: James E. Hewlett, Wm. Sublette, George Venable, E. B. Neely, George Lyon, Cyrus E. Robst, E. A. Hitchcock, John A. Varnarsdale, E. E. Colhoun, John Williams, Louis Huggins, Thomas E. Tootle, Edward Welsh, Robert Douglas, Christian Kessler, Nelson P. Smith, Thomas R. Smith, C. B. France, Wm. E. Hosea, R. L. McDonald, Walter P. Sanders and Daniel McDonald.

This church had no regular pastor till the fall of 1855, when the Rev. A. V. C. Schenck took charge of it, occupying as a place of worship a hall over the Market House. The Rev. Mr. Schenck was installed in February, 1856, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, then located on the corner of Third and Felix streets. During the winter of 1856, Mr. Schenck resigned his pastorate, and in April, 1857, his pastoral relation was finally dissolved by the Presbytery. In the spring of 1858, the

Rev. John G. Fackler became the pastor. At that time a small room was used by the congregation over the drug store of Mr. Stuppy on Fifth Street. Number of communicants at the time, was fifty-four. The congregation soon secured a larger room, in the second story of a building on Felix Street, which was occupied by the church in July, 1858. The services were held here until 1860, when the congregation moved into the basement of the church on Sixth Street.

Previous to this time, the church had been known and designated simply as "The Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) St. Joseph, Missouri," but thereafter the organization was known and called "Sixth Street Church." The civil war coming up, the building was not completed. In the winter of 1863, fourteen members withdrew for the purpose of forming the "Westminster Presbyterian Church." After a service of six years, in March, 1864, the Rev. John G. Fackler, in view of his declining health, resigned his pastoral charge. The Rev. A. P. Forman succeeded him in July, 1864, and remained in charge until 1870.

In 1867, occurred the painful division of the congregation, with which many are familiar. This separation took place on the basis of a friendly and equitable division of the property belonging to the congregation; that portion of the church adhering to the General Assembly receiving the unfinished building on Sixth Street, while those adhering to the old Synod of Missouri came in possession of the parsonage. There exists between the two churches no unfriendliness or unkindness. At the time of the division, the church had 180 members, 54 of these, remaining under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly, and those adhering to the Synod of Missouri adopted the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, Missouri." The congregation being without a house in which to meet, secured the Academy of Music, and continued their services here until their new church was ready for occupancy. In September, 1870, the Rev. John G. Fackler resumed his pastorate labors.

The new church was dedicated on the 21st of January, 1872, with solemn and impressive ceremonies. The building, a brick structure, is one of the largest, most substantial, and tastefully finished churches in the West. It was completed in 1868, at a cost of near fifty thousand dollars. The main altar is wrought of pure white marble, and is an offering from the children of the church, bearing the inscription: "First Presbyterian Church—The Children's Offering, 1871." The bell of this church, which was cast in Baltimore, weighs over two tons, and cost, with fixtures, $1,500. The organ cost $4,500.

In 1876, the Rev. R. S. Campbell, D. D., a distinguished graduate of the University of Dublin, assumed pastorate charge of this church, which he still (1881) retains.

The Sunday school of this church is numerously attended.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was completed in 1881. It is a neat brick structure, on the northwest corner of Twelfth and Penn Streets. A very large and prosperous Sunday school is connected with this church.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The place of worship owned and occupied by this organization is a new gothic frame building, 40x60 feet, located on Edmond, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, and is provided with ante-rooms, choir loft, etc., and has seating capacity for three hundred persons. The building was erected in 1869, at a cost of about $6,000. The church was organized on the 12th of May, 1867. The incorporators were L. L. Richmond and wife, Isaac Weightman and wife, E. Foote, Jr., and wife, Mrs. M. E. Montague, Mrs. M. W. Bliss, Mrs. E. M. and H. K. White, Esq. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Wm. L. Bray. He served from November, 1867, to July, 1868, when, on account of ill health, he resigned. In July, 1868, he was succeeded by Rev. J. Crane, who remained till 1870, and then Rev. F. L. Kenyon took charge of the church, continuing till August, 1878, when he resigned.

In 1873, the trustees were E. G. Sheldon, W. H. Campbell, Esq., and Joseph Durfee. The deacons were Wm. H. Campbell, Esq., and Mr. Joseph S. Ford, and the clerk was H. K. White, Esq. The church, beginning with eleven members, had, during 1873, upwards of sixty. A large Sunday school has always been connected with this church. This, for some time past, has been ably superintended by H. K. White, Esq., a prominent attorney of St. Joseph.

Rev. W. R. Seaver, of Muskegon, Michigan, by invitation, assumed pastoral charge of the church in January, 1881.

HEBREW CONGREGATION OF ADATH JOSEPH.

The oldest religious denomination in the world is the Jewish Church. A striking peculiarity of this venerable body is the fact that it has maintained its existence intact through the space of more than eighteen hundred years, ensuing the capture of the Holy City by Titus, and that without a recognized leader, or any system of union which approximates a general organization.

Previous to 1859, the Israelitish congregation of St. Joseph occupied as a place of worship, a temporary hall on Felix Street. They then purchased and fitted up a small church building formerly owned by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Sixth and Edmond Streets. This, shortly after its completion, was destroyed by fire. In 1859, the present synagogue was commenced and completed the follow-

ing spring. In occupies a site on the corner of Sixth and Jule Streets. Though the exterior appearance of the building is Gothic, of the plainest style, the interior is strikingly chaste, elegant and attractive.

Among the founders of the St. Joseph Synagogue, were Joseph Leopold, David Westheimer, Joseph Oppenheimer, Charles Eppstein, Schwabucher, and perhaps some others of whose names we are not at present informed. The Jews have numerous benevolent institutions throughout the United States. Prominent among these, is the widely extended charitable association known as the Sons of the Covenant. It consists of a grand lodge, which meets annually to direct the general interests of the order. The subordinate elements of the organization consist of the seven or eight districts into which the United States is divided. St. Joseph is in District No. 2, commonly known as the Cincinnati District.

Rev. S. Kaufmann was rabbi of the synagogue till 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. Gerstmann, who served till 1879, when he was succeeded by the present (1881) rabbi, Rev. Doctor Isaac Schwab.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ZION'S CHURCH.

was organized in St. Joseph in 1865, with Rev. A. H. Kirchoff as pastor. The building occupied by them stands on the corner of Fourth and Francis. It was sold under a deed of trust and became the property of this church in 1865. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. A. H. Kirchoff. He remained in charge till 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. Nestel, the present (1881) minister. The congregation includes forty families. A prosperous Sunday School is attached to the church.

This was the "old brick church," built by the new school Presbyterians in 1847, and the second ecclesiastical structure of any kind erected in the city, the first having been the "old log church," mentioned in the history of the Presbyterian Church, and referred to in other sketches in this history.

In April, 1881, the German Evangelical Zion's Church sold this ancient landmark of St. Joseph, with the elevated lot 80x240 feet, on which it stands, to A. M. Saxton, for $11,000. The work of grading down the lot forty feet to the level of Francis Street, for the purpose of erecting a bank structure, was immediately inaugurated, Mr. Saxton permitting that portion on which the buildings of the church and parsonage stand to remain till October, 1881, when the congregation will move to their new church on the corner of Ninth and Jule Streets. The lot on which this is being erected cost $4,000, and the church and parsonage will cost between $9,000 and $10,000.

THE SECOND GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH,

organized in 1874, owns and occupies a neat brick building of recent construction. It stands on the corner of Thirteenth and Monterey Streets, and was completed at a cost of $5,000. Rev. Julius Kramer was pastor of the church till the close of the year 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. Grabeau. January, 1878, Rev. F. Grabeau was still reported pastor with a membership of forty families, and eighty-five in the Sunday school. January, 1881, Rev. F. Weltge is reported as the successor of Rev. F. Grabeau, and the church as having a membership of twenty-five families.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1875, this church occupied the building on the corner of Third and Robidoux Streets, formerly owned by the "Christians," and now (1881) used to accommodate a medical college. The report of January, 1876, gives a membership of twenty-five, under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. Heineger, and a Sunday School of seventy-five scholars. No change is reported till January, 1879, when Rev. C. F. Kaessman appears as minister. The same report appears in January, 1880.

THE CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION,

occupies a frame building on the corner of Eleventh and Lafayette Streets, valued at $1,200. Rev. H. Walte is reported as minister in 1880 and 1881. In the report of the latter year, is a Sunday school of fifty pupils attached to the church, and superintended by A. Fick.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

This church has an organization in the city with a considerable membership. They are at present unprovided with a building of their own, but worship in a hall in Tootle's Opera building. This is the reorganized, or as it is contended, the veritable church, ignoring the doctrine of polygamy, which they claim to be an innovation and corruption of the true and ancient faith. The organization in St. Joseph has been in existence since 1870. Joseph Smith, the son of the original Mormon prophet, visited this congregation and preached several times during his visit to St. Joseph, in November, 1873.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN DENOMINATION

Organized themselves into a church in St. Joseph on the 21st of August 1881. The name given the church was that of Zion. The pastor called by them, Rev. M. Grosse, was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of this new church. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Zschochr, of Atchison, Kansas. The following Trustees were elected:

F. W. Schmidt, E. H. W. Baden and John Schmidt. Services will be held regularly every Sabbath, for the present in Temperance Hall, corner of Sixth and Edmond Streets. A church edifice of their own will be erected soon, active steps looking to this end having already been taken.

Now that every church in the city has its own Sunday School, it will be a matter of interest to know that one of the earliest enterprises of general benevolence in St. Joseph, was the establishment of a

SUNDAY SCHOOL,

the first organized in Buchanan County. The following record, which we take from the original document, speaks for itself:

Pursuant to a notice given by Rev. T. S. Reeve, the citizens of St. Joseph and vicinity met at the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, the 22d of December, 1844, at two o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the organization of a Sunday School in the town of St. Joseph. At this meeting, Rev. T. S. Reeve presided. Remarks illustrating the utility of such school being made by the person presiding, and others, it was resolved that such a school was necessary and practicable, and that such school be organized.

It was also resolved that I. Landis be Superintendent, and George Brubaker be Secretary and Librarian.

The society then choose Rev. T. S. Reeve, Dr. Harding and George Brubaker a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the regulation of the school.

This meeting was opened by an appropriate prayer, and closed by benediction by Rev. T. S. Reeve. The society then adjourned to Sabbath, 29th, inst., two o'clock p. m.

December 29, the St. Joseph Sunday School Society met and heard the report of the committee on the constitution and by-laws, which, being read, were regularly adopted.

Rev. T. S. Reeve presented to the Sunday School, 106 volumes of A. S. U., which were deposited in the Sunday School Library. It was resolved by the Sunday School Society, that the thanks of the society be tendered the donor of the above mentioned books.

The business of the society being finished, and prayer being offered for the blessing of God on its efforts by Rev. N. Willis, it adjourned *sine die*.

GEO. BRUBAKER,
Secretary.

Pursuant to notice, the Sunday School met at the house of Mr. Landis. The Sunday School being opened with singing and prayer by Rev. T. S. Reeve, it was

Resolved, That the scholars in the Sunday School be numbered, the girls having the first and odd numbers, thus alternating with the boys, commencing with the highest classes and continuing to the infant class.

Resolved, That this Sunday School raise fifteen dollars for the use of the Sunday School in the purchase of books, etc.

Resolved, That Mrs. Landis and Mrs. Jefferies be a committee to raise the above fifteen dollars.

There were twelve copies of the New Testament presented the Sunday School by Mr. Reeve, which were given him for the Sunday School.

Resolved, That the Sunday School extend its thanks to the donors, Mr. C. Lord and Robert Courtney, of Independence.

Resolved, That the teachers are held accountable for a correct account of books had by the scholars, and settle with the Librarian.

Resolved, That this society request Rev. T. S. Reeve to preach a sermon on the subject of Sunday Schools to the inhabitants of St. Joseph and vicinity, on Sabbath day——of——1845.

Resolved, That the present flourishing state of the Sunday School calls for gratitude to the Great Head of the Church.

GEO. BRUBAKER, Secretary.

February 2d, Mrs. Jeffries and Mrs. Landis, a committee appointed to raise fifteen dollars for the Sunday school, report that they have collected thirty-five dollars, which was deposited in the hands of G. Smith to convey to Dr. Bullard, of St. Louis, for books.

January 6, 1847, Israel Landis was re-elected superintendent for the year 1847. T. S. Reeve, secretary and librarian.

January 9, 1847, T. S. Reeve offered his resignation, or rather declined acting as secretary and librarian, and the former required to act till another be elected.

GEORGE BRUBAKER,
Secretary.

A copy was ordered to be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.

The Presbyterian Church, above referred to, in which the first meetings were held for Sunday School purposes, was the old log church, the first erected within the limits of the city.

Mrs. Landis, in referring to her success on the committee appointed to raise the fifteen dollars, mentioned in one of the foregoing resolutions, and which resulted so unexpectedly, spoke of calling on Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the city, at his store, the original trading post of Robidoux Landing. The room, at the time, was thronged with Indians assembled there for the purpose of trade.

Robidoux, though a Roman Catholic, subscribed liberally towards this, a Protestant Sunday school, heading the list with a contribution of ten dollars.

He was ever, though an unlettered man, a person of liberal and enlarged views, recognizing the fact that to properly build up his city it would be necessary to encourage every scheme of benevolence and of mental advancement, whether coinciding with his own peculiar views or not.

There is still (1881) extant, in a state of good preservation, an elegant banner, of white silk, about thirty by thirty-six inches in size. This banner was made by Mrs. Landis and family in 1844. On one side,

painted in gilt letters, by George Knapp, appears the legend: "St. Joseph Sunday School, organized December, 1844." On the other side, in the center of which appears a star, is the inscription: "Our Country's *_* Hope."

Among the other prominent citizens of St. Joseph who shortly after its organization became teachers in the Sunday School, were Benjamin Loan and wife, William Ridenbaugh, founder of the Gazette, and Miss Hannah Creal, whom he afterwards married, George Brubaker, and Dr. Harding. Mrs. Lou. Livermore, afterwards Mrs. Martin, was also one of the earliest and most active teachers in the school.

CHAPTER VIII.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN BUCHANAN COUNTY.

THE DIFFERENT ORDERS IN ST. JOSEPH.

Sparta Lodge No. 46, was the first organized in Buchanan County. In the dispensation under which it was originally instituted, it was called Katzeel Lodge. This dispensation was issued May 11, 1841, by the Right Worshipful Joseph Foster, Deputy Grand Master of the State. The officers named in this instrument were Eli Hubbel, W. M., J. Browning, S. W., and J. A. Anthony, J. W.; R. Duncan was appointed Treasurer, F. Waymire, Secretary, and G. Selsil, Tyler.

In its charter, which was issued October 8th, of the same year, the name was changed and the lodge designated as Sparta No. 46.

St. Joseph Lodge No. 78, was an offshoot of this, the mother lodge of the county. Simeon Kemper, the first Senior Warden, and James Highly, the first Junior Warden of No. 78, being originally members of old Sparta Lodge No. 46.

St. Joseph Lodge, at the period of its organization, was the most northern on the Missouri River, and the most western lodge in the United States, its jurisdiction extending thousands of miles west and northwest.

From 1845 to December, 1859, its meetings were held in the third story of a building in which was the store of Joseph C. Hull, on Main Street.

From January, 1859, until June, 1873, this lodge met in the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Hall, a large three story brick building which stood on the corner of Fifth and Felix, fronting on the latter, till January 29, 1879, when it was destroyed by fire. This building cost $35,000. At the time of the fire, it was occupied by the dry goods house of J. W. Bailey & Co. In the spring of 1880, Mr. Bailey completed, at a cost of $50,000, the present (1881) elegant structure which occupies the former site of this building.

On the first Saturday in December, 1858, before the hall was entirely completed, a meeting was held in the same and Joseph S. Browne, afterwards Grand Master of Missouri, was then and there raised.

In June, 1873, the lodge moved to the elegant and spacious hall in the third story of a building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Charles streets, now (1881), occupied by all the Masonic bodies in the city.

At the twenty-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in October, 1845, a dispensation dated October 16, 1845, and signed by J. W. S. Mitchell, Grand Master, was granted to DeWitt Lodge, U. D., A. F. and A. M., at St. Joseph. The officers were Sinclair K. Miller, W. M., Simeon Kemper, S. W., and James Highly, J. W. The other dispensation members, were H. S. Creal, J. T. Swartz, John Curd, S. Wildbahn, Posey N. Smith and C. W. Thoroughman. The petition for dispensation was recommended by Savannah Lodge No. 71. During the Masonic year the following additions were made: A. McClintock, Joel Ryan, William M. Carter, Philander Thomas, S. E. Love, Henry Smith, William .H High, Samuel C. Hall, Felix Robidoux and Richard Fulton.

At the annual grand communication of 1846, the dispensation was surrendered and a charter granted, all of the original becoming charter members.

By request of the members of DeWitt, the name of the lodge was changed to St. Joseph, and the number, 78, was affixed by the Grand Secretary.

The charter is dated October 14, 1846, and signed by John Ralls, Grand Master, John D. Taylor, D. G. M., E. S. Ruggles, S. G. W., John L. F. Jacoby, J. G. W. and Fred. L. Billon, Grand Secretary.

The three principal officers under the dispensation were also those named in the charter. Of the charter members but one yet remains connected with the lodge, the venerable and highly respected Simeon Kemper. F. W. Smith, also a charter member, still lives in St. Joseph. He has not been an active member of the order for many years. The following brethren have filled the office of Worshipful Master of the lodge during the years annexed to their names, viz.: Sinclair K. Miller, 1845, 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850; Edward Searcy, 1847; Edwin J. Harper, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854; John Scott, 1855; Henry V. Somerville, 1856, 1857; William R. Penick, 1858, 1859; Paris S. Pfouts, 1860, 1861; George W. Buell, 1862; Joseph S. Browne, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1868; Daniel Ransom, 1864; Elias Eppstein, 1865; James A. Adams, 1869, Philip Arnholt, 1870; John B. Howard, 1871; John Bonham, 1872; H. N. Montague, 1873; William S. Elliott, 1874; Henry C. Fox, 1875; George P. Dixon, 1876; N. H. Wilmot, 1877; B. F. Buzard, 1878; George Porter, 1879; Jacob Arnholt, 1880; Christopher A. Hubacher, 1881.

The regular communications are held on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

On the 8th February, 1874, the lodge was called upon to mourn the death of James Highly, the first Junior Warden of the lodge. He was buried with Masonic honors. He was an honest, intelligent and enterprising citizen, and a faithful Mason.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF TOOTLE, HOSEA & CO.

Zeredatha Lodge No. 189, was set to work under dispensation by S. M. Hays, D. D. G. M., February 21, 1859, with the following officers: Samuel Russell, W. M.; Solomon N. Sheridan, S. W.; Silas Woodson, J. W.; James M. Wilson, Treasurer; P. D. Brooks, Secretary; Chas. F. Knight, S. D.; Henry C. Catlett, J. D.; J. B. Alder, Tyler. The remaining dispensation members were Wm. J. Taylor, Henry C. Farris, John A. Dolman, B. Redicum, Z. Rosenfield, Henry C. Bransom and Henry B. Morris.

The charter of this lodge is dated May 28, 1859, and is signed by Marcus Boyd, Grand Master; Marcus H. McFarland, D. G. M.; Wm. R. Penick, S. G. W.; John Decker, J. G. W., and A. O'Sullivan, Grand Secretary. The lodge was set to work under charter June 9, 1859, by W. R. Penick, D. D. G. M. The officers named in the charter are Samuel Russell, W. M.; Solomon N. Sheridan, S. W., and Silas Woodson, J. W. The charter members were all the dispensation members, with the following additions: William Ridenbaugh, Robert Hensley, O. Cunningham, W. Cameron, E. Y. Shields, Geo. Baxter, A. G. Clark, Thomas Edwards, D. B. Curtis, and J. W. Davis.

The following brethren have filled the office of Worshipful Master during the years annexed to their names, viz.: Samuel Russell, 1859, 1868; Charles F. Knight, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1869; C. A. Rowley, 1865, 1867; Edward Dutton, 1870, 1874; Thos. J. Burgess, 1871, 1872; Daniel O'Toole, Jr., 1873, 1876; P. Roy Bean, 1875; Geo. Rees, 1877,1878; John Dolman, 1879; C. G. Hubbell, 1880; Jas. W. Boyd, 1881.

Regular communications, second and fourth Tuesdays.

Charity Lodge No. 331, was set to work, under dispensation granted by Wm. D. Muir, Grand Master, and dated March 4, 1870, on Monday evening, March 14, 1870, by Samuel Russell, D. D., G. M., with the following officers: Charles F. Knight, W. M.; D. P. Wallingford, S. W.; John A. Nicely, J. W.; A. M. Saxton, Treasurer; Charles West, Secretary; James W. Goslee, S. D.; Lewis Haines, J. D.; John M. Austin, S. S.; John D. Flint, J. S.; together with the following members: Dudley M. Steele, Charles M. Scott, George M. Teale, James Craig, L. M. Lawson, E. W. Edgar, Daniel Conway, Henry C. Branson, Victor B. Buck, John M. Frazer, Richard E. Turner, John T. Ransom, Samuel Dysart, J. R. Weakley, James A. Matney, John G. Willis, James Bradford, Robert J. Biggerstaff, Robert Gunn and L. M. Dunn. The lodge was duly organized under charter dated October 13, 1870, and signed by Thomas E. Garrett, Grand Master; R. E. Anderson, D. G. M.; Samuel H. Owens, S. G. W.; John E. Ryland, J. G. W., and George Frank Gouley, Grand Secretary, and set to work November 2d, 1870, by Samuel Russell, D. D. G. M. In addition to the before-mentioned, the following were also charter members, viz: Jacob A. Raynor, James H. Dayton, Thomas Edwards, Fred Scheibe, Jeff. Williams, Wm. L. Craig,

J. E. Martin, Chris. Hotz, Joseph E. Sicely, Wm. Phillips. and Edward Searcy. A published report of that year says: "The lodge honored itself in electing, on the 7th of September, 1870, that faithful worker and veteran in Masonry, Edward Searcy, Esq., as an honorary member." The first officers under the charter were the same as those appointed under the dispensation, with the exception of the Junior Deacon, W. L. Craig having been appointed to that position.

The following brethren have filled the office of Worshipful Master during the years annexed to their names, viz: Charles F. Knight, 1870 and 1873; John A. Nicely, 1871; Jacob A. Raynor, 1872; James R. Hardy, 1874, 1875; Robert Gunn, 1876; George Crowther, 1877; W. M. Dixon, 1878; H. M. Garlichs, 1879; H. L. George, 1880; R. T. Penick, 1881.

Regular communications second and fourth Mondays.

St. Joseph Royal Arch Chapter, No. 14, was set to work by M. E. Companion James Millar, of Weston, Monday evening, March 12, 1849, under dispensation granted by John D. Daggett, D. G. H. P., with the following members: Wm. M. Rush, High Priest; Edward Searcy, King; Lewis Tracy, Scribe, and Companions David Frank, Geo. W. Brown, J. Raney and Felix Robidoux. The Chapter was organized under charter dated May 23, 1849, by James Millar, May 24, 1849, with the same officers and members as under the dispensation. The charter is signed by John D. Daggett, Grand High Priest, James Millar, Deputy G. H. P., and Geo. Myers, Grand Secretary.

The following companions were elected to the office of High Priest for the years annexed to their names, viz.: Wm. M. Rush, 1849, 1850; Sinclair K. Miller, 1851, 1852; Wellington A. Cunningham, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1858; A. V. C. Schenck, 1857; Samuel Russell, 1859; Wm. R. Penick, 1860; Claudius A. Rowley, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1869 and 1870; Washington Jones, 1867; Charles F. Knight, 1871; Joseph S. Browne, 1872, 1873; John M. Austin, 1874; Jas. R. Hardy, 1876; J. C. Wyatt, 1877; R. A. Hope, 1878; H. L. George, 1879; W. C. Frederick, 1880; John D. Richardson, Jr., 1881.

St. Joseph Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted by Wm. A. Prall, under dispensation dated March 24, 1871, with the following members: W. R. Penick, Thr. Ill. G. M.; Wm. L. Craig, Dep. Thr. Ill. G. M.; Jos. S. Browne, P. C. of Work, and companions R. J. S. Wise, Wm. L. Branyan, P. E. Chesnut, Abe. Furst, Chas. F. Knight, John A. Nicely, John M. Austin, James W. Goslee and Philip H. Cohen.

The Council was duly set to work under charter dated October 6, 1871, on the 19th of October, 1871, by Will A. Prall, Grand Master. The charter is signed by Will A. Prall, M. P. Grand Master; Allen McDowell, Dep. P. G. M.; B. G. Wilkerson, Dep. Thr. Ill.; M. L. Cohn, G. P. C. of Work, and Geo. Frank Gouley, Grand Recorder. The officers under

the charter were those appointed under dispensation. The charter members included all the members under dispensation, with the following additions: J. B. Atchison, W. W. Brown, Geo. A. Bedee, Benj. Bear, John A. Dolman, Chas. M. Douglas, John D. Flint, Chris. Hotz, T. D. Hastings, John L. Jourdan, Simeon Kemper, Ed. Morely, Joseph Milner, Robert H. Maupin, Thos. N. Moorby, D. M. McDonald, Thos. C. Roberts, Wm. B. Smith, Ed. C. Towslee and H. N. Turner. The following companions were elected to the office of Thrice Ills. Master for the years annexed to their names: Wm. R. Penick, 1871, 1872; Jos. S. Browne, 1873; Jos. Milner, 1874, 1875; Wm. B. McNutt, 1876; John M. Austin, 1877; James R. Hardy, 1878; John A. Dolman, 1879, 1880; W. G. Hall, 1881.

Of Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, the dispensation members were Washington Jones, E. C.; Edward Dutton, Gen.; Daniel Vanderslice, C. G.; L. M. Lawson, Prelate; M. H. Floyd, S. W.; E. M. Yates, J. W.; Silas Woodson, Treasurer; Lewis F. Weimer, Recorder; H. F. Herbert, Standard Bearer; Allen McNew, Sword Bearer; John Williams, Warder and Sir Samuel Russell. The exact date of the dispensation is not readily attainable, but it was but a short time previous to the granting of the charter, which was dated October 8, 1867, and signed by George Frank Gouley, R. E. Grand Commander; Lewis F. Weimer, V. E. D. G. C.; James F. Aglar, E. G. C.; Jas. Carr, E. G. C. G., and A. B. M. Thompson, Recorder. The officers named in the charter were the same as appointed under dispensation.

In addition to the dispensation members the following were also charter members: Geo. William Culver, P. G. Conlisk, William L. Craig, W. N. Ewing, Jas. W. Goslee, Samuel Goslee, Isaac Lower, Richard McIntyre, John C. Ryan, Claudius A. Rowley, Wm. B. Smith, W. P. Sanders and Henry A. Smith.

The following knights were elected to the office of Eminent Commander for the years annexed to their names, viz: Washington Jones, 1867; Samuel Russell, 1868, '69, '70, '71; C. A. Rowley, 1872; R. J. Wells, 1873, '74; ———, 1875; George C. Catlett, 1876. In September, 1876, Hugh de Paynes Commandery surrendered its charter.

Howard Chapter No. 10, Adoptive Rite of Masonry, was organized March 23d, 1874, by D. W. Thompson, Special Deputy, under charter of the same date, signed by Robert Macoy, M. E. Grand Patron, and Robert Morris, Grand Secretary, with John M. Austin, Worthy Patron, Sarah C. Howard, Worthy Matron, and Letitia C. Fox, Associate Matron. Starting off with a long list of charter members, it has had a continued and prosperous growth. At the regular meeting held December 18, 1874, the following officers were chosen: L. N. Smith, W. P.; Mrs. Dr. J. B. Howard, W. M.; Mrs. General W. R. Penick, A. M.; Mrs. J. R. Hardy, Treasurer; Mrs. George Rees, Secretary.

This society prospered during the first two years of its existence. It has not now (1881) held a meeting for several years.

St. Joseph Commandery, formerly No. 29, subsequently No. 4, was organized July 24, 1875, with 26 members, including James N. Burnes, E. C.; W. M. Merritt, Generalisimo; Joseph Hansen, Captain-General; E. O. Sayle, Treasurer, and D. P. Wallingford, Recorder. The other members were Joseph S. Browne, George A. Bedee, G. W. Belt, P. G. C., L. A. Bariteau, Ira Brown, Thomas J. Burgess, Joseph Milner, John L. Jordan, D. W. Roderick, John M. Austin, Joseph Truex. A. E. Putnam, Eb. Holbert, R. H. Woodring, R. N. Howell, F. M. Tufts, P. G. C., John A. Dolman, J. H. Goodspeed, James W. Atwill, Edward P. Rohrer, and H. C. Hemenway.

It was chartered by the Grand Commandery of the state October 5, 1875.

The following Knights have been elected to the office of Eminent Commander for the years annexed to their names: Sir James N. Burnes, 1876; Joseph S. Browne, 1877; Sir James R. Hardy, 1878; Sir William G. Hall, 1879, 1880; Sir George C. Hull, 1881.

It must be borne in mind that the above mentioned is a separate and distinct institution from old St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, K. T. and K. M., the first of that body of the order organized in St. Joseph, and the fourth chartered in the state. This latter was instituted under a dispensation issued Nov. 9, 1859, by Sir Benjamin Brown French, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

The officers nominated in that instrument were: Sir William R. Penick, Eminent Commander; Sir George C. Catlett, Generalissimo; and Sir Wellington A. Cunningham, Captain-General.

A charter for St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4, was ordered by the Grand Commandery of Missouri, May 23, 1860, to be granted by the Grand Commander upon their compliance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

The Grand Commander, Sir George W. Belt, appointed Sir Wellington A. Cunningham, as his proxy to institute the Commandery and install its officers.

January 1, 1861, accordingly, the same was carried into effect, and the following officers were duly installed:

Sir William R. Penick, Eminent Commander; Sir George C. Catlett, Generalissimo; Sir W. A. Cunningham, Captain-General; Sir Washington Jones, Prelate; Sir Paris S. Pfouts, Senior Warden; Sir Joseph P. Grubb, Junior Warden; Sir John Williams, Treasurer; and Sir Louis F. Weimer, Recorder.

The Commandery continued, under various conditions of fortune, till May 3, 1867, when, by a vote of eight to one, its charter was surrendered to the Grand Commandery of the State.

The other Masonic body, of St. Joseph, which, here, has lost its existence, was Orion Lodge, No. 211, A. F. and A. M. A dispensation authorizing the institution of this lodge, was issued by order of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, W. R. Penick, June 25, 1860. C. A. Rowley was then appointed W. Master. The charter subsequently granted this lodge, was dated May 28, 1861. In May, 1863, this charter was surrendered and the property of the defunct lodge delivered to the Grand Secretary.

Mitchell Royal Arch Chapter No. 89 was organized April 15, 1876, with seventeen members. The officers under the dispensation were John A. Dolman, H. P.; H. N. Turner, King; L. N. Malin, Scribe; G. W. Pooler, C. H.; N. H. Wilmot, P. S.; E. O. Sayle, Treasurer, and George Ady, Secretary. It received its charter October 5, 1876. The following companions were elected to the office of High Priest for the years annexed to their names: John A. Dolman, 1877; H. N. Turner, 1878; William M. Dixon, 1879; N. H. Wilmot, 1880; W. A. Lord, 1881.

Saint Joseph Masonic Board of Relief was organized December 2nd, 1867, with the following officers: W. R. Penick, President; Robert Gunn, Vice President; John Pinger, Treasurer, and Lewis F. Weimer Secretary.

The present (1881) officers of the board are W. R. Penick, President; Robert Gunn, Vice President; Wm. M. Dixon, Treasurer; Leander N. Mullen, Secretary, and William S. Elliott, Assistant Secretary.

The meetings of the board are held in the office of W. R. Penick. There is no regular period established for their assemblies.

The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, including organizations entirely separate and distinct from those above referred to, had, at one time, a brief existence in St. Joseph. Two bodies of the order were instituted about the same time: The Lodge of Perfection, and the Council of P. of J.

St. Joseph Lodge of Perfection No. 1, A. A. S. R., was chartered July 23d, 1867. On the 25th of that month, the same was organized by the Illustrious Brother A. T. Pierson, Active Thirty-third, and Grand Prior of Southern Jurisdiction, with the following officers: Illustrious Bro. W. R. Penick, T. P. G. M.; Ill. Bro. Joseph S. Browne, S. G. W.; Harvey Bradley, G. O.; Horatio N. Turner, G. A.; Isaac B. Halsey, G. T.; Wm. D. Rowley, G. S.

St. Joseph Council of Princes of Jerusalem No. 1, was organized on the same day, with the following officers; R. J. S. Wise, M. M. T.; J. S. Browne, M. V. H. P.; D. Vanderslice, Ill. Scribe; G. A. Hawley, Ill. Orator; H. N. Turner, Almoner; W. D. Rowley, Sec'y; Isaac B. Halsey, Treasurer; Harry Bradley, V. G. C. of the Th. T.; Wm. R. Penick, V. G. C. of the H.; Philip Arnholt, V. G. M. of C.

Both bodies were in a highly prosperous condition up to the period of the surrender of their charters, on the 13th May, 1868. These surrenders were not in consequence of any lack of harmony within the organizations, but the result of a disagreement between the Active Thirty-third from another state, who had organized the bodies, and the officer holding the same rank in Missouri.

The present (1881) Masonic Hall, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Charles Streets, occupies the third story of an elegant brick building completed in 1873.

This hall is about 40x60 feet, exclusive of ante-rooms. It was elaborately frescoed and appropriately fitted up by Zeredatha Lodge, at a cost of over three thousand dollars. All the different bodies of the Masonic order in the city hold their sessions there.

Its dedication on Saint John the Baptist's day, June 24, 1873, the Most Worshipful Samuel H. Owens, Grand Master of the State, presiding, was an event in the history of St. Joseph. A large concourse of Masons from the surrounding country were present with their families. The close of the imposing ceremonies was followed by a largely attended picnic at what was then Fowler's Grove, now (1881) the St. Joseph Exposition ground.

King Hill Lodge, No. 376, located about one and one-half miles south of the southern limits of the City of St. Joseph, was granted a dispensation August 4th, 1870, by W. D. Muir, Grand Master of the State. August 6th, two days after, the lodge was set to work by Rt. W. D. P. Wallingford, with the following officers: Laban Pritchard, W. M.; W. Wash. Brown, S. W.; C. Day, J. W.; Thos. A. Brown, Treasurer; John G. Evans, Secretary; James R. Moore, S. D.; James Duncan, J. D.; W. A. T. Brown and Dudley Roach, Stewards; Josiah Costan was appointed Tyler.

November 5, 1870, this Lodge was set to work under charter of the Grand Lodge: Samuel Russell, Past Deputy District Grand Master; D. P. Wallingford, D. D. G. Marshal; C. F. Knight, S. G. W.; Ed. Dutton, J. G. W. The following officers were installed under the charter: Laban Pritchard, W. M.; W. Wash. Brown, S. W.; C. Day, J. W.; Thos. A. Brown, Treasurer; J. G. Evans, Secretary; Jas. R. Moore, S. D.; James Duncan, J. D.

The following were elected to the office of Worshipful Master and to the office of Secretary, in the years attached to their several names:

1870	Laban Pritchard,	W. M., and	John G. Evans,	Secretary.
1871	W. Wash. Brown,	"	C. Day,	"
1872	" " "	"	Levi C. Clark,	"
1873	A. C. Hyde,	"	" "	"
1874	" " "	"	C. Day,	"

1875	John C.Ryan,	W. M. and	C. Day,	Secretary.
1876	" "	"	" "	"
1877	C. W. Harris,	"	J. W. Bates,	"
1878	A. C. Hyde,	"	J. W. Beach,	"
1879	James Shepherd,	"	Wm. Prindle,	"
1880	" "	"	Samuel J. Carson,	"

From its first organization this lodge has enjoyed a season of steady progress and uninterrupted prosperity. Its hall, the second story of a country school building, is amply commodious for the requirements of necessary comfort and convenience, while its secluded, though readily accessible situation, peculiarly fits it for the purpose for which it was designed.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

One of the oldest, as well as most numerously represented institutions of benevolence in the county is the Odd Fellows' Society, of which order there are several prosperous branches in the city.

The oldest of these is King Hill Lodge No. 19. It was instituted at the residence of Joseph Hull, on the west side of Main Street, between Francis and Jule Streets, on Thursday, October 15, 1846.

The charter members of this lodge were D. B. Welding, Eli Hewitt, S. L. Leonard, Eli Bowman, C. F. Emery, and Dr. J. H. Crane. It continued to meet where it was originally organized, till the building, in 1858, of its splendid hall on Felix Street, which was afterwards destroyed by fire.

The present (1881) membership is 66; Past Grands, 18. The present officers are: William Roedde, N. G.; Joseph Tullar, V. G.; Joseph Croteau, R. S.; J. F. West, P. S; George E. Acklam, Treasurer.

This is not only the oldest lodge in the city but one of the oldest in the state, and has had a long and varied experience. At times, highly prosperous, with large membership and full treasury, and again heavily in debt, with reduced membership. Amid all its variety of fortune, it has, however, never lost hope, and is now steadily gaining ground. King Hill has suffered from an unusual amount of sickness, and loss of members by death, both of which have drawn heavily on her treasury. She has one member who has received weekly benefits continuously for the past six years. Members of the order who were made in King Hill are found taking an active part in lodges all over the northwest. Past Grand Representative L. F. Minturn, long a prominent citizen of St. Joseph, and now (1881) residing in Amazonia, one of the oldest and best posted Odd Fellows in the state, is a member of this lodge.

Cash and investments of the lodge, $610.

Humboldt Lodge No. 130, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 19, 1859, with the following charter members: M. Brown, Henry Bruning, Louis

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF R. L. M'DONALD & CO.

Hax, John Hubageck, William Kneer, Emanuel Madinger, Leopold Meyer, John Roth and Frank Schmidt.

The first officers of the lodge were: John Roth, N. G.; E. Madinger V. G.; H. Bruning, Secretary; M. Brown, Treasurer.

This lodge works in the German language, and has enjoyed a prosperous career till within the past two or three years, during which period its funds have been reduced by an unusual amount of sickness and death in its ranks.

The present (1881) officers are: Caspar Nold, N. G.; William Krumme, V. G.; Anton J. Foitick, R. S.; G. H. Bandel, P. S.; Fred Wenz, Treasurer.

Membership 121; Past Grands, 27; cash and investments, $1,620; regular meetings, Thursday of each week.

Eclipse Lodge, No. 143, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 18, 1860. The charter members were: R. J. S. Wise, William Drumhiller, W. S. Wright, W. S. Johnson, Henry Mittnacht, J. H. Jourdan, Wm. Woodhurst, E. C. Thomas, E. P. Maxey and C. W. Sanford.

This lodge has been moderately and uniformly prosperous almost from its institution.

Night of meeting, Friday of each week. Present membership, 71; Past Grands, 15; cash and investments $1,880.

The present officers are: D. E. Heaton, N. G.; Harry Carter, V. G.; Joseph Langdon, R. S.; F. C. Wheeler, P. S.; W. A. Jordan, Treasurer.

Enterprise Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 19, 1870, by R. J. S. Wise, then Grand Master. The charter members are B. Wies, W. E. Scott, F. J. Acker, Leopold Ahlmfeldt, J. B. Good, Earnst Hotlzchue, E. C. Graff, L. Weis, John Hesse, Al. Gerstel and H. Ehrlich.

The first officers were: L. Ahlmfeldt, N. G.; E. Holtzchue, V. G.. C. E. Graff, R. S.; H. Ehrlich, P. S.; B. Wies, Treasurer.

During the first three years of its existence, it had a great amount of sickness. The first Noble Grand died, leaving a wife and five small children, to be cared for and educated. This entailed a heavy burden upon the lodge, and it required a hard struggle to escape bankruptcy. Since that time, however, it has steadily advanced, and it now ranks with the best in the state, both as regards amount and quality of work done. The meetings are uniformly well attended. Present membership, 131; cash and investments, $2,100, besides a valuable set of regalia and other appliances for conducting the business and work of the lodge.

The present (1881) officers are: M. F. Myers, N. G.; R. S. Carpenter, V. G.; H. N. Robinson, R. S.; R. M. M. Abercrombie, P. S.; Geo. T. Newcomb, Treasurer; Lodge Deputy, W. F. Dyer. Number of Past Grands in good standing, 15.

This lodge has paid out over $3,500 for relief of brothers and widowed families.

St. Joseph Degree Lodge No. 3 I. O. O. F., was instituted March 26, 1881, by Past Grand Master L. T. Minturn, and is composed of King Hill Lodge No. 19, Eclipse Lodge No. 143, and Enterprise Lodge No. 232. The first and present officers are: W. F. Dyer, Degree Master; Geo. E. Acklam, Deputy Degree Master; W. A. Jordan, First Assistant Degree Master; Geo. T. Newcomb, Second Assistant Degree Master; J. C. Young, Third Assistant Degree Master; F. W. Hammann, Fourth Assistant Degree Master; H. N. Robinson, Secretary; M. F. Myers, Treasurer; F. C. Wheeler, Past Grand; W. S. Missemer, Warden; Jos. Croteau, Conductor; Wm. Roedde, I. G.; J. F. West, O. G. Membership comprises all scarlet degree members of the three lodges above named. Regular meetings occur on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

District No. 11, composed of King Hill Lodge No. 19, Humboldt Lodge No. 130, Eclipse Lodge No. 143, Enterprise Lodge No. 232, Agency No. 241, Amazonia No. 286, Ora Degree Lodge No. 35 Daughters of Rebekah, Beulah Degree Lodge No. 46 Daughters of Rebekah, St. Joseph Degree Lodge No. 3.

Representatives to Grand Lodge: J. F. West, of 19, and W. S. Missemer, of 232; W. F. Dyer, of 232, Deputy Grand Master.

Beulah Lodge No. 40 D. of R., instituted October 10, 1879, by Past Grand Master L. T. Minturn. Charter members: John E. Pentz, J. T. Warburton, Maggie E. Warburton, Geo. Holden, Maggie Holden, A. J. Millier, Annie Millier, Ferd Relgen, W. F. Dyer, John Deloge, Addie Deloge, F. W. Hammann, Thos. Ashford, W. S. Missemer, E. T. Ellis, Isaac Hopper, Mrs. Isaac Hopper, John Jacbs, Donald Ross, Mrs. Donald Ross, F. A. Franks. The first officers were: Ferd Relgen, N. G.; Annie Millier, V. G.; Maggie E. Warburton, R. S.; Maggie Holden, Treasurer.

This is a ladies' lodge, and its doors are open to all scarlet members and their wives or widows, also their daughters and sisters over eighteen years of age and unmarried. Regular meetings, third Saturday in each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The present officers are: Maggie E. Warburton, N. G.; Addie Deloge, Secretary, and Annie D. Ross, Treasurer.

Hesperian Encampment, No. 8., I. O. O. F. This encampment is one of the oldest in the state, and has sometimes had very hard work to hold its charter, but is now (1881) in a highly prosperous condition, being composed largely of young and energetic men. At the last report, it ranked second in the state for quantity and quality of work performed. Its present officers are:

W. F. Dyer, C. P.; R. S. Carpenter, H. P.; D. E. Heaton, S. W.; Wm. Roedde, J. W.; J. T. Warburton, Scribe; Geo. E. Acklam, Treas-

urer, Representative to the Grand Encampment, and Deputy Grand Patriarch.

St. Joseph Encampment, No. 51, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 9, 1870, with the following charter members: Sam Hesse, John Pinger, Phil. Arnholdt, Ernst Wenz, Fred. Stephan, Henry Blum, Jos. Diedrich, G. M. Hauck, J. B. Harder, John Frank, Henry Schmidt, A. S. Long, Robert Wild, L. Ashlinfield. The first officers of this organization were: Ernst Wenz, C. P.; Sam Hesse, H. P.; Jos. Diedrich, S. W.; A. S. Long, J. W.; Henry Schmidt, Scribe; Geo. M. Hauck, Treasurer.

This encampment is composed almost entirely of members of Humboldt Lodge, No. 130, and like it, works in the German language. It has generally been very prosperous. The present membership is forty-seven.

Present officers: Wm. Krumme, C. P.; John Seyfreid, H. P.; Sam. Hesse, S. W.; U. Schneider, J. W.; G. H. Bandel, Scribe; Fred Wenz, Treasurer; Geo. Bode, Representative to Grand Encampment; Fred. Wenz, Deputy Grand Patriarch.

Hesperian Division of Uniformed Patriarchs, organized March, 1880, has thirty men in uniform. Its business meetings occur on the first Friday of each month, weekly drill on such nights as may be selected from time to time. The officers of this order are: W. F. Dyer, Chief Captain; W. S. Missemer, Sub Captain; D. E. Heaton, Junion Captain; Geo. E. Acklam, Secretary and Treasurer.

General Relief Committee of St. Joseph: W. S. Missemer, of Enterprise Lodge, President; Fred Wenz, of Humboldt Lodge, Vice President; J. F. West, of King Hill Lodge, Secretary; F. W. Hammond, of Eclipse Lodge, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows' Hall Association is a joint stock company, composed of King Hill Lodge No. 19, Humboldt Lodge No. 130, Eclipse Lodge No. 143, Enterprise Lodge No. 232, Hesperian Encampment No. 8, and St. Joseph Encampment No. 51. It was organized in the early part of 1881, for the purpose of managing the general property of the order, hall furniture, fixtures, etc. It is divided into ten shares, each lodge owning two shares and each encampment one.

F. C. Wheeler, of Eclipse, is President; F. Wenz, of St. Joseph Encampment, Vice President; W. S. Missemer, of Enterprise, Secretary, and R. S. Carpenter, of Hesperian Encampment, Treasurer.

The directors are George Acklam, of King Hill; Henry Bandel, of Humboldt; F. C. Wheeler, of Eclipse; W. S. Missemer, of Enterprise; R. S. Carpenter, of Hesperian Encampment, and Fred Wenz, of St. Joseph Encampment.

All the different bodies of the order occupied a room in the spacious structure, on the corner of Fifth and Felix Streets, completed in the winter of 1858. It was generally known as Odd Fellows' Hall, though

one-half of the third floor was occupied by the different Masonic bodies, who had assisted in completing the structure. This building, at the period of its completion, was the most spacious and elegant in the city, extending 40 feet front by 120 feet deep. The halls of the two orders were lofty, spacious, and, when used for the purposes originally designed, elegantly appointed and equipped. Its original cost was about forty thousand dollars.

During the war, as stated in our notice of the Masonic order, it was taken for debt, and became the property of W. R. Penick and J. W. Bailey. It was destroyed by fire about 1879. The site is now occupied by the most elegant business block in the city. This was erected in 1880 by J. W. Bailey and L. Hax.

All the different bodies of the order hold their sessions in what is now termed Odd Fellows' Hall, a spacious and elegant apartment, occupying the third floor of a building on the corner of Fifth and Edmond Streets.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

ranks with the oldest established institutions in St. Joseph, its origin dating as far back as 1847. Frederick Smith, one of the founders of the organization, was its first President. Its object, when first instituted, was the extension of aid to German immigrants arriving in St. Joseph, many of whom, in that early day, were unable to express themselves in any but their native language. Organized on the broad basis of human charity, and absolutely non-sectarian in its character, this noble institution has ever since continued to prosper in its unostentatious efforts in behalf of suffering humanity, without interruption. Its present (1881) membership is 155. Henry Duve is President and Henry Voth, Secretary.

THE TURN VEREIN,

a gymnastic association among the German citizens of St. Joseph, was organized June 3rd, 1858, with eighteen members, including the President, Dr. Stein and Charles Ziph, the Secretary. The membership of the Turn Verein, in 1881, is one hundred.

SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER SOCIETY,

a benevolent institution, was organized in 1865, with 15 members. March 16, 1866, the same was incorportated. The membership of this society in 1881, is 95, including Edward Wagner, President and Henry Voth, Secretary.

THE ST. JOSEPH MAENNERCHOR,

a German singing society, was instituted May 22, 1868, with 12 members, including the President, Carl Weigel. The present (1881) officers are E. Padberg, President; Robert Bressem, Vice President; Franz Hellman, Secretary; F. Ferry, Librarian; Felix B. Canfield, Musical Director. The aggregate membership is 100.

THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

was organized February, 1867, with 30 members. By the close of the following year, this number rose to 700. John Corby was first President, and Daniel Lysaght, Secretary. The society lost its existence in 1878.

SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

was organized in 1871, with about 40 members. Jeremiah Whalen was its first President. In 1875 the society was reorganized, with 60 members, of which Joseph McInerny was President. He was continously re-elected to this office till the year 1880, when he was succeeded by M. J. McCabe. The present (1881) membership of the society is 125. The elections for officers occur on the second Sunday in January each year. Saint Patrick's Benevolent Society is a branch of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States, departments of which exist in every state in the Union.

There were formerly in St. Joseph two organizations of the order of

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Lomia Lodge No. 15, K. P., was instituted December 3, 1871, by Past Grand Chancellor George B. Birch, of Hannibal, with twelve members. The membership of this lodge at one time was largely over 100. In December, 1880, it surrendered its charter. St. Joseph Lodge No. 22, K. P., was instituted May 14, 1872, with eleven members. This organization is now (1881) in a prosperous condition. Its membership is about one hundred. In connection with this order there is a very successful insurance organization known as the "Endowment Rank," which pays from $1,000 to $3,000 to the heirs of knights at their death. One or two losses in this vicinity have been paid promptly.

THE UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS,

in St. Joseph, includes two separate organizations. The older of these, Walhalla Hain No. 28, was organized August 28, 1872, with fifteen members, including G. Saltzman, Noble Arch, and A. S. Jetter, V. A. There

are now (1881) one hundred and three members of this Grove. The principal officers are Charles Schneider, N. A.; John Seyfridt, V. A., and Charles Everhardt, Secretary. This is a German organization.

CENTENNIAL GROVE, NO. 35, U. A. O. D.,

an English speaking institution, was organized in May, 1876, with seventeen or eighteen members. It afterwards surrendered its charter.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH GROVE, NO. 37, U. A. O. D.,

was organized August 18, 1879, with the following charter members: A. S. Yetter, R. E. Morris, Wm. E. Jamieson, Jule Robidoux, A. D. Stauffer, H. W. Stine, Ira C. Putnam, E. Hansen, J. J. Rainalter, C. Hubacher. The first officers elected were A. S. Yetter, N. A.; C. A. Hubacher, V. A.; Jule Robidoux, Treasurer; E. Hansen, Secretary; Wm. E. Jamieson, Cond.; R. E. Morris, I. G. The Grove meets (1881) corner Ninth and Olive, every second Monday.

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE,

a society organized in St. Joseph, with forty-seven members, in the year 1874, has for its object the universal diffusion of mental and political liberty. P. V. Wise, its first presiding officer, has been continuously re-elected to that position up to the present time. Thos. Kennedy was the first appointed Secretary. The present (1881) membership is 140.

GREUTLI VEREIN

is a Swiss society, organized in St. Joseph in January, 1874, with thirty members. Conrad Tanner, its first President, was re-elected in 1881; Fred. Roth, Secretary.

THE BISMARK BUND,

a German organization, was established in St. Joseph in January, 1873, with eighty-three members. Its first President was Christ. Mast. An English section was afterwards added, but this has ceased to exist. The Bund is now known as the Mutual Benefit and Aid Society. H. W. Kastor is now (1881) President; H. Brunsing, Treasurer; and Joe Oppenheimer, Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

includes two organizations in the city. Court America, No. 1, was organized by E. F. Hartzell, C. R., with twenty-seven members. This

was the first Court organized west of the Mississippi River. Membership in 1881, sixty-two. E. F. Hartzell, the founder of Court America, is now (1881) Secretary of the Supreme Court of the World, which holds its sessions in the City of New York.

COURT GERMANIA, NO. 10,

was organized in May, 1878, with sixty charter members. F. Schoenlaub was its first Chief Ranger. Membership in 1881, over one hundred. The members of this Court carry from $1,000 to $3,000 insurance. The sick benefit is $3 per week.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

This order was instituted in Missouri in the year 1876. It is a mutual benefit life insurance society.

PRIDE OF THE WEST LODGE, NO. 42,

was organized in St. Joseph December 29, 1877, with thirty-nine charter members, including the following officers: W. A. Jordan, P. M. W.; M. F. Anderson, M. W.; C. Hubacher, Gen'l F.; R. C. Crawley, O.; I. H. Gaston, G.; F. D. Hermance, R.; S. M. Beattie, F.; Jas. Hall, R.; Wm. Strop, J. W.; J. E. Pence, O. W.; A. V. Banes, M. D., Med. Ex. Membership (1881) one hundred.

SELECT KNIGHTS OF THE A. O. U. W., LEGION NO. 13,

was instituted May, 1880, with ten members, including the following officers: T. D. Hermance, S. C.; D. C. Anderson, V. C.; D. E. Heaton, Lieut. C.; A. M. Saxelby, S. Recorder; L. G. Munger, Treasurer.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY.

Section St. Joseph, established May, 1878, with fourteen members, including the following officers: Henry Christ, Agitator, and H. Paar, Secretary. The object of the society is the accomplishment of a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. Its membership includes representatives of every nationality in the city.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR

Include two separate organizations in the city:

Phœnix Lodge No. 2220 was instituted May, 1880, with twenty-two members. George W. Belt, Dictator, and James Ritchie, Financial

Reporter. The insurance of this lodge is from $1,000 to $2,000; sick benefit, five dollars per week.

Industrial Lodge No. 2228, K. H., a German organization, was also instituted in May, 1880, a short time after the establishment of Phœnix Lodge. It started with fifteen members. Dr. J. T. Berghoff, Dictator, and D. F. Bombeck, Reporter. Membership in 1881, twenty-nine.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR, FERN LEAF LODGE, NO. 370,

was organized Nov. 12, 1880, with seventeen charter members—eight ladies and nine knights. This, like the above, is also a life insurance society, paying $1000 death benefit. The officers with which this lodge was organized were George S. Holden, Protector; Mrs. Fanny Stewart, Secretary, and Dr. J. T. Berghoff, Med. Ex.

THE ARION,

a musical society, was organized May 20, 1880, with twelve members, including John Moeck, Jr., President and J. G. Schneider, Secretary. In 1881, the membership amounted to sixty.

THE NATIONAL IRISH LAND LEAGUE, NO. 1,

was organized at the Christian Brothers' school, in South St, Joseph, January 1, 1881, Joseph McInery, President and W. W. Davis, editor Catholic Tribune, Secretary. By the following July, the membership was increased to 300.

THE TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY OF ST. JOSEPH,

a society composed of all the Trades Unions in the city, was organized June 7, 1881, with eleven unions, viz: the Typographical, Cigar Makers', Bricklayers', Teamsters', Knights of St. Crispin, Hod Carriers', Brick Yard Men's Union, Coopers', Carpenters', Plasterers' and Barbers'.

The officers first elected were, J. L. Aubrey, President; R. H. Semple, Recording Secretary; Professor Johnson (colored) Corresponding Secretary.

HEBREW SOCIETIES.

SAINT JOSEPH LODGE NO. 13, I. O. B'NAI BRITH

was organized April 16, 1866. The charter members were B. A. Feineman, its first president, Sam. Hess, Elias Hess, Sam. Levy, Sam Rauh,

Isaac Oppenheimer, A. Hamburger, H. Binswanger, L. Dawziger, I. Haas, Joseph Straus, Max Juda, Jacob Kurtz, Sol. Juda, Meyer Juda, Isaac Rosenthal. The officers in 1881 were: Ferd Westheimer, President; H. Marks, Vice President; Joe Straus, Treasurer; Robert Lowenstein, Financial Secretary; Sam. Hess, Recording Secretary; Julius Meyer, I. G.; Sol, Juda, O. G. The trustees are Abe Furst, Samuel Westheimer, and Moses Frank.

THE SONS OF ISRAEL

is another worthy society among the Hebrews. It was instituted in September, 1879, with twenty-four members. B. Newberger, President; H. Ehrlich, Treasurer; S. Binswanger, Secretary. The objects of the society are charity and mutual benefit.

THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

is also a prominent, efficient and highly respected organization.

CLUBS.

THE PHŒNIX CLUB,

an organization for social enjoyment among the Hebrews of St. Joseph, was instituted in 1867, and included in its membership some of the most respected of that people. It has twice since then been organized. At its second organization, in 1880, Isadore Weil was elected President; H. Ehrlich, Secretary, and Abe Furst, Treasurer.

THE UNCONDITIONAL UNION CLUB

was organized in St. Joseph, August 1st, 1863; W. R. Penick, President, and James T. Beach, Secretary. Over one hundred different clubs were at one time connected with this institution, which afterwards merged into a similar organization in St. Louis.

The following were the officers and members of the executive committee of the Unconditional Union Club of Missouri: W. R. Penick President; James T. Beach, Secretary; George Lyon, Treasurer; William Loving, Louis Hax, W. M. Albin, William Fowler, James Hunter, David Pinger.

The above were all citizens of St. Joseph, and, with the exception of William Fowler, deceased, are still (1881) residents of the city.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

TOOTLE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The medical societies of St. Joseph are three in number :

ST. JOSEPH MEDICAL SOCIETY,

the oldest organization of that character in the city, was instituted about the year 1849. O. B. Knode, M. D., was its first President. Doctors Crane, Howard, Catlett, and, indeed, all the best of the early established physicians of the city were members of this association. The society at one time published a highly popular medical journal, which lost its existence during the stormy days of the civil war, and has never since been revived. The organization, however, still (1881) continues to exist in a prosperous condition. Dr. Jacob Geiger is President.

THE SURGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1874. J. D. Smith, M. D., became its first President, and J. M. D. France, Secretary. The officers in 1881, were J. M. D. France, M. D., President, and W. B. Craig, M. D., Secretary.

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY, OF NORTHWEST MISSOURI,

was organized June 17, 1875. W. I. Heddens, M. D., of St. Joseph, was its first President, and W. H. Bryant, M. D., of Savannah, its first Vice President; Jacob Geiger, M. D., Secretary. It then included twenty-six members from eleven different towns and cities. Its present membership (1881) is seventy-one. C. W. Spicer, M. D., of Fillmore, Andrew County, is President, and D. I. Christopher, M. D., of St. Joseph, Secretary. The society meets quarterly in St. Joseph.

SCOTTISH SOCIETIES.

There were, at one time, in the city of St. Joseph, two societies among her Scottish citizens, known respectively as the St. Andrews and the Caledonian Societies. The former has lost its existence.

THE CALEDONIAN

was instituted for benevolent and charitable purposes, in the fall of 1859, by a few leading Scotchmen resident in the city, prominent among whom were Alexander McGregor and John Burnside. Of the original founders many have died and others moved away from the city. Their first grand entertainment was held January 25, 1860. All good Scotchmen and descendants of Scotchmen, of reputable character, were eligible to membership.

There have been, from time to time, numerous

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS

in the city.

Mount Hope Temple of Honor was instituted August 22nd, 1874.

Crystal Wave Social Temple, an appendage of the Temple of Honor, was organized Nov. 26, 1878.

Webster Lodge, No. 206, was instituted July 3rd, 1867.

Others, of more or less importance, have existed at different times. Several of them were merged into the

RED RIBBON REFORM CLUB,

an institution which was organized December 16, 1877, by J. C. Bontecou, a temperance revivalist, who achieved considerable distinction in the discharge of his self-imposed duties. After the organization of the club, rooms were secured under Tootle's Opera House, and, with a membership that speedily rose to 1,200, the work was fairly inaugurated. The club occupied these rooms till May 24th of the following year, when the upper portion of a building on the corner of Second and Francis Streets was rented and fitted for the use of the organization

These quarters, centrally located and easy of access, were admirably adapted to the purpose designed. On the first floor occupied by the club, were two spacious rooms, used, respectively, as a reading room and amusement room. In the former were found all the leading newspapers of the country, and, also, a well-selected library. In the amusement room were all the popular games, with the exception of cards. Every advantage of rational recreation was thus offered the members, while the strictest decorum was at all times enforced.

The entire upper portion of the building was used as a hall for the meetings of the club and the various entertainments which were given from time to time. This was provided with a spacious stage and all the accessories of a miniature theatre, including drop-curtain, foot-lights, scenery, etc. The seating capacity of this hall was over 500.

A very liberal policy was pursued by the management of the club, and refined amusements were from time to time presented for the entertainment of the members. Largely attended religious meetings were held every Sunday evening, at which, at different times during the year, the pastors of the several churches in the city officiated. Lecturers of distinction from other cities also occasionally addressed the club. In the winter season regular dancing parties were given, as well as dramatic and musical entertainments for the benefit of the club treasury.

The first officers of the club were: Mordecai Oliver, President; C. B. Wilkinson, First Vice President; Thomas F. Ryan, Second Vice President; William H. Wood, Third Vice President; James C. Cozine, Secretary; E. A. Smith, Financial Secetary; T. Van Natta, Treasurer; J. A. Winsch, First Marshal; R. A. Craig, Second Marshal; T. Huyler, Sergeant-at-arms.

COLORED SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Wilkerson Lodge No. 26, A. F. and A. Y. M., was chartered in 1868.

Pride of the West Lodge, A. F. and A. Y. M. was chartered in 1878, with thirty-eight members.

Mount Mora Royal Arch Chapter was chartered in 1876, with eighteen members.

These bodies all hold their sessions in a spacious and elegant hall on the northwest corner of Second and Felix Streets.

KNIGHTS OF TABOR.

Mount Tabor Temple No. 29, is a large and prosperous organization among the colored people.

Golden Fleece Tabernacle No. 127, was organized in 1877.

Queen Mary's Tabernacle was organized August 18, 1867.

The Good Samaritans, and Sons of Protection, are also flourishing benevolent societies among the colored people.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

The motives which could lead to the establishment of a place of rest and protection for the destitute and helpless among women, as well as of the legion of unfortunate little waifs of fortune drifted out on life's stormy sea, without friend or guardian, are among the most ennobling that belong to human nature. Hence, no institution of unselfish benevolence ever awakened a livelier interest in the minds of the people of St. Joseph, and of the county generally, than has the Home of the Friendless.

On the 8th of October, 1874, four ladies of the city, Mrs. Austill, Mrs. Rock, Mrs. Jeff. Williams and Mrs. Charles Thompson, made their first attempt in an enterprise which has since been clothed with such signal and generally unlooked for success.

They first rented, for the purpose of accommodating the home, a building, the property of Milton Tootle, on Antoine, between Main and Levee Streets, and now (1881) used as a hospital. This they opened on the date above mentioned, with three inmates, one woman and two small children.

This was the small beginnings of a grand and noble expression of human charity, which the devoted energy and unselfish labors of a hand-

ful of earnestly humane women, inaugurated under circumstances the reverse of encouraging, and which, in a very few subsequent years, was to develop results in which every friend to the cause of broad and unselfish charity in the city and county was to feel a just pride and a lively and permanent interest.

The institution, from its earliest incipiency, was established on the broad basis of human charity. Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, were, and are alike subjects of the ministering care of those devoted messengers of mercy, who recognize in the unfortunate and the afflicted, the cry of human suffering.

Since the establishment of the society, in 1874, the necessities of over eight hundred women and children have been relieved by this society. The watchful care of its members is not expected to cease with the provision of homes for the children, many of whom, after such provision, have been moved to other and more eligible guardianship through the aid and influence of ladies of the Home. From its organization in 1874, good homes have been provided, generally in the country, for over one hundred destitute children from the city.

While the temporary and immediate necessities of every applicant are promptly relieved, only those from the state are permanently cared for. The inmates of the home are usually aged women and children.

After the first establishment of the institution, it was subject to several removals at different times, the society being, for many years, unable to own a building.

In the summer of 1880, George T. Hoagland offered to donate to the society, for a Home for the Friendless, an elegant two-story brick residence with ten acres of ground, at Saxton, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, six miles east of St. Joseph. This munificent gift the ladies were compelled to decline, in view of the distance of its location from the city.

This liberality on the part of Mr. Hoagland, however, seemed to prompt a kindred spirit in the minds of others. R. H. Jordan, Major Condon and Colonel John Tyler labored indefatigably as a committee for the purpose of soliciting funds for the purchasing of a Home for the unfortunate. Their efforts were ultimately crowned with complete success, and with the amount realized, $3,500, was purchased the splendid place on the corner of Main and Pouline Streets, formerly the property and residence of Armstrong Beattie, in his life-time the leading banker of St. Joseph. The building is an old-fashioned but comfortable brick residence. It stands in a half block of well-improved ground, laid out in terraces, communicating with each other by means of stone steps. It is well shaded with ornamental trees, and is in every respect attractive in appearance. The $3,500 paid for this property was the original cost of the stone wall by which it is surrounded.

The following is the article of incorporation:

In the matter of the incorporation of the Home of the Friendless Aid Society:

Now, at this day, comes the above-mentioned matter coming on for hearing, and it appearing that the petition herein, together with the articles of association thereto attached, have been on file in the clerk's office of this court for more than three days since said petition and articles were presented to the court, the same having been presented on the 11th day of May, 1881, as appears by the official endorsement thereof on the back of said petition, and it further appearing that said articles of agreement and the purposes of the association come properly within the province of Article 10, Chapter 21, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri for 1879, and are not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the United States or State of Missouri, it is ordered and decreed by the court that said Rufus H. Jordan, Frank C. Condon and Adam N. Schuster, President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of said association, and their associates and successors, be and are hereby incorporated, under the name of the "Home of the Friendless Aid Society," and that they have and possess the rights, privileges and powers set out in said articles of association.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF BUCHANAN. }

I, Samuel D. Cowan, Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the county and state aforesaid, do certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete decree of court, made as aforesaid, in the above entitled cause, as the same appears of record, and on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at office in the City of St. Joseph, this 23d day of May, 1881.

S. D. COWAN, Clerk.
by G. D. FRAME, D. C.

In the articles of association it is provided that the name and style of the corporation shall be the Home of the Friendless Aid Society, and shall be located in the city of St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri.

The object and purpose of the corporation shall be to act as trustee, under section 911, of the Revised Statutes, in carrying out the benevolent purposes of the Ladies' Union Benevolent Association, heretofore incorporated, under the laws of Missouri, relating to charitable and benevolent associations, the property to be owned by those contributing to its present purchase or future improvement, and is to be conveyed by deed to this corporation for the use and purposes aforesaid. Should the said Ladies' Union Benevolent Association, at any time hereafter, abandon its purposes and franchises, the object and purposes of this shall be deemed to have fully accomplished, and the same shall be dissolved, and the proceeds of said property shall be divided among the persons who have contributed thereto, their heirs or assigns, as their interest shall then appear.

It is provided in section 4, that the officers of the corporation shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Trustees.

In section 14, it is provided that the following named persons shall constitute the Board of Trustees until the next annual election: R. H. Jordan, J. C. Evans, M. A. Reed, H. K. Judd, F. C. Condon, A. N. Schuster and J. H. Robison.

The subscribers who contributed aid towards the purchase of the Home include a large number of the citizens of St. Joseph.

The officers of the Home have always been elected yearly. Those first chosen were Mrs. John Donovan, President; Mrs. George Connell, Vice President; Mrs. A. N. Schuster, Treasurer; Mrs. Jeff Williams, Recording Secretary and Mrs. John Townsend, Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Donavan remained in the same office for three consecutive years after the first election.

Of the original twelve directors but three now (1881) remain on the board. These are Mrs. John Dolman, Mrs. Michau, and Mrs. George C. Hull. The present officers of the Home are: Mrs. John A. Dolman, now serving her fourth year as President; Mrs. Dr. Ellingwood, First Vice President; Mrs. Geo. B. Hoagland, Second Vice Fresident; Mrs. R. H. Jordan, Third Vice President; Mrs. M. C. Condon, Treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Lord, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Moore, Corresponding Secretary. These, with eleven others, compose the board of directors.

Heretofore, the expenses of the Home have been kept up by private subscriptions and the proceeds of a bazaar held once a year. From the liberality heretofore manifested, the managers and others interested in the success of the Home have been led to hope that the laborious necessity of keeping up these annual bazaars will be obviated by some substantial aid, either from the state or from some other source.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE RELIEF UNION,

of St. Joseph, is the outgrowth of several benevolent and mutual benefit associations. Its original charter is dated 1878. Present (1881) officers: J. A. Millan, President; J. M. Street, Vice President and Business Manager; John Donavan, Treasurer; F. H. Lewis, Secretary. Membership, 7,500. Indemnity certificates in force, 1,100.

CHAPTER IX.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ST. JOSEPH.

The citizens of St. Joseph are justly proud of their excellent system of public schools, which not only afford a practical and liberal education for their children at home, but have given the city character and reputation abroad. They have been one of the most important factors in attracting immigration, and have done more than any other institution to add to the population, wealth and general prosperity of the city. They are the schools in which the great masses of the children are educated—the children of the wealthy, of the men of moderate means and of the poor alike—all classes, and frequently many nationalities, being represented in the same school. Colonel Wilder, in an able editorial of recent date, says:

One of the best influences arising from our free schools is the fact that they completely break down the barriers that come from the difference in nationalities and religions. Having four children at school, we are glad to be able to say that the education they have received in this respect, has been broad and generous, and is worth more, in many vital respects, than anything to be learned from books.

The scholar is the inhabitant of all countries; he does not call Homer and Shakespeare and Goethe and Hugo foreigners; they are his kindred and countrymen. And when your little child is made to imbibe this spirit; when he is made to start out in life with it, you have broadened his vision and enlarged his heart in such a way that he will always be a man—the true American that the new generation is to see and to make.

Until the year 1860, no attempt at any system of public schools had been made in St. Joseph. Occasionally a free school would be taught for a month or two, or for a sufficient length of time to absorb what was not wasted or lost of the city's share of the public school fund. But there was no public school system, and St. Joseph had merely the organization of a country school district. In that year, a few of the most enterprising of her citizens determined to make an effort to establish a system of public schools. They sought and obtained from the legislature of the state a good and liberal charter, which reads as follows:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ST. JOSEPH BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That all free white persons residing within the limits of School District No. 1, in School Township No. 8, in Buchanan

County, in this state, as the limits of said district now are or may hereafter be established, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "St. Joseph Board of Public Schools," and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, in all actions whatever; may purchase, receive, and hold property, real and personal; and may lease, sell or dispose of the same, and do all other acts as natural persons. They shall have a common seal, and may break and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The powers of the corporation hereby established shall be vested in a President and Directors, who shall be free, white males, at least twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in said district at least one year previous to their election, and who shall be citizens of the United States, shall have paid a city or county tax, and who shall be chosen or appointed as hereafter directed.

SEC. 3. The Board of President and Directors shall consist of a President, to be elected by the district at large, and two members, to be elected by each of the wards in the City of St. Joseph, as the same now are or may hereafter be established. The first election shall be held on the First Monday of February, A. D., 1860, at the usual place of holding elections in the several wards of said city, and the Trustees of said district shall, immediately after the passage of this act, annex those portions of said district situated without the corporate limits of said city to the wards in said city to which they are contiguous, for the purposes mentioned in this act, and appoint Inspectors and Clerks of election provided for in this section.

SEC. 4. No person shall be allowed to vote at any election for President or Directors, unless he shall at the time of offering his vote be a free, white male inhabitant, over the age of twenty-one years, who has resided within the limits of the district at least one year previous to said election, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have paid a city or county tax; and no person holding any office under the provisions of the charter of the City of St. Joseph, or under any act amendatory or supplementary thereto, shall, during his term of office, be elegible to any office under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. The Board of President and Directors shall have power to judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of their own members; to prescribe the times, places and manner of conducting the elections of members of said Board, in the several wards of said city; to compel the attendance of members at the meetings of said Board, and by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; to make rules for the government of their own proceedings; to take and have charge and control of the public schools and all the property appropriated to the use of public schools in said district; to sell or lease any real estate belonging to said district; to loan upon real estate security for a period of time not exceeding one year any money belonging to said district which is not required for immediate use: *Provided*, That in case any money is loaned by said Board, the rate of interest thereon shall not exceed ten per centum per annum, and the real estate security given for the same shall be free from all incumbrances, and valued at the last assessment roll of

the county at least double the amount loaned thereon; and no member of the Board shall borrow any of such money, or become interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such loan. *And provided further*, That no member of the Board shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in the purchase, lease, sale, or title of any real estate or other property belonging to or claimed by the corporation established by this act; and whenever it shall appear that any member is interested in the manner aforesaid, the Board shall declare his seat vacant, and shall fill the vacancy in the manner hereinafter provided. The Board shall also have power to make all rules, regulations and ordinances necessary for the management and control of the property belonging to the corporation, and for the government, discipline and other management of the schools under their charge, so that the same shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the land; and generally to do all lawful acts which may be proper and convenient to carry into effect the objects of said corporation.

SEC. 6. The President of the Board shall be elected for a term of three years, and shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board, of which body he shall be considered a member; appoint all committees, unless the Board shall otherwise direct; he shall vote on all questions when the ayes and noes are called, or when the vote is taken by ballot, and give the casting vote in all other cases wherein there is a tie, and perform such other duties as naturally pertain to his office, and such as may be assigned him by the Board.

SEC. 7. The Directors shall be elected for the term of three years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and one-third of their number shall go out of office at the expiration of every school year; and for that purpose the Board shall cause its members to be divided by lot into three classes, as nearly equal as may be; the first class to go out of office at the end of one year. the second at the end of two years, and the third at the end of three years; so that one-third of the Board shall be elected every year. And whenever the establishment of new wards in the City of St. Joseph shall require the election of new members of the Board, such elected members shall be classed accordingly.

SEC. 8. There shall be at least four stated meetings of the Board in every year, and the times and places of holding such meetings shall be prescribed by resolution or ordinance of the Board; and the President or any three members of the Board may call special meetings by giving three days' notice in writing to the other members of the Board; and in all meetings of the Board a majority of all the members elected shall constitute a quorum to do business, but any smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 9. Whenever any vacancy shall occur among the members of the Board from any cause whatever, the same shall be filled by an election in the proper ward; or in case the office of President shall become vacant, such vacancy shall be filled by an election in the district at large, and such election or elections shall be held at such time and place or places, and shall be conducted in such manner as the Board may direct: *Provided*, That all elections for President or Directors shall be by ballot, and no person shall be eligible to the office of Director unless he shall be at the time of his election a bona fide resident of the ward which he may

be elected to represent; and in case any Director shall remove from the ward in which he was elected, during his term of office, his office shall be declared vacant by the Board, and an election ordered as soon thereafter as may be to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 10. The Board of President and Directors shall appoint Inspectors and Clerks of all elections held under the provisions of this act, subsequent to the election provided for in section three of this act; and the votes cast at such election shall be properly canvassed and returned to the Board in such form and manner as the Board shall direct. The Trustees of said district in office at the time when this act takes effect shall prescribe the manner of canvassing the votes and making returns thereof, at the election held under the provisions of section three of this act, and shall give notice in writing to the persons chosen at said election.

SEC. 11. The Board shall have power to appoint one of its members to act as President pro tempore in case of the absence of the President elect, or in case the office of President shall become vacant.

SEC. 12. The Board of President and Directors shall appoint a Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent, and such other agents as to them shall seem necessary to accomplish the objects of the corporation and prescribe their powers, duties, obligations and compensation. They shall cause a faithful record to be kept of all the acts and proceedings of the Board, and shall lay the same before the General Assembly, or either house thereof, whenever required, and shall lay the same before a general meeting of the inhabitants of the district, whenever one hundred qualified electors of said district shall, by written application to the Board, require the same to be done, and for that purpose the Board shall have power to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of the district. And the said Board of President and Directors shall, at least once in every year, cause to be printed and published a true statement of the condition of the public schools under their charge, and a true and fair account of all the money concerns of the corporation.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Board, as soon as conveniently may be, to take possession, charge and control of all lands, lots and other property which has been or may be received by or granted to the inhabitants of said city or district, for the purposes of public education, and to that end the title to all such lands, lots and other property, so far as this General Assembly can control the same, is hereby vested in the corporation created by this act, and the District Trustees in office at the time this act takes effect shall, upon being informed by notice in writing, signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, forthwith deliver to said Board all books, papers and records in their hands belonging to said district, and pay over to the order of said Board all the money in their hands belonging to the district, and deliver the possession of all other property in their charge and belonging to said district to said Board.

SEC. 14. The Board shall cause an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the purpose of building and repairing school houses and furnishing the same, together with the amount necessary to meet the other expenses of the corporation, to be made out and certified under the seal of the Board annually; and a copy of such estimate, duly authenticated, shall be filed with the Clerk of the County Court of Buchanan County, on or before the first Monday in August of each year;

and the County Court shall cause the amount so certified to be levied upon all the taxable property, real and personal, in said district; and the amount so levied shall be collected in the manner prescribed by law for the collection of state and county taxes: *Provided*, That the tax mentioned in this section shall not exceed one-fifth of one per centum in any one year.

SEC. 15. The Collector of Buchanan County shall have authority, and it is hereby made his duty, to collect the tax mentioned in the next preceding section of this act, in the same manner, and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, penalties, liabilities and responsibilities, and with the same powers, as shall be provided by law for the collection of the state and county revenue in said county.

SEC. 16. The Collector of said county shall at least once in every month, and oftener if required in writing by the Treasurer of the Board, pay over to said Board all moneys collected and received by him to which said Board may be lawfully entitled. And the said Collector, for his services under this act, shall be entitled to the same compensation as shall be allowed by law for similar services in relation to the collection of the state and county taxes in said county.

SEC. 17. The Collector of Buchanan County shall, within ninety days after his election or appointment, and before entering upon his duties under this act, enter into a bond, payable to said corporation, in such sum as the Board may require, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said Board, conditioned that he will faithfully and punctually collect, account for, and pay over to said corporation all money received and collected by him under the provisions of this act; and in case the said Collector shall not within ninety days after his election or appointment as aforesaid enter into a bond as provided in this section, his office of Collector of said County of Buchanan shall be deemed vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as if he had resigned, and he shall not be eligible or re-appointed to said office for one year thereafter.

SEC. 18. The Collector of Buchanan County shall perform such other duties under this act, not herein specified, as he shall be required by law to perform in relation to the collection of the state and county taxes in said county.

SEC. 19. The same assessment within the district which shall be made upon property from time to time for state and county purposes shall be deemed and used as the lawful and proper assessment in levying and collecting the taxes authorized by this act; and the payment of the taxes authorized by this act shall be enforced in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as shall be provided by law for the enforcement of the payment of the state and county taxes in said county.

SEC. 20. The Clerk of the County Court of Buchanan County shall perform the same duties under this act he shall be required by law to perform in relation to the state, county and other taxes in said county; and for his services under this act he shall be allowed and paid by the Board such compensation as the Board of President and Directors shall deem reasonable, just and proper.

SEC. 21. The President and other members of the Board, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent shall, before entering upon the

duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath before some Judge or Justice of the Peace, well and faithfully to perform the same.

SEC. 22. The corporation hereby established shall be vested with the powers, charged with the duties, and entitled to the privileges and immunities of a corporation organized under the provisions of "an act relating to school corporations in towns and villages," approved December 12, 1855, so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 23. All regulations, ordinances, resolutions and other corporate acts of the corporation hereby established may be proven in all courts and places, either by a sworn copy thereof or by a copy certified by the President and Secretary and authenticated by the seal of the corporation. And the General Assembly reserves to itself the power to change, alter or repeal this act whenever it shall appear to have failed in accomplishing the objects for which it is passed; but no law hereafter passed shall be construed as changing, altering or repealing the whole or part of this act, unless this act be expressly mentioned in such law.

SEC. 24. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and the Secretary of State shall cause one hundred copies of the same to be printed as soon as may be and forwarded to the trustees of the school district incorporated by this act, for the use of said corporation. And all acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby made inoperative so far as regards said corporation.

Approved January 4, 1860.

This charter has been twice amended by the Legislature, at the request of the Board of Public Schools; once in 1866, and once in 1872. It is interesting to note how some of these amendments indicate the progress of Missouri in free thought and free government, from 1860 to 1866. The war proved a greater educator than the schools had been.

The first section was amended by striking out the words, "all free white persons residing within the limits of School District No. 1," and inserting in lieu thereof, "the residents of School District No. 1." The second section was in like manner amended by striking out the words, "free white males," and inserting the words, "resident tax payers."

Section 4 was amended so as to read as follows:

All persons who are residents of the district, and who are qualified electors for state or county officers for the time being, shall be entitled to vote in their respective wards at any election for President and Directors.

Section 7 was amended to read as follows:

The directors shall be elected for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and one-half of the number shall go out of office at the expiration of every school year, which shall be on the 31st day of July.

The present Directors shall be considered the lawful Directors until the termination of their office, as herein provided, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and one of said Directors from each ward, to be decided by lot, shall go out of office on the 31st day of July,

1866, and the other at the expiration of the next school year, so that hereafter one director shall be elected from each ward every year, and whenever the establishment of new wards shall require the election of new directors, they shall be classed accordingly.

Section nine was amended to read as follows:

Whenever, by removal from the district or otherwise, a vacancy shall occur in the office of either President or Directors, it shall be filled by appointment of the Board.

Section fourteen was amended to read as follows:

The Board shall cause an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the purpose of building and repairing school houses, and furnishing the same, paying the salaries of teachers and officers, together with the amount necessary to meet the other expenses of the corporation, to be made out and certified under the seal of the Board, annually, and a copy of such estimate, duly authenticated, shall be filed with the clerk of the County Court of Buchanan County, on or before the first Monday in August of each year; and the County Court shall cause the amount so certified to be levied upon all the taxable property, real and personal, in said district, including merchants' statements, doing business within said district; and the amount so levied shall be collected in the manner prescribed by law for the collection of state and county taxes: *Provided*, That the tax mentioned in this section shall not exceed seven mills on the dollar in any one year.

Section twenty-two was amended by adding to it the following clause:

The County Superintendent of Buchanan County shall not, by virtue of his office as such, have any power or control over that part of the county now under the jurisdiction of the St. Joseph Board of Public Schools.

The words "by virtue of his office as such" were inserted because the County Superintendent of Buchanan County, in office at the time, was Superintendent also of the St. Joseph Public Schools.

The above are the only features in which the charter has been amended. In all other respects it remains the same as when first granted, except that the Constitution of Missouri, adopted since the charter was amended, restricts the annual rate of taxation for general purposes to four mills instead of seven.

By referring to section three of the charter, it will be seen that the President of the Board was to be elected by the district at large, which comprises the city of St. Joseph and certain contiguous territory outside of the city limits on the north, east and south, while the members were to be elected by the voters of each ward. It was an excellent provision of the charter that the President should be thus elected by the district rather than by the Directors, as it makes him independent of the Board, and gives him a freedom of action that he might not otherwise have.

In accordance with the provisions of this same section of the charter, an election was held on the first Monday in February, 1860, for a President of the Board of Public Schools, and two Directors from each of the wards of the city of St. Joseph. At that time the city was divided into three wards, instead of five as at present.

Dr. J. H. Crane, then an eminent physician of St. Joseph, now a resident of California, was elected President. He has, therefore, the honor of being the first President of the St. Joseph Board of Public Schools. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: From the First Ward—comprising, at that time, the southern portion of the city—Louis Hax, John Shehan; from the Second Ward, James A. Millan, John J. Abell; from the Third Ward—comprising then the northern portion of the city—Wm. M. Albin, Erasmus F. Dixon. Of the above gentlemen comprising the first "Board of President and Directors of St. Joseph Public Schools" the following still reside in St. Joseph: Louis Hax, John J. Abell, James A. Millan, and William M. Albin.

The first meeting of the Board was held in the office of Dr. Crane, the President, on the 7th day of February, 1860, when the oath of office was administered to the newly elected members by Willis M. Sherwood, Esq., a Justice of the Peace. It does not appear from the records that Mr. Abell ever attended any of the meetings of the Board. At that meeting, the Board completed its organization by electing James A. Millan, Secretary, and Joseph C. Hull, Treasurer. It is presumable that one of the first acts of the Board was to submit to the County Court an estimate for the levy of a tax for the erection of school houses, as three small school houses were built in 1860, one in each ward of the city. But there is nothing to show that such an estimate was made or any tax levied, nothing to show that the houses were ordered to be built, or that any bids or proposals for their erection were ever invited or received. The school house, in what was then the First ward, was built on the southeast corner of Third and Charles Streets. Mr. Joseph Robidoux, the founder of St. Joseph, in laying off and platting the city, set apart and dedicated three lots on that corner for a city school, and the First ward school house was built on that ground. In 1865, these lots had become valuable for business purposes, and were very unsuitable for a school. In that year Mr. John P. Fink offered the Board twelve thousand dollars for the three lots, but as Mr. Robidoux had dedicated the ground to the city for a school, it was not clear that the Board had a right to sell, and after some negotiations, Mr. Robidoux, in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars paid him, made a warrantee deed to the Board. The Board then sold the property to Mr. Fink, who built an extension to the house and used it for his shoe factory.

The school house, in what was then the Second ward, was built on the east side of Twelfth Street, between Francis and Jule. There is

nothing on the records or among the archives of the Board to show how this ground became the property of the public schools. The house built in 1860 is still standing, and in use, and is known as the Franklin School.

The school house in what was then the Third, but now the First ward, was built on Second Street, near Cherry, on a part of the ground which had been dedicated by Joseph Davis, in 1846, to the town of St. Joseph, for a public cemetery. In 1867, the City of St. Joseph, through its Mayor, deeded the ground to the Board of Public Schools. The building, named for many years the Madison School, is still occupied, and is known as the First Colored School.

The three houses were built on the same plan. They were built of brick, were 34 by 25 feet in size, and two stories high. They were small, uninviting in appearance, and unprovided with cloak rooms and other conveniences. They had two school rooms, one on each floor, with a narrow stairway in front. Each house could seat from 100 to 120 pupils. They were furnished with common pine double desks, made by a mechanic of the city.

The schools were duly opened for the reception of pupils on the 23d of April, 1860, with the following corps of teachers:

In the First Ward School—William H. Marmion, principal; Miss—— Webster, assistant.

In the Second Ward School—Sidney P. Cunningham, principal; Miss Annie Banes, now Mrs. John Townsend, assistant.

In the Third Ward School—J. W. H. Griffin, principal; Miss Lizzie Brand, now Mrs. Carder, assistant. It is interesting to note, as showing the liberal ideas prevailing in St. Joseph at that time in regard to popular education, the salaries paid the first teachers in the public schools, which were for the male principals, fifty dollars per month, and for the female assistants, twenty-five dollars per month. It was a fortunate thing for the ladies that they lived at home, and had no board bills to pay.

As already mentioned, the schools were opened on the 23d day of April, 1860, and in the winter of 1861 it was found that there were in each of the ward schools quite a number of pupils who had mastered more or less thoroughly the branches of study prescribed for these schools, and who were prepared to take up more advanced studies. It was accordingly proposed to open a school of a higher order for their accommodation. Mr. Edward B. Neely had been conducting a classical school in St. Joseph for six years, and had recently erected a school building on Tenth Street, between Felix and Francis, for his own school. The Board made a proposition to Mr. Neely to take charge of the new school proposed to be established for the pupils too advanced for the ward schools, and to receive them in his building. Mr. Neely decided

to accept the proposition, and opened the school on the first Monday of March, 1861, with about forty young ladies and gentlemen, who brought certificates from the principals of the ward schools that they had successfully completed the course of study prescribed for those schools.

This was the initial step towards the establishment of a public high school in the City of St. Joseph.

About the same time, Hon. George H. Hall was elected by the Board Superintendent of Public Schools, a position which he held for only the brief period of four months

In consequence of the disturbed state of society, resulting from the impending civil war, the Board, at a meeting held May 21, 1861, by resolution summarily closed all the grammar and primary schools, but continued the advanced school, taught by Mr. Neely, till the close of the term, in June, when it, too, ceased to be a public school.

From this time till 1864, there were no public schools in the City of St. Joseph, although the Board held occasional meetings and maintained a partial organization, by ordering elections now and then to fill vacancies as they occurred in the directorship. The school houses were sometimes rented for private schools, and sometimes occupied by the military. Here on the border, amidst the clangor of arms and the fury of civil combat, there was but little time or opportunity for the fostering or development of a system of public instruction.

There are no records showing the enrollment and attendance of pupils in the schools from the time of their opening in April, 1860, till their suspension in May, 1861. But the writer, from observation, would infer that there was an attendance of about three hundred in the ward schools, and fifty in the advanced school.

In 1864, the Board of Public Schools was constituted as follows: President Louis Hax; members, David Pinger, William M. Wyeth, R. F. Maxwell, John Colhoun, J. P. Adolph, Bernard Patton. At a meeting held August 12th, 1864, the President and all the members being present, it was resolved to re-open the public schools of the city.

Mr. E. B. Neely, who had resumed his private school, was elected at that meeting by a unanimous vote, Superintendent of Public Schools, a position to which he has since been elected every successive year, entering in August, 1881, upon his eighteenth year of service. Mr. Neely, has also, during that whole period, discharged the duties of Secretary of the Board.

At that meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the Superintendent and arrange a plan for the reorganization of the schools. At a meeting of the Board, held August 13th, 1864, the Committee submitted a plan in substance as follows:

The schools to be opened at as early a day as possible, and for the present to comprise three general grades—primary, intermediate and high.

One male principal and one female assistant to be employed in each of the three ward schools; the principals to receive a salary of $80 per month, and the assistants $50.

The Superintendent to be authorized to employ, as speedily as possible, as competent teachers as could be procured for the salaries offered. The Board to establish at once a High School for the city, with the Superintendent of Schools as principal, and one male assistant, at a salary of $80 per month.

The school year to consist of ten months, of four weeks each, to be divided into three terms, the first term to comprise sixteen weeks, and the second and third twelve weeks each; the salaries of the teachers to be paid at the expiration of each term.

The matriculation fee of each pupil in the primary and intermediate grades to be fifty cents per month, and in the High School one dollar per month, payable each term in advance.

Any one of good character and suitable age, residing outside the limits of the district, to be admitted as a pupil in any of the schools by paying in advance such tuition fee as is usually charged in private schools, provided this can be done without excluding residents of the district.

The plan thus outlined met the approval of the Board, and was adopted by a unanimous vote.

It will be noticed that the schools were not to be entirely free, a small tuition fee being charged each pupil. This fee had also been charged when the schools were first organized in 1860. The rate of taxation allowed by the charter was so small that the schools could not have been run on full time without the aid of that small tuition fee. It was abolished by the Board on the 3d day of February, 1872, since which time the schools have been entirely free.

The schools were opened to the public, under their new organization, on the 3d day of October, 1864, with the following corps of teachers:

High School—Superintendent, principal, with Nelson Wilbur, a graduate of Dartmouth College, assistant.

First Ward School—Nathan Somerville, principal; Miss Jennie Parsons, assistant.

Third Ward School—B. R. Vineyard, principal; Miss Alice Bruner, assistant. Miss Bruner was married at the close of the first term, and Mrs. Annie R. Townsend was appointed in her place.

Fourth Ward School—H. C. McLaughlin, principal; Miss India Cowden, now Mrs. Evan W. Ray, assistant.

The schools were immediately crowded to their utmost capacity, and many who applied were unable to gain admission for want of room. The reports of the principals at the close of the first term of sixteen weeks, showed that 478 pupils had been enrolled during the term.

It was evident that more and better school accommodations must be provided. No intelligent and efficient system of grading could be established by the Superintendent with the kind of buildings and limited number of rooms at his disposal. The buildings were altogether inadequate to the accommodation of the children already here, and the population of the city was rapidly increasing. It was plain that the Board must build school houses, and to enable it to do so and also to give it the means to operate the schools efficiently, it must have authority to increase the rate of taxation. At a meeting of the Board, held November 15, 1865, Judge P. Bliss, afterwards one of the Supreme Judges of the State, then a member of the Board, proposed several important amendments to the charter, among others one increasing the rate of taxation from one-fifth to one-half of one per cent. The amendments were adopted, and Judge Bliss was appointed a committee to forward them to our Representative in the Legislature with a petition for their adoption.

On the third day of March, 1866, the President convened the Board at the request of Judge Bliss, to hear and take action on his report. He stated that the act amending the charter had passed the lower house, but had twice been defeated in the Senate, and as the proposed amendments were, some of them, of vital importance to the efficiency of the school system of the city, he suggested that the Superintendent, Mr. Neely, be sent to Jefferson City as the representative of the Board, with instructions to use every exertion to secure the passage of the act. At a meeting of the Board, held March 31st, 1866, Superintendent Neely reported that in accordance with his instructions, he had visited Jefferson City, and had succeeded, with the aid of the Representative from the county and the Senator from the district, in securing the passage of the desired amendments to the charter. The Board had already sold the property on Third and Charles Streets to Mr. John P. Fink, for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and now, with the prospective increase in its revenue through the amendment of the charter, it was in a condition to begin the work of school extension. Accordingly, in 1866, the Board erected two commodious and handsome school houses, one on the corner of Tenth and Edmond Streets, and one on the corner of Twelfth and Olive Streets. The price of labor and building materials was very high at that time, and the cost of building and furnishing these two houses, exclusive of the cost of the ground, was $36,071.50. The price paid for the ground on the corner of Tenth and Edmond Streets, 120 by 140 feet, was $1,500, and the grading cost $500.84. The sum paid for the lots on Twelfth and Olive streets, 135 by 140 feet, was $800, and it cost to grade them $441.70. Both houses were built on the same plan and were alike in every respect. Their architecture, while neat, is plain and simple, and they are well and substantially built. In all the houses

FLOOR PLANS OF HIGH SCHOOL, ST. JOSEPH.

built by the Board since the reorganization of the schools in 1864, this same wise policy has been pursued, to build plain but neat and convenient houses, without extravagant ornamentation, of moderate dimensions, none of them over two stories in height, and located to accommodate, as well as may be, the scattered population of the city.

The building on the corner of Tenth and Edmond Streets was designed for a central high school, and is known as the St. Joseph High School. It was opened for the reception of pupils in 1866. Its first principal was John S. Crosby, Esq., under whose able management the school soon acquired great reputation, ranking second to no similar institution in the West. Mr. Crosby remained at its head till the fall of 1877, a period of eleven years, when he resigned to enter into a law partnership with ex-Governor Woodson. The present principal, Mr. William D. Rusk was appointed his successor. He was an old pupil of Mr. Crosby, and a graduate of the High School, of the class of 1868. He had also been a teacher in the High School for several years. Under his judicious and energetic administration the school has retained the prestige it acquired, and enjoys a fine reputation both at home and abroad.

The house built in the same year on the corner of Twelfth and Olive Streets was designed for a grammar and primary school, and was named the Everett School.

In 1867, the Board built a school house for the colored children, a frame building, one story, 28 by 40 feet, on the corner of Fourth and Michel Streets. This school had formerly been taught in the colored Baptist church, on Francis Street.

No more school houses were built till 1869, but as the schools continued to be crowded, and many children could not gain admittance, the Board rented rooms wherever they could be found at all suitable for school purposes.

At a meeting of the Board, held March 3rd, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the St. Joseph Board of Public Schools, feeling the need of additional school buildings, and for the purpose of securing the necessary means therefor, and also for paying an indebtedness previously incurred in the erection of school houses, do hereby authorize and direct the President and Financial Committee of the Board to at once procure the issuing of bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars, of the denominations of one thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest coupons attached; interest payable semi-annually, at the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. It is further ordered that the said committee shall take the necessary steps towards negotiating said bonds at not less than ninety cents for every dollar.

In accordance with the above, the President of the Board, Hon. Samuel Hays, had the bonds prepared, and chiefly through the exer-

tions of Wm. M. Wyeth, Esq., the chairman of the finance committee, they were all sold to parties in the east, netting the Board thirty-six thousand dollars in cash.

With this money, the Board liquidated an indebtedness that had been incurred in building the High and Everett school houses, and purchased the grounds and built two school houses.

A piece of ground 200 by 140 feet was bought on Fifth and Pouline Streets, for the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars. The sum of eleven hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-three cents was paid for grading these lots. A brick building containing six school rooms and a recitation room, was erected on this ground. The building is two stories in height and is in the shape of the letter T, with a projection in front, forming a tower surmounted by a French roof. Its cost, including furniture, and excluding the sum paid for the lots and their grading, was $11,658. It was named the Washington School.

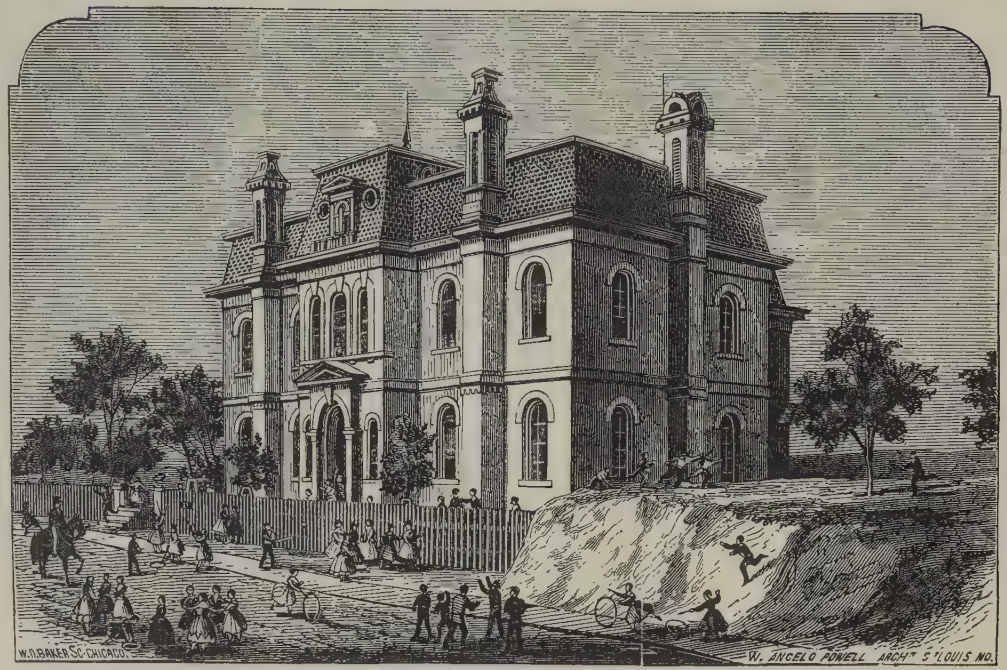
The other house was built on a piece of ground comprising thirty-six lots, or an entire block, fronting on Highly Street and extending from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Streets. The block is bounded on the north by Beattie Street, on the east by Nineteenth Street, on the south by Highly Street and on the west by Eighteenth Street, and is a magnificent piece of ground. The price paid for it was eighteen hundred dollars, and it required no grading. On this site a house was built, similar in plan and design to the Washington School, the main difference being that the rear wing was omitted, so that it contains only four school rooms and a recitation room. The rear wing can be added at any time. The cost of this property, including the furniture, and exclusive of the price of the lots, was $9,928.

It received the name of Webster School.

The Board had now, up to 1869, built and furnished five school buildings, four of them being substantial and handsome brick edifices, and one a neat frame building. Rented buildings were also occupied wherever they could be obtained, yet the increase in the population of the city, and the popularity of the schools were such, that the cry of insufficient school accommodations was heard as frequently, and the complaints at the Superintendent's office, of parents who had applied in vain for the admission of their children, were as numerous as at any former period.

In his annual report for the year ending July 31, 1870, Superintendent Neely called the attention of the Board to localities where schools were most needed, and continued as follows:

> From this brief statement you perceive that two new school houses, besides additions to buildings now in use, will soon became a necessity that cannot longer be postponed.
>
> It is evident to any one who will take the trouble to examine, that



WASHINGTON SCHOOL, ST. JOSEPH.

you cannot depend upon the school tax, as limited by your charter, to provide the means for the current expenses of the schools and to erect a sufficient number of school buildings to meet the wants of our growing population. I see but one way to meet the difficulty, and that is to issue bonds running a specified number of years to an amount sufficient to build the needed houses. This seems to be not only practical but right, for it is but simple justice that those who come after us and share with us in their use, should also share with us the expense of erecting them. These houses, if built, will be used by the people of the next generation as well as by us. The people of to-day have paid for most of the houses already built; they will also pay the interest on the bonds that may be issued for the erection of the proposed houses. The bonds themselves, when they mature, will be paid by the people of the next generation. The natural deterioration of the buildings will be more than counterbalanced by the increased value of the lots.

Early in the year 1871, the Board decided to issue bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars, to enable them, first, to pay off a floating indebtedness incurred in erecting school houses; next, to build a new school house in the southern part of the city and an addition to the Everett School; next, to build walks, stone walls and make other needed improvements on the grounds and premises of houses already built, and finally, to remodel to some extent, and adapt to public school use, a school building on the corner of Tenth and Felix Streets, which the Board had this year bought, on time, for the sum of $8,500 from the "St. Joseph Deutsche Vereins Schule." This valuable property is situated on ground on the corner of Tenth and Felix Streets, fronting 120 feet on Felix Street and running back 140 feet to an alley. The building is of brick, and at the time of its purchase had two school rooms on the first floor, divided by a hall, and one large room occupying the whole of the second floor.

The association that built and owned it had maintained a school in it for some time, but finding its support somewhat onerous, and wishing to incorporate it into the public school system, they deeded it to the Board for the sum mentioned above, with certain provisos and conditions attached, the most important of which are as follows:

The "party of the second part," by which is meant the Board of Public Schools, is to keep on the property conveyed, or its results, a German-English school, in which instruction in the German and English languages shall be given in equal proportions in all departments of instruction, to meet the demands of the pupils from the whole city for such instruction, according to the capacity thereof.

No teacher to be employed to give instruction in the German language in the German-English School, until he or she shall have adduced satisfactory proof in writing, by persons other than the applicant, that he or she has received a thorough German education, and that German is the language principally spoken in his or her family, and that of his or her parents, said proof to be and remain open to inspection.

All pupils applying to be received into the German-English School in the same manner and upon the same conditions as into the other public schools of the City of St. Joseph, and so instructed as to qualify them to enter from this school "what is commonly called the High School."

No sectarian or religious instruction to be given in the school.

The Board to erect, within two years from the first of September, 1871, an addition of two rooms to the building then on the premises, and to complete the entire building according to the original plan, if the wants of the school require and the resources of the Board admit of it.

Before this property could be at all fit for use as a public school, it was necessary for the Board to expend on it the sum of $1,765.69. Among other things, the lot had to be graded, a stone wall to be built, the large room on the second floor to be converted into two rooms, with a hall between, and stairs to be built leading to the second story, the only means of communication up stairs heretofore having been by means of rough, temporary steps on the outside. The desks in the building were common and uncomfortable, and were replaced with new ones at a cost of $496.

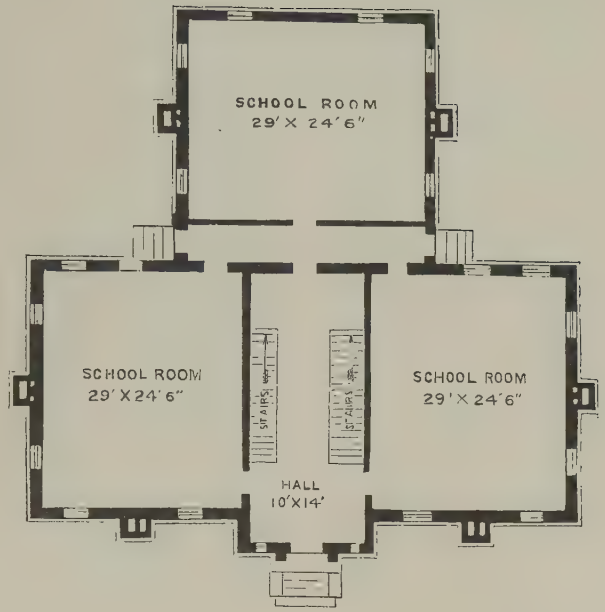
The bonds issued in February, 1871, were sold at ninety cents on the dollar, and were taken, nearly all of them, by the citizens of St. Joseph. They netted the Board $36,000. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents of this sum, as has been seen, were applied to making the German-English School ready for use, and for furnishing it.

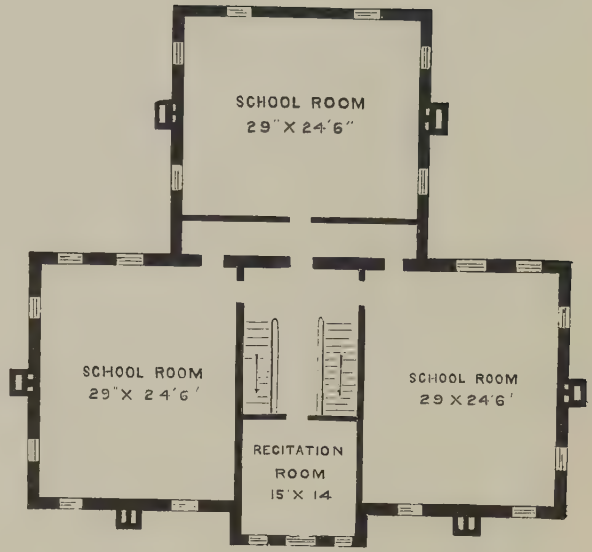
A piece of ground, 130 by 160 feet, was purchased in the southern part of the city, on the corner of Scott and Twelfth Streets, for the sum of $1,100. On this site, the Board built a brick school house 33 by 70 feet, two stories high and basement, with projection in front, 4 by 16 feet. The basement contained playrooms for use of the pupils in bad weather. School rooms, four in number, two on each floor, each 27 by 30 feet, with six windows to each room. The cost of this building, including furniture, and excluding price of ground, was $9,719.45. This school was named the Neely School.

In the same year, 1871, the Board built an addition of two rooms to the Everett School, making it a six-room building. A stone wall was also built around the premises, at a cost of $544.50. The total cost of the addition and other improvements at Everett School was $6,182.52.

In July, 1871, a terrific tornado passed over a portion of the city of St. Joseph, which unroofed the Webster School, blew down a portion of the unfinished walls of the Everett addition, in process of construction, and completely demolished the Colored School house, which had to be entirely re-built, at a cost of $1,100.

The repairing of these damages occasioned by the storm, and the repairs and improvements at the other school houses absorbed some





WASHINGTON SCHOOL—FLOOR PLANS.

$3,500 of the amount realized from the sale of the bonds, and, in addition, the Board paid an indebtedness of $11,054.16, contracted in building in former years.

In 1871, the number of pupils in the schools had increased to 2,415, and there were in the employ of the Board thirty-nine teachers. Besides the buildings owned by the Board, six rented buildings were occupied. The expenses of operating the schools had of necessity become heavy, and in addition to the current expenses, provision had to be made annually for the payment of interest on the bonds issued, and for the interest on the notes given for the purchase of the German-English School property, amounting in all to $8,850 yearly. The amended charter gave the Board the power to levy a tax of only one-half of one per cent. for all purposes. It soon became apparent that this tax was insufficient to operate the schools, and pay the interest on the indebtedness of the Board. At a meeting of the Board, held November 23, 1871, on motion of Mr. Charles F. Ernst, himself and Superintendent Neely were appointed a committee to prepare a bill amending the charter of the Board so as to give that body the power to levy a tax not to exceed one per cent. in any one year, and to present the bill to the member of the Legislature from St. Joseph, with the request that he would endeavor to secure its passage. At a meeting, held January 9, 1872, the committee reported that they had discharged their duty, and that the bill had been introduced into the House and referred to a committee. As some opposition to its passage was being developed, the Board thought it best to send a committee to Jefferson City to aid the Representative in getting it through. President Floyd appointed on that committee Messrs. George Lyon and J. J. Wyatt. Mr. Lyon went to Jefferson, and reported to the Board, April 4, 1872, that he had been unable to secure the passage of the amendment giving the Board power to levy one per cent., but that he had succeeded, with the aid of the Representative, in getting a bill through which would authorize the Board to levy a tax of seven-tenths of one per cent. each year. This was satisfactory to the Board, as it was sufficient to meet the regular expenses of the schools and pay the interest on the debt.

In 1873, as required by the contract of the Board with the German School Association, an addition of two rooms two stories in height, was built to the German-English School, making that a six-room building, with a recitation room at one end of the hall on the second floor. This was built at the contract price of $3,500, furniture not included.

The Board continued to levy a tax of seven mills from 1872 till 1876 In October, 1875, the State of Missouri adopted a new constitution, which restricted the rate of taxation for school purposes in cities to four mills, unless a majority of the taxpayers voting at an election called for the purpose, should vote for a higher rate of taxation. The constitution

gave to School Boards the right to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest on any valid indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and also the right to levy a tax to create a sinking fund to pay the principal when due.

There was no provision in the constitution by which the Board could submit to the people the question of an increase of tax, and when the Legislature met and passed an act enabling the Board to hold such an election, it was too late to make it available for the exigencies of 1877. Only a four mills tax could be levied, and, as a consequence, the schools were continued in session that year only nine months, instead of ten as heretofore.

At an election, held April 24th, 1877, the people voted, by a large majority, to increase the rate of taxation for general school purposes, to five mills, and the County Court ordered a five mill levy. But in 1878, when the Board again asked for a levy of five mills, the court refused to make the levy, on the ground that the increase voted by the people in 1877 was for that year only. The proposition submitted to the people very distinctly stated that the vote was for or against "*annual* increase in the rate of taxation" and the ballots were so printed, but the County Court judges were wiser than Webster or Worcester, and insisted that the tax voted was for 1877 only. The Board at once applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the court to levy the tax voted by the people, and judgment was rendered in the Circuit Court in favor of the Board. Through some neglect the judgment was not entered on record, and it became necessary to go into trial again, but a decision has not yet been reached. Consequently, since 1878, only a four mills tax has been levied. This diminution of the revenues of the Board compelled a reduction in the salaries of the teachers and all other employes, which were already sufficiently low, and prevented the introduction and adoption of many and important contemplated improvements.

A history of the St. Joseph public schools would be incomplete which failed to relate the efforts of the Board to maintain, unimpaired its credit by meeting promptly the interest on its bonded indebtedness. The writer cannot do this better than by quoting briefly from the annual reports of Superintendent Neely for the year ending July 31st, 1878, and for the year ending July 31st, 1880.

In his report for the first named year, the Superintendent says: "The bonds of the Board were issued in good faith, in strict conformity with law, as was supposed, and after advising with some of the ablest lawyers in the city. Successive County Courts, from year to year, have levied a tax to pay the interest on these bonds, and lately a tax to create a sinking fund to pay the principal. No question as to their validity had ever been raised, the amount realized from their sale had been invested in commodious and comfortable school buildings, the use of which our citi-

zens have been enjoying for years, and our School Board was just in the midst of successful negotiations with the holders of the bonds—many of them our own citizens—for refunding them at six per cent., when the County Court, the same court that had levied a tax the year before to pay the interest and create a sinking fund, made the discovery that the bonds were illegal, and refused to levy any further tax for the payment of either principal or interest.

"The Board has done all it thought advisable to establish the validity of the bonds and secure the means for their payment. It employed ex-Governors Hall and Woodson to examine the whole matter carefully, and give their opinion in writing as to the legality of the bonds. These eminent jurists, after a careful and exhaustive examination of the law under which the bonds were issued, expressed their opinion in writing in terms most positive and decided, that the Board was fully authorized to issue the bonds, that all the forms of law had been observed, and that they are valid and must be paid. A committee of the Board presented this opinion of Messrs. Woodson and Hall to the County Court, and requested the members of that body to give it their careful attention. The court still persists in its refusal to levy the tax, and it now devolves upon the holders of the bonds to take the legal measures necessary to protect their interests and their just claims."

In his report for the year ending July 31, 1881, Superintendent Neely uses the following language:

"For the purpose of building school houses, of paying an indebtedness incurred in the erection of the High and Everett School buildings, and for making needed improvements on the grounds and premises of school property, the Board in 1868 and 1871, issued bonds to the amount of $80,000, bearing ten per cent. interest. These bonds were sold at 90 cents, the Board realizing from their sale $72,000. In 1871, the Board purchased from the German School Association, the property on the corner of Tenth and Felix Streets, for the sum of $8,500. As this purchase was made on time, the debt of the Board was increased to $88,500, and it became necessary to provide each year for the payment of $8,850 for interest, in addition to meeting the current expenses of the schools. This interest was paid promptly out of the general fund every six months, until 1876, when the new constitution of the state reduced the rate of tax that could be levied for the general fund from seven mills to four.

Boards of Education, were, however, authorized to make an estimate for a special or separate tax sufficient to pay the annual interest on their indebtedness, and also for a tax, not to exceed two-fifths of one per cent., to constitute a sinking fund, to be used only for the payment of the principal of the debt. The County Court made the levy for the payment of the interest in 1876 and 1877, and also in 1877 levied one mill to create a

sinking fund; after which it made the discovery that the bonds were illegal, and refused to levy another tax for the payment of either principal or interest.

From the avails of the tax levied in 1877, to constitute a sinking fund, the Board has paid $7,460, thus reducing its indebtednesss to $81,040. To this, of course, must be added the interest, which has been constantly accruing since the refusal of the court, in 1878, to levy a tax for its payment, only a few coupons having been paid since that time from the small receipts from the delinquent taxes of 1876 and 1877.

On the failure of the Board to pay the interest, certain holders of the bonds brought suit against the Board in the United States Court to test the question which the County Court had raised as to the validity of the bonds. The Board gave public notice of the suit, and authorized any person desiring to contest the validity of the bonds to appear and defend the suit in the name of the Board. The County Court employed counsel, who appeared and set up as a defense the want of power in the Board to issue the bonds. The question was argued, and judgment given sustaining the validity of the bonds. The County Court, however, still refused to make a levy to pay the interest. The Board then petitioned the Circuit Court of Buchanan County for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the County Court to make a levy to pay the interest due, and also a levy of one mill additional for general purposes, the latter having been authorized by a vote of the tax payers of the district, in 1877, and levied for one year. The object of this suit was to remove any scruples the County Court might have on account of the "Cottey bill," which prohibited the levy of any tax to pay interest on bonds without an order of the Circuit Court of the County, and also to test the question whether the extra mill tax, voted by the district, was to be levied from year to year, if the Board found it necessary, or whether it applied to but a single year, as the County Court claimed, refusing to levy it after that year. It transpired, however, during the progress of the suit, that the County Court intended to appeal from any adverse decisions in the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the State, where a final decision would not be reached for years, and the attorneys of the Board, Messrs. Woodson & Crosby, not desiring to increase the obstacles in the way of the bondholders collecting their judgments, dismissed that part of the suit relating to the bonds, but obtained judgment for a peremptory writ commanding the levy of the extra mill, from which decision the County Court has signified its intention to appeal. The holders of judgments in the United States Court have sued out writs of *mandamus* commanding the County Court to make a levy for their payment. The court has the cases under advisement, the only point raised being whether *mandamus* will lie against the County Court, the judgment being against the School Board.

NEELY SCHOOL, ST. JOSEPH.

It may be a matter of interest that of the three judges composing the County Court, the one residing in the district votes to carry out the will of the Board, while the two that thwart it, are not residents of the district. Also, that at about the time the County Court refused to levy a tax for interest the Board had begun to refund its bonds, reducing the interest from ten to six per cent., and had refunded five thousand dollars when the action of the County Court put a stop to refunding, and will compel the district to pay over three thousand dollars interest annually, that might have been saved, to say nothing of costs and expenses."

There is nothing to add to the above, except that up to the present time (1881) the court persists in its refusal to levy the tax, and it remains to be seen what measures will be taken by the United States District Court to enforce the judgment rendered by it in favor of holders of the bonds.

In 1875, the Board built a frame schoolroom in the yard of the Everett School, 27 by 30 feet in the clear, at a cost of $845, making that a seven-room school, and in 1877, a schoolroom on the same plan and of the same dimensions, was built in the yard of the Washington School, at a cost of $663.20, making that in like manner a seven-room school.

In 1879, the Board purchased six lots on Sixth and Jackson Streets, giving for them a lot owned by the Board valued at $300, and $700 in cash. On this ground a neat and convenient school house was built, containing two beautiful rooms, a hall in the center, and the necessary closets and cloak rooms. It is built of brick, and so constructed that a second story can be added to it. A rear wing can also be built without obstructing light or ventilation, thus making it a six-room building. It was built for the contract price of $2,168, this sum not including fences, outhouses, walks, nor furniture. These items and the grading and excavation bring the cost of the building up to $3,049.40. The building was named the Floyd School.

Notwithstanding these improvements and additions, the demand for more school rooms continued as urgent as ever, a demand very difficult for the Board to meet with the limited means at its disposal, and the obstructions thrown in its way by the County Court.

By the practice of the most rigid economy, by reducing salaries to a point bordering on injustice, and by dispensing with many things, such as apparatus, etc., that would have been of great assistance to pupils and teachers, and by an unexpected increase in their revenue for the year ending July 30, 1880, on account of the collection of an unusually large amount of delinquent taxes, the Board found itself at the close of that year with a balance of a few thousand dollars to its credit.

It was resolved to buy ground and build more school houses, and during the year ending July 31, 1881, six school rooms were added to those already owned by the Board. A piece of ground 125 by 135 feet

was purchased on the corner of Savannah Avenue and Richardson Street, for the sum of $900. On this a very handsome and convenient brick school house was built, two stories in height, and containing four beautiful school rooms. The house is built on nearly the same plan as the Neely School. It is the most elegantly finished school building in the city; has in it water from the St. Joseph Water Company, and is furnished with marble wash basins, electrical bells, etc. It cost, not including furniture, etc., $7,400. It was named the Crosby School.

In the same year a brick school building, one story, 28 by 38 feet, (13 feet story), 13-inch walls and metal roof, containing one school room, closet and cloak room, was built in the yard of the Everett School, at a cost of $1,235.40. The addition of that room made the Everett an eight-room school.

As the Neely School was crowded to overflowing, the Board decided to convert one of the play rooms in the basement into a school room. This was done in the same year, at a cost of $318.82, not including furniture, and it makes a very handsome, well-lighted and comfortable school room, about 28 by 35 feet in size. This makes the Neely a five-room school, and as the population is rapidly increasing in that part of the city, it will be necessary at an early day to convert the other play room in the basement into a school room, and also to build a two-story addition in the rear, with a school room on each floor.

All of these improvements made in the fiscal year ending July 31, 1881, were urgently needed, but their construction absorbed all the savings of the Board and some $6,000 or $7,000 besides, and has rendered exceedingly doubtful the continuance of the schools on full time the ensuing year.

The urgency for more school accommodations still continuing, the Board resolved at a meeting held February 1st, 1881, to hold an election for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters, a proposition for the levy of a special tax to build a six-room school house, in the western part of the city, a six-room school house in the eastern part of the city, and a two-room school house for colored children in the southeastern part of the city. The election was held on the first day of March, 1881. There was a very light vote, only 363 votes being polled, 322 of which were for levying the tax, and 41 against the levy.

It was the intention of the Board to proceed to build the houses at once, without waiting for the collection of the tax, so as to have them ready for occupancy by the opening of the fall session in September. But from the delay of the County Court to levy the tax, capitalists were unwilling to advance the money required, and builders were unwilling to take the risk of building, as it was by no means certain that the court would levy the tax unless compelled to do so after a tedious law suit. When, at length, the court did levy the tax, it was too late to

build in time for the fall session, and at the date of this present writing (July, 1881,) it is not known when the Board will decide to commence building.

The following statistics for the fiscal year of the School Board, ending July 31, 1881, are interesting and valuable.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THE ST. JOSEPH BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number of school houses	20
Number owned by the Board (brick)	10
Number owned by the Board (frame)	1
Total number of school houses owned by the Board	11
Number rented by the Board	9

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE BOARD.

Estimated value of grounds	$ 30,000
Estimated value of buildings and furniture	101,000
Estimated value of apparatus and reference books	2,000
Total value of school property	$133,000

TEACHERS.

Number of teachers in the employ of the Board, at the close of the school year ending June 30, 1881	67
Number of male teachers	11
Number of female teachers	56
Number of teachers in High School	5
Number of teachers in grammar and primary schools	56
Number of teachers in colored schools	6
Amount of salaries paid teachers for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1881	$37,846 25

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

The following table shows the enrollment and attendance of pupils in the schools since their reorganization in 1864, embracing a period of seventeen years:

YEARS.	Whole Number Enrolled.	Average Number Belonging.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. of Attendance.
1864-65	630	410	369	90
1865-66	719	470	430	92
1866-67	1511	772	716	93
1867-68	1766	1098	1018	93
1868-69	2160	1293	1186	92
1869-70	2082	1333	1224	92
1870-71	2415	1623	1477	91
1871-72	2574	1767	1597	90
1872-73	2858	2032	1827	90
1873-74	3362	2391	2159	90
1874-75	3485	2516	2239	89
1875-76	3510	2620	2385	91
1876-77	3514	2667	2417	91
1877-78	3536	2691	2475	92
1878-79	3691	2755	2521	92
1879-80	3820	2848	2579	91
1880-81	4072	3116	2853	92

Before bringing the history of the public schools of St. Joseph to a close, it is proper to add a few words showing the scope and character of the course of study and the methods of teaching used in these schools.

It is apparent to any one who will study the history of the schools from their feeble beginning in 1860, and trace their progress from their reorganization in 1864 to the present time, that their growth has been uniformly steady and healthy. Their organization may really be said to date from 1864, near the close of a long and bloody civil war, at a time when almost every branch of industry was paralyzed, and prejudices existed in the minds of a large number against the public school system. Beginning under such discouraging circumstances, with three small school houses and an empty treasury, the results attained in so brief a time cannot fail to be gratifying to every public-spirited citizen of St. Joseph. The facts related and statistics given in the preceding sketch speak for themselves.

To give a clear and succint view of the interior working of the system, we quote from an article written by Superintendent Neely, at the request of the "St. Joseph and Northwest Missouri Immigration Society." We quote only a brief portion of the article:

WEBSTER SCHOOL, ST. JOSEPH.

"The High School is at the head of the system, and the schools below the High School are known as the district schools, which include primary, intermediate and grammar. These are subdivided into seven grades, the seventh, sixth and fifth grades constituting the primary, the fourth and third the intermediate, and the second and first the grammar grades. The course of study is so arranged that each grade will require one year for its completion, so that a child entering school at six years of age will have completed the course by the time he is thirteen. This is the time required for the child of average ability. Children who are exceptionally talented or studious complete it sooner. Let us look now briefly at the course of study.

The young child enters the seventh grade, bringing with him only his slate and pencil. No books are needed at the beginning. The teacher proceeds at once to teach him to read. She does not teach him first his letters and then to spell, but from charts suspended on the wall she points out to him easy and familiar words, such as dog, cat, top, etc., at the same time showing him the pictures of those objects. He soon learns to recognize many of such words at sight, much sooner than he could learn the letters, for the word conveys to him a familiar idea, while the letter does not. Soon the teacher, by skillfully pointing in the proper order, to the words the pupil has learned on the chart, constructs little sentences, and the child almost unconsciously finds himself reading, before, by the old spelling book method, he would have known his letters. These he learns almost without knowing how he does it. In this way a whole class is taught as easily as a single child. By the close of the first year, the children of the seventh grade have learned to read all the lessons in the First Reader, (which is soon substituted for the charts) to write legibly short sentences on their slates, to count with and without objects to fifty, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide, no number being introduced greater than twenty. This is the work of the first year, and if the annual examination shows that it has been performed thoroughly, the child receives a certificate, signed by the Superintendent, and is regularly promoted to the sixth, or next higher grade. In this grade the Second Reader is begun and completed, the children commence the study of Ray's Primary Arithmetic, and the studies of the seventh grade are continued, Primary Geography being commenced at the middle of the year.

In the fifth grade, or third year, the same studies are continued, the third reader being substituted for the second. The child finishes the primary arithmetic.

In the fourth grade, the scholar begins the fourth reader, and continues the studies of the preceding year. Primary geography is completed. Ray's intellectual and Ray's practical arithmetics are begun. The spelling book is now put into the hands of the pupils, all the spelling hereto-

fore having been done from the readers. In this grade a text book on language lessons is placed in the hands of the scholars for study and recitation. All instruction on this subject has heretofore been oral, the pupil having no book.

In the third grade, or fifth year of the course, the same studies are continued, the advanced text book on geography being substituted for the primary. The text book on language lessons is completed.

In the second grade, the fifth reader is begun and completed, and geography is finished. English grammar is begun and the studies of the preceding grade are continued.

In the first grade, or seventh year of the course, selections from the sixth reader are read. Practical arithmetic is completed from interest to the end of the book. English grammar is finished, attention being given chiefly to the correction of false syntax and the analysis of sentences. United States history and an elementary work on physics are begun and completed. Intellectual arithmetic is completed at the middle of the year, and the class takes up in its stead and finishes an elementary work on physiology. Penmanship, spelling and composition are kept up throughout the entire course. Pupils are promoted from one grade to another by a thorough system of written examinations.

Such, briefly outlined, is the course of study in the St. Joseph public schools. Edward Everett said: "To read the English language well, to write a neat, legible hand, and to be master of the four rules of arithmetic, I call this a good education." Any pupil completing the above course in the St. Joseph schools, should have an education far above that standard, and should be well prepared to enter upon any of the ordinary business avocations of life. But that the system of public instruction may be as complete and thorough in St. Joseph as in any Eastern city, a High School, with a liberal course of study, was organized in 1866, which has graduated 208 young ladies and gentlemen, who are filling useful and honorable positions in society. Of the above number, forty-four are either teaching now, or have been teachers in the public schools of St. Joseph. I can best exhibit the scope and character of the course of instruction in the High School by giving the course of study in full:

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE ST. JOSEPH HIGH SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY YEAR.

First Quarter.	*Second Quarter.*	*Third Quarter.*	*Fourth Quarter.*
Eng. Gram. and Comp.	Eng. Gram. and Comp	Eng. Gram. and Comp.	Eng. Gram and Comp.
Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
Higher Arithmetic.	Higher Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Algebra.
*German.	*German.	*German.	*German.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Quarter.	*Second Quarter.*	*Third Quarter.*	*Fourth Quarter.*
Rhetoric and History.	Rhetoric and History.	Rhetoric and History.	Rhetoric and History.
Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
Algebra.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Geometry.
*German.	*German.	*German.	*German.

MIDDLE YEAR.

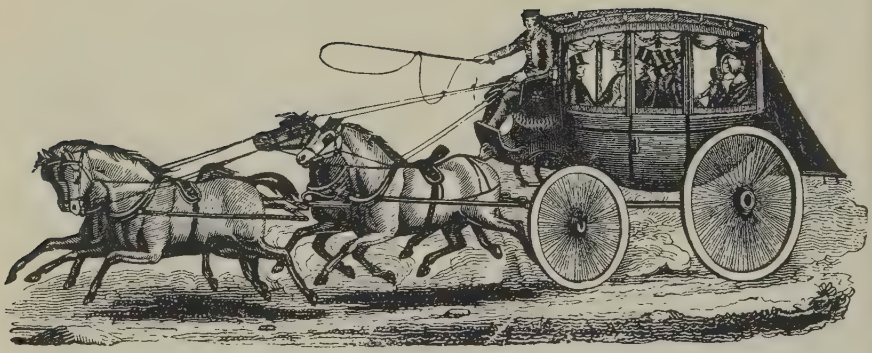
First Quarter.	*Second Quarter.*	*Third Quarter.*	*Fourth Quarter.*
Mental Science.	Mental Science.	Natural Philosophy.	Chemistry.
Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
Geometry.	Geometry.	Trigonometry.	Trigonometry.
*French or Greek.	*French or Greek.	*Book Keeping and Commercial Arith'tic.	*Book Keeping and Commercial Arith'tic.
		*French or Greek.	*French or Greek.

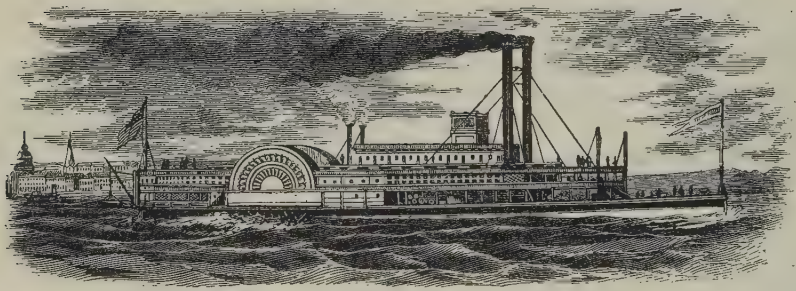
SENIOR YEAR

First Quarter.	*Second Quarter.*	*Third Quarter.*	*Fourth Quarter.*
English Literature.	English Literature.	English Literature.	English Literature.
Latin.	Latin.	Latin.	Latin.
Physiology.	Physical Geography.	Astronomy.	Constitution.
*French or Greek.	*French or Greek.	*French or Greek.	*French or Greek.

*Elective.

English composition and drawing throughout the course.





THE THREE STAGES OF TRANSPORTATION.

CHAPTER X.

RAILROADS.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD—ST. JOSEPH & WESTERN RAILROAD—THE KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH & COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD—ST LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD—MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY—ST. JOSEPH & DES MOINES RAILROAD.

The people of St. Joseph early awoke to a sense of the importance and necessity of railroad communication with the east. About the first reference to this matter we find in the Gazette of Friday, November 6th, 1846.

"Our country is destined to suffer much and is now suffering from the difficulty of navigation and the extremely high rates the boats now charge. Our farmers may calculate that they will get much less for produce and will be compelled to pay much more for their goods than heretofore, and this will certainly always be the case when the Missouri River shall be as low as it now is. The chances are fearfully against having any considerable work bestowed in improving the river, and until it is improved by artificial means, the navigation of it to this point must always be dangerous and very uncertain.

The prospects for this fall and winter are well calculated to make the people look about to see if there is no way to remedy this inconvenience, if there can be any plan suggested whereby our people can be placed more nearly upon terms of equality with the good citizens of other parts of our land.

We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi, either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy. For ourselves, we like the idea of a railroad to one of the latter places suggested, for this course would place us nearer to the Eastern cities, and make our road thither a direct one; we like this road, too, because it would so much relieve the intermediate country which is now suffering and must always suffer so much for transporting facilities in the absence of such an enterprise.

If this be the favorite route we must expect opposition from the southern portion of the state, as well as all the river counties below this. For the present we mean merely to throw out the suggestion with the view of awaking public opinion, and eliciting a discussion of the subject. In some future number we propose presenting more advantages of such a road, and will likewise propose and enforce by argument the ways and means of accomplishing the object."

The suggestions thus offered of the necessity of a railroad seemed to have been universally popular, and through the vigorous action of the friends of the enterprise, we find, thus early, a charter granted by the Legislature, as follows:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That Joseph Robidoux, John Corby and Robert J. Boyd, of St. Joseph, in Buchanan County; Samuel J. Harrison, Zachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffett, of the City of Hannibal; Alexander McMurtry, of Shelby County; George A. Shortridge and Thomas Sharp, of Macon County; Wesley Halliburton, of Linn County; John Graves, of Livingston County; Robert Wilson, of Daviess County; and George W. Smith, of Caldwell County; and all such persons as may hereafter become stockholders in the said company, shall be and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic in fact, and in name, by the name and style of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the same title, the stockholders shall be in perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record and elsewhere, and to purchase, receive, have, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and all estates, real, personal and mixed of what kind or quality soever, and the same from time to time, to sell, mortgage, grant, alien and convey, and to make dividends of such portion of the profits as they may deem proper, and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to alter or renew at pleasure, and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of such corporation, and not being contrary or repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things, which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation and the due management and ordering of the affairs of the same: *Provided, always*, that it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal, or use, or employ any part of the stock, funds or money, in buying or selling any wares or merchandise in the way of traffic, or in banking or broking operations.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said corporation shall be two millions of dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and it shall be lawful for said corporation, when and so soon as in the opinion of the individuals named in the foregoing section a sufficient amount of stock shall have been taken for that purpose, to commence and carry on their said proper business and railroad operations under the privileges and conditions herein granted.

SEC. 3. That the said company are hereby authorized and empowered to cause books for the subscription stock to be opened at such times and places as they may deem most conducive to the attainment of the stock required.

UNION DEPOT, ST. JOSEPH.

SEC. 4. The said company [shall] have power to view, lay out and construct a railroad from St. Joseph's, in Buchanan County, to Palmyra, in Marion County, and thence to Hannibal, in said county of Marion, and shall, in all things, be subject to the same restrictions and entitled to all the privileges, rights, and immunities which were granted to the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company, by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company," passed at the session of the General Assembly in 1836 and '37, and approved January 27th, 1837, so far as the same are applicable to the company hereby created, as fully and completely as if the same were herein enacted.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act, nor in that to which it refers, shall be construed so as to allow said company to hold or purchase any more real estate than may be necessary and proper for the use of the road and the business transacted thereon.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 16, 1847.

The following were the

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION,

held at Chillicothe, Missouri, June 2d, 1847.

Delegates from various counties of North Missouri assembled at Chillicothe, Missouri, on the 2d day of June, 1847, according to previous notice. The Convention was organized in the Court House at 11 o'clock, by calling Judge A. A. King, of Ray County, to the chair, and electing Dr. John Craven, of Davies County, and Alexander McMurtry, of Shelby County, Vice Presidents, and H. D. LaCossit, of Marion County, and Charles J. Hughes, of Caldwell County, Secretaries.

It was moved that the delegates in attendance report themselves to the Secretaries, whereupon the following gentlemen gave in their names and took their seats:

B. F. Loan and Lawrence Archer, from Buchanan County; Absolom Kernes, from DeKalb; Robert Wilson, John B. Conner, Volney E. Bragg, William Penniston, James Turley, Thomas T. Frame, Jacob S. Rogers, M. F. Greene, John Mann, Woody Manson and John Craven, from Davies County; George Smith, Patrick Smith, Jesse Baxter, A. B. Davis and C. J. Hughes, from Caldwell County; A. A. King,* from Ray County; John Graven, Thomas B. Bryan, Elisha Manford, John Harper, F. Preston, F. L. Willard, John L. Johnson, S. Munser, John Bryan, B. F. Tarr, Thomas Jennings, William Hudgens, William Hicklin, William L. Black, James H. Darlington, Robert Mitchell, John Austin, James Austin and F. Preston, from Livingston County; Dr. Livingston, from Grundy County; W. B. Woodruff, James C. Moore, James Lintell, John J. Flora, Jeremiah Philips and W. Halliburton, Linn County; George

* Austin A. King, who presided over this Convention, was Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of which Ray County was a part, from 1837 to 1848, when he was elected Governor of Missouri.

Shortridge, A. L. Gilstrap and Benjamin Sharp, from Macon County; Alexander McMurtry, from Shelby County; Z. G. Draper, James Waugh, Henry Collins, H. D. Cossitt and William P. Samuel, from Marion County.

On motion of Col. Peniston, it was resolved that a committee, consisting of one member from each county represented in this convention, be appointed for the purpose of reporting upon what subjects this convention shall act. The President appointed Robert Wilson, L. Archer, A. Karns, G. Smith, F. L. Willard, Dr. Livingston, W. B. Woodruff, Geo. Shortridge, and Z. G. Draper.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee, consisting of one member from each county here represented, be appointed to report a basis upon which to vote in this convention. The President appointed A. L. Gilstrap, B. F. Loan, Wm. P. Peniston, Thos. Butts, Thos. R. Bryan, Dr. Livingston, W. Halliburton and James Waugh.

George Smith, of Caldwell, presented the following propositions for the consideration of the convention, and moved to lay the same upon the table, which was done:

WHEREAS, The people of Northern Missouri are in favor of the project of a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, therefore

Resolved, By the delegates (their representives) that we recommend the following as the best method to procure the means for the contruction of the same:

First. A liberal subscription by the citizens of the state to the capital stock of said company.

Second. That Congress be petitioned for a grant of alternate sections and parts of sections of all vacant lands ten miles on each side of said road, when located.

Third. That the company procure a subscription to the stock by Eastern capitalists, and, should the foregoing means prove inadequate, we then recommend that the Legislature pass an act authorizing the company to issue bonds, to be indorsed by the Governor or Secretary of State, for the residue; the company to give a mortgage on the whole work to the state, for the liquidation of said bonds.

The convention then adjourned till afternoon.

At the opening of the afternoon session, it was resolved that the rules for the government of the House of Representatives, of Missouri, be adopted for the government of this convention.

A report was adopted, by which the basis of voting in the convention was fixed as follows: that each county represented in the convention be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes therein, by which rule the County of Marion was allowed 15 votes; Shelby, 7; Macon, 9; Linn, 7; Livingston, 8; Grundy, 6; Davis, 9; Caldwell, 4; Ray, 15; DeKalb, 3; and Buchanan, 22.

The committee, to whom was referred the duty of submitting subjects for action of this convention, reported:

1. To appoint a committee of three members to draft an address in the name of this convention, to the people of Western Missouri, setting forth the advantages to be derived from the contemplated railroad from St. Joseph to Hannibal.

2. To appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to petition the Legislature of Missouri for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other sections of the state.

3. To appoint a committee of three to petition Congress for a donation of alternate sections of lands, within six miles on each side of said road, when located.

4. To appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to superintend the publication and distribution of the proceedings of this convention, together with the charter of the road, and the address to the people of Northern Missouri.

5. Said committees to be appointed by the President and the members of each committee as nearly contiguous as practicable.

The Convention then adjourned till the following morning, when on reassembling, the five above-mentioned resolutions ware unanimously adopted, with the exception of the fifth, which was adopted, with an amendment, striking out all after the word President.

Among other resolutions offered at this session of the Convention, the following by Judge King, of Ray, was unanimously adopted by way of amendment to a similar one offered by Dr. Grundy, of Livingston:

Resolved, That whereas this Convention has adopted a resolution authorizing a memorial to Congress for donation of alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of the contemplated railroad, also authorizing a memorial to the Legislature for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other portions of the state, therefore, we, the delegates, pledge ourselves to support no man for Congress who will not pledge himself to the support of the proposition aforesaid, nor will we support any man for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or member of the Legislature who will not pledge himself to give such aid in the construction of the said railroad consistent with the rights of other portions of the state, as contemplated by the resolution aforesaid.

Mr. George Smith, of Caldwell, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed to petition the Legislature be instructed to ask for an amendment to the fourth section of the act incorporating the Louisiana and Columbia Railroad Company, (being the law by which the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company are to be governed), so as to give the power to the President and directors of the last mentioned company, to call in an amount not exceeding ten per cent. every sixty days, and change the notice from sixty to thirty days.

The following resolution by Mr. Sharp, of Macon, was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is not only extremely important to the agricultural and commercial interests of the intermediate country, that a good wagon road be opened from St. Joseph to Hannibal, but the United States mail

stages cannot be put in motion on said route until said road shall be opened. And

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance, as well to the whole intermediate country as to the two extremes that mail facilities be speedily obtained in stages through said country. Therefore,

Resolved, by this Convention, That it be recommended to each county through which said road may pass, immediately to open, bridge, and put in good repair the said road, in order that mail stages may be immediately started, according to the act of Congress establishing said route.

Mr. Tarr, of Livingston, moved to reconsider the vote adopting the third proposition reported by the committee on business, which was agreed to.

He then offered the following amendment to said third proposition:

Adding to third proposition by the committee on business, as follows, "Also to petition Congress that should any of the alternate sections on the road, or within six miles on either side thereof to be sold at any time subsequent to the 16th day of February, 1847, and before the action of Congress in relation to these lands, that other lands be granted as nearly contiguous as possible in lieu thereof."

Which was agreed to, and the third proposition as amended was then adopted.

Dr. Livingston, of Grundy, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and that the President be requested to transmit a copy thereof to each of our representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their utmost endeavors to obtain from Congress the grant of land contemplated by the proceedings of this Convention."

The President then announced the following committees:

1. To address the people of Northern Missouri—Archer, Bragg and Cossitt.

2. To petition Congress, in accordance with the resolution of the Convention—Cravens, Halliburton and Shortridge.

3. To petition the Legislature—Tarr, Geo. Smith, of Caldwell and Dr. Livingston.

On motion, it was resolved, that the thanks of the delegates and their constituents are due the officers of this convention for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties in this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The charter for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was secured mainly by the exertions of Robert M. Stewart, afterwards Governor of the State, and, at the time of its issuance, a member of the State Senate, and of General James Craig, and Judge J B. Gardenhire, who repre-

sented Buchanan County in the Legislature. (General Craig was afterwards President of this road, with two brief intervals, for the period of eleven years, from 1861).

With all the enthusiasm on the part of the people, material aid was lacking, as it was not until 1852 that the building of the road became a definite fact. At that period, Hon. Willard P. Hall represented a district of Missouri in Congress, and was Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands. By his efforts the passage of a bill was secured granting six hundred thousand acres of land to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and the success of that long cherished enterprise was finally assured. The preliminary survey had been made by Simeon Kemper and Colonel M. F. Tiernan, accompanied by Robert M. Stewart, whose indefatigable efforts in behalf of the interests of the road, contributed as much if not more than those of any other man to their ultimate accomplishment. Stewart became afterwards the first President of the company. The building of the road commenced at the east end. About the spring of 1857, work was begun on the west end, and, by March of that year, the track extended out from St. Joseph a distance of seven miles. The first fire under the first engine that started out of St. Joseph on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was kindled by M. Jeff. Thompson. This was several years before the arrival of the first through train in February, 1859. (Sometime in the early part of 1857).

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed February 13, 1859. On Monday, February 14, 1859, the first through passenger train ran out of St. Joseph. Of this train E. Sleppy, now (1881) Master Mechanic of the St. Joseph and Western machine shops, in Elwood, was engineer, and Benjamin H. Colt, conductor.

The first to run a train into St. Joseph was George Thompson, who ran first a construction and then a freight train.

The first Master Mechanic of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad shops in St. Joseph, was C. F. Shivel. These shops were established in 1857. In the following year Mr. Shivel put up the first car ever built in the city.

On the 22d February, 1859, occurred in St. Joseph the celebration of the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. This was, beyond doubt, the grandest display ever witnessed in the city, up to that period.

M. Jeff. Thompson, at that time Mayor of the city, presided over the ceremonies and festivities of this brilliant occasion. The city was wild with enthusiasm, and the most profuse and unbounded hospitality prevailed.

A grand banquet was held in the spacious apartments of the Odd Fellows' Hall, which then stood on the corner of Fifth and Felix Streets. Not less than six hundred invited guests were feasted here; and it was

estimated that several thousand ate during the day at this hospitable board.

Broaddus Thompson, Esq., a brother of General M. Jeff. Thompson, made the grand speech of the occasion, and performed the ceremony of mingling the waters of the two mighty streams thus linked by a double band of iron.

The completion of the road constitutes an era in the history of St. Joseph, and from that period dawned the light of a new prosperity. In the five succeeding years the population of the city was quadrupled, and her name heralded to the remotest East as the rising emporium of the West.

In the summer of 1872, this road commenced the building of a branch southward from St. Joseph, twenty-one miles, to the City of Atchison. This was completed in October of the same year.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

This great thoroughfare, the first line built from St. Joseph westward, through Kansas and Nebraska, was chartered by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, February 17, 1857, during the session of 1856–57, under the name and style of "Marysville or Palmetto and Roseport Railroad Company." The first meeting of the incorporators of this road was held in the City of St. Joseph, February 26, 1857. On motion of Captain Fred W. Smith, Colonel A. M. Mitchell was called to the chair and B. H. Matthews appointed secretary *pro tem.* On motion, five directors were appointed. These included Bela M. Hughes, A. M. Mitchell, R. Rose, W. F. Smith and Silas Woodson. The only further business transacted at this meeting was to open books for subscription to stock.

The next meeting occurred March 9, 1857, when A. M. Mitchell was unanimously elected President of the company. In the meantime, stock in the road to the amount of $100,000 had been subscribed.

At a meeting of the directors, held February 8, 1858, F. J. Marshall was elected President in place of A. M. Mitchell, resigned.

July 12, 1859, a new Board of Directors was organized. These included Robert M. Stewart, Silas Woodson, S. Miller, F. J. Marshall, John H. Likens, Albert Lee, M. Jeff. Thompson, Fred. W. Smith and William Blair. Of this Board, M. Jeff. Thompson was elected President.

July 8, 1859, Engineer Matthews was ordered to locate the road as far as Troy, and to report progress from time to time.

August 25, 1859, John Severance was elected engineer of construction, in place of Matthews.

At a meeting, held November, 1859, S. K. Miller was elected Superintendent of Construction of the road.

In 1859-60, three miles of track was graded and the rails laid.

In 1860, John Corby was elected President of the road.

At a meeting, held October, 1864, Wm. R. Penick was elected President of the road.

In session of the Legislature, of 1866, the State of Kansas granted as aid to this road one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of land.

At a meeting of the stockholders, held April 17, 1862, the name, "Marysville or Palmetto and Roseport Railroad," was changed to "St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad," under an act of the Kansas Legislature of March, 1862.

Roseport was the name of a small town in Kansas, opposite St. Joseph. It was afterwards called Elwood. At present (1881) it exists only in name, the town site having crumbled into the Missouri River, by the encroachments of that uncertain stream.

June 7, 1866, T. J. Chew was elected President of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, and active labor on the same was resumed under the direction of John Severance, Chief Engineer.

October 15, 1867, General James Craig was unanimously elected President, which office he held till his resignation, May, 1868, when Silas Woodson was elected to fill his unexpired term.

At a regular meeting, held October 13, 1868, the City of St. Joseph, by reason of owning stock to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars in the road, requested that General George Hall be elected President, which was according done.

By May, 1869, the road was built as far as Troy, and was located to Hiawatha.

At the annual meeting of the Directors, held October 21, 1870, George Hall was again elected President.

October 11, 1870, thirteen directors were elected, with Dudley M. Steele, President; Milton Tootle, Vice-President, and R. C. Bradshaw, Secretary.

In the following October, 1871, D. M. Steele was again elected, and E. H. Saville, Secretary.

November, 1872, D. M. Steele resigned as President, and H. C. Tanner, of New York, elected in his place.

By August, 1872, the road was completed to Alexandria, Nebraska, a distance of 167 miles from St. Joseph.

In December, 1872, the road reached Hastings, Nebraska, the western terminus of the line, 227 miles from the Missouri River.

October, 1873, William Bond was elected President, and has since continued to hold that position.

At a meeting of the Board, held October 1, 1879, the name of the road was a second time changed, and styled the St. Joseph and Western Railroad.

In the summer of 1879, an extension was built, under management of L. D. Tuthill and John Doniphan, a distance of twenty-five miles from Hastings, connecting it at Grand Island with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The present (1881) management include William Bond, President; L. D. Tuthill, Superintendent, and Alfred Mitchell, Secretary.

June, 1872, Colonel John Doniphan was elected attorney for this road, and so continues to the present (1881).

THE KANSAS CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD,

now one of the most important lines in the state, is the outgrowth of several consolidations.

February 24, 1853, the Legislature of Missouri granted a charter for a road to extend from St. Joseph to Kansas City. This, under the name and style of the Platte County Railroad, was organized in 1857, by William Osborne, Davis Carpenter, M. Jeff. Thompson and others.

Under the auspices of this company, a line was surveyed from St. Joseph southward through DeKalb, in Buchanan County, Platte City and Parkville, in Platte County, to Kansas City.

The Legislature of 1856–57, granted aid to this road in the sum of $700,000. A subsequent act provided that none of the bonds of this road should be available till the year 1859. The charter also authorized the extention of the road to the northern boundary of the state, under which provision it was completed to Savannah in 1860, and graded to Forest City.

December 11, 1855, the Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad was incorporated. The articles of association provided that Benj. Stringfellow, John H. Stringfellow, Peter T. Abell, John Doniphan, Stephen Johnson, Elijah H. Norton, Harvey Collier, Robert W. Donnell, Reuben Middleton, Bela M. Hughes, James H. Lucas, John Simon, or any five of them, constitute the first Board of Directors.

In the summer of 1858, General Benjamin Stringfellow, Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, Peter T. Abell, Harvey Collier, Reuben Middleton, John Doniphan and Robert W. Donnell, met in St. Joseph, in the Methodist Church, which then stood on the northeast corner of Third and Felix Streets, the present (1881) site of the Bank of St. Joseph, and there organized the company. At this meeting, Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Atchison, was elected a Director and President of the company. Charles West, of St. Joseph, was also at this meeting elected a director.

Stock was taken by the parties present, and in a short time after, the city of Atchison subscribed $100,000; Abell and Stringfellow, $10,000; John Doniphan, $1,600, and Samuel C. Pomeroy, $10,000. Other parties contributed liberally, swelling the aggregate of subscriptions over and above the city stock, to about $60,000.

Contracts for grading were immediately let along the entire line of the road, and work commenced at Winthrop, opposite Atchison. By July 1st, 1859, this grading was completed between St. Joseph and Winthrop, a distance of twenty miles.

In March, 1859, the Weston and Atchison Railroad Company was incorporated under the general laws of the state. The officers of this incorporation were John Doniphan, President; James N. Burnes, Vice President; Fielding H. Lewis, Secretary, and Daniel D. Burnes, Treasurer.

Private subscriptions were forthwith made to the road to the amount of $44,000, and the city of Weston issued her bonds to the amount of $50,000 in aid of the building of the same.

Ground was broke at Weston in the presence of a vast concourse of people, April 27, 1859. The occasion was one of singular rejoicing, and grand civic and military display, in which the cities of Atchison and Leavenworth, as well as other neighboring towns, also largely participated.

July 15, 1859, the Weston and Atchison and Atchison and St. Joseph Companies, finding that their means would be inadequate to accomplish more than the work of grading the road, for the purpose of an early completion of the same, made a contract with the Platte County Road by which they transferred to that corporation the road-bed, franchises and right of way from St. Joseph to Weston, which company was enabled on the work so done, during the year 1859, to draw most of the state aid, and in January 1860, the road was completed and in operation from St. Joseph to Atchison.

In December, of the same year, the road was finished to Iatan, and by April 4, 1861, trains were running through to Weston.

In 1863, the name of this road was changed, the style "Platte Country" being subsituted for the original, "Platte County."

In 1864, the road was seized by Governor Hall, for non-payment of interest on state bonds.

Immediately the Weston and Atchison and the Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad Companies commenced suits for their road-bed on the ground that the original contract was illegal.

The Legislature of 1867 released this road to Weston and Atchison and Atchison and St. Joseph Railroads, on condition of a re-organization of the same under the name and style of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, and a completion of the road from Savannah, through Maryville, to the northern boundary of the state.

Under this act, the road was completed to Hopkins in 1869.

The road from Council Bluffs to Hamburg, Iowa, fifty-two miles in length, was built by Willis, Phelps & Co., and completed in 1867. It was styled the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad. Hon. James F.

Joy and his friends then came to the front, and built the road from St. Joseph to Hamburg, seventy-nine miles long, opening it for the traffic of 1868. This road was called the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad.

Next in order came the consolidation of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs and the Council Bluffs and St. Joseph roads, in 1868, under the corporation name of St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company.

In 1870, the Missouri Valley Railroad and the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad were consolidated, bringing the entire line from Kansas City to Council Bluffs under one management. Out of this union was born the present (1881) Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad.

We have referred to the completion of the Branch road from St. Joseph to the Iowa line, just beyond Hopkins. Shortly after this, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company built a connecting branch, from Creston, Iowa, southward, to Hopkins, Missouri, thus affording unbroken communication between St. Joseph and Chicago.

February 8, 1871, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the consolidated roads to change the route from St. Joseph, via Jimtown, to Savannah, substituting a more direct course along the Missouri River bottom, via Amazonia; which was accordingly done.

The following have been Superintendents of this road in its different phazes and under its different names:

Davis Carpenter, when it was (in 1866) the Platte Country Railroad; Col. A. G. Gower, from 1866 to 1869; Maj. A. L. Hopkins (now of the Toledo, Wabash and Western) from 1869 to 1870; J. F. Barnard, from 1870 to the present time (1881).

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD (NOW A BRANCH OF THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC,)

was commenced in 1867, and completed in the winter of 1869–70, when it went into bankruptcy. Under a sale in the Bankrupt Court it was bought in by the bondholders, who leased it to the North Missouri Railroad Company. It is seventy-three miles in length, extending from St. Joseph, in a southeasterly direction, through Plattsburg, the seat of Clinton, and Richmond, of Ray County, and continuing on to a point on the Missouri River, opposite Lexington, crossing the main line of what is now (1881) the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad at R. & L. Junction.

This branch road has had a variety of fortune.

The name of the trunk line with which it connects St. Joseph has been styled, at different periods, successively, the North Missouri, the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and finally, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific.

One of the oldest trunk lines in the state is the

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This road was talked of as a probable enterprise as early as 1848. In 1850, it was commenced. On the 1st day of November, 1855, it was completed to Jefferson City.

On that day, a fearful disaster befel: A train of fourteen cars, from St. Louis, laden with human freight, embarked for the purpose of celebrating or of taking part in the celebration of the completion of this road to the State Capital, were precipitated into the river by the falling of the Gasconade bridge. The loss of human life in this terrific wreck was appalling. Seventy-five persons were almost instantly ushered into eternity, and many others were seriously injured. The engineer who built the bridge was on board the train and escaped. Just about the beginning of the war the road was extended as far as Dresden, six miles west of Sedalia.

Joseph Hansen opened the first telegraph office here, in November 18, 1863.

The succeeding four years, of course, put a stop to every such character of improvement, and work was not again resumed till the close of the civil war, when labor on the same was actively revived; and, before the close of the year 1865, the Missouri Pacific had reached Kansas City. It was subsequently extended through Leavenworth City to Atchison.

About January, 1880, some citizens of St. Joseph offered Jay Gould $30,000 in consideration of his extending the Missouri Pacific, on the Kansas side of the river, to St. Joseph. This, Gould agreed to accept, and the money was raised and paid over. Considerable dissatisfaction, however, was expressed on the part of some who had contributed to this fund, when Mr. Gould leased the right of way, and brought his trains to St. Joseph over the Atchison branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The first train of the Missouri Pacific to reach St. Joseph arrived February 23, 1880.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DES MOINES RAILROAD COMPANY

was organized in 1877, with Colonel J. L. Motter as President. Under his able and judicious management, with the active co-operation of his associates, arrangements were perfected, and on the 12th day of November, 1877, the contract for the grading was let. On the 18th of the same month the work was commenced, and by the 1st of April, 1878, the first twenty miles of the road was graded and ready for the rails.

Track-laying was commenced June 1, 1878, and completed by the 1st of October. The first engine was placed on the track on June 26th of the same year. This is a narrow gauge road, extending in a

MODERN FARM SCENE NEAR ST. JOSEPH, MO.

northerly direction, fifty miles, between St. Joseph and Albany, in Gentry County. The seven stations on the line of this road between the terminal points, are Riverton, the first town north of St. Joseph, Cosby, Helena, Union Star, King City, Ford, and Darlington. Some time during the year 1880, the St. Joseph and Des Moines Narrow Gauge passed under the control of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, that great corporation having purchased it with a view of making it one of its numerous branches, and thus reaching the metropolis of the northwest. The Grand River country, which it traverses, is one of the most splendidly productive sections in the West.

The following were the eight men who built and shared equally in the St. Joseph and DesMoines Narrow Gauge Railroad, till its sale to the C., B. & Q. R. R.: John L. Motter, James H. Pickering, F. L. McLean, Wm. B. Johnson, Isaac T. Hosea, A. N. Schuster, R. L. McDonald and John B. Hundley.

The first officials of this road were: John L. Motter, President and General Manager; Jas. H. Pickering, Superintendent; F. L. McLean, General Freight and Ticket Agent; W. B. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer.

OMNIBUS COMPANY.

In February, 1859, upon the opening of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Major Holman and Samuel Jerome started the St. Joseph Omnibus Line. In the spring following, Messrs. John L. Motter and C. D. Smith brought out the line, and built omnibus stables near the Patee House. They continued to operate this line until Geo. W. McAleer came to St. Joseph, from Virginia, and bought out the interest of J. L. Motter. The business was conducted by these gentlemen for some time, when Col. J. L. Motter bought out C. D. Smith. Motter & McAleer ran the business in partnership for some time, when Col. Motter sold his interest to McAleer. The line subsequently became the property of William Medaugh, by whom it was sold, in 1867, to Major Thomas Christopher. The stock then consisted of five omnibuses, one carriage, four buggies and thirty-six horses. The price paid for the whole was $12,000. Smith Adams afterwards became a partner in the omnibus line with Major Christopher, they continuing in the business as equal partners till 1870, when they sold a one-third interest to A. Sidney Tebbs, Esq., of Platte County. The style of the firm at this time was Christopher & Co.

In the following year, the entire concern, business, stock, etc., excepting the barns and lots, which then stood on the corner of Eighth and Olive Streets, was sold to Captain J. A. Piner, present (1881) Mayor of St. Joseph. At the time of the sale, two-thirds were owned by Christopher and one-third by the heirs of A. Sidney Tebbs. The price paid by Captain Piner was $17,000. The present firm is Piner & Co. The

Co. of the concern is T. A. Massey. In the fall of 1880, they built, on the corner of Eighth and Mary Streets, a spacious brick stable, at a cost of $5,500. The present equipment of the company consists of six omnibuses, four transfer wagons, one elegant mail wagon, and forty horses.

The Omnibus Company carries to and from the postoffice to the different railroads all the St. Joseph mails.

There are now (1881) three lines of street railway in St. Joseph.

THE CITIZENS RAILWAY COMPANY

built their line, in 1866, from Market Square to the corner of Mitchell Avenue and Eleventh Street. In 1881, this line was extended southward to the Exposition Grounds, making its entire length three miles.

The officers of this road in 1866 still (1881) continue in the same respective positions: R. E. Turner, President, and T. J. Chew, Secretary and Treasurer; T. J. Chew, A. Kirkpatrick and John S. Lemon compose the Executive Committee.

THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY,

in July, 1876, completed their line of street railroad from Market Square northward to New Ulm Brewery, a distance of two and a half miles. In April, 1881, an extension from Market Square southward was completed to the machine shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, making the entire length of the line several hundred feet over five miles. The present (1881) officers of the road are: J. E. Cox, Superintendent; Seymour Jenkins, President, and Thos. Steinacker, Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1878,

THE ST. JOSEPH & LAKE NARROW GAUGE STREET RAILWAY

track and rolling stock were moved from Leavenworth City, to St. Joseph, and the former laid down from near Fifth, on Edmond Street, to Eighth and Felix, thence up Frederick Avenue. It was afterwards extended to the common street car line center, on Market Square. It now (1881) extends between that point and Twentieth Street, a distance of over one and a half miles. Thos. Tootle is President of the company. The stables are on Frederick Avenue, corner Twentieth Street.

THE ST. JOSEPH HERDIC COACH COMPANY

was established July 15, 1881, and went immediately into operation. The officers of the company are: Dr. John T. Berghoff, President; J. A. Corby, Secretary; E. F. Mitchell, Superintendent. It is supplied

with eight coaches and fifty-six horses. The first line runs from Market Square east to Ninth Street, on Felix; north to Francis, then east to Thirteenth; thence south, to Sylvanie; thence east, to Fifteenth Street; then north, to Edmond; then east, to Seventeenth; then north, to Francis, and east, to Twentieth Street. The second line runs on Sixth to Hall, thence to Ninth, thence to Powell, and from Powell to Mount Mora Cemetery.

PATTERSON, NOYES & CO., WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHAPTER XI.

TRADE, COMMERCE, ETC.

BOARD OF TRADE—ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS—WHOLESALE TRADE—SEWERAGE—STREET RAILWAYS—GAS WORKS—WATER WORKS—ST. JOSEPH CLEARING HOUSE—UNION STOCK YARDS—LIVE STOCK—PACKING HOUSES—ICE—OPERA HOUSE—CITY HALL—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE—GLUCOSE WORKS—STAR PRESERVING WORKS—PRODUCE PACKING—MILITARY—TELEPHONE—TELEGRAPH STATISTICS—EXPRESS COMPANIES—POST OFFICE—INTERNAL REVENUE—GRAIN—CITY FINANCES.

The following chapter is mainly taken from the admirable report of the Board of Trade for the years 1879-80:

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade was organized October 19th, 1878. The following are the names of the officers for each year since its organization, and a list of its members:

1878—Thos. F. Van Natta, President; Samuel I. Smith, First Vice President; Andrew L. Kerr, Second Vice President; Isaac Weil, Third Vice President; George Olds, Treasurer; W. A. P. McDonald, Secretary.

1879—Samuel I. Smith, President; Andrew L. Kerr, First Vice President; Isaac Weil, Second Vice President; John S. Welch, Third Vice President; George Olds, Treasurer; W. A. P. McDonald, Secretary.

1880—Samuel I. Smith, President; A. L. Kerr, First Vice President; Isaac Weil, Second Vice President; H. R. W. Hartwig, Third Vice President; George Olds, Treasurer; W. A. P. McDonald, Secretary.

1881—Samuel I. Smith, President; H. R. W. Hartwig, First Vice President; T. J. Chew, Jr., Second Vice President; Samuel M. Nave, Third Vice President; W. A. P. McDonald, Treasurer; Frank Motter, Secretary. Directors—Samuel I. Smith, Winslow Judson, Judson Lyon, Joseph Hansen, F. M. Posegate, Samuel M. Nave, T. J. Chew, Jr., H. R. W. Hartwig, C. H. Nash, A. C. Dawes, Hanson Gregg, Abe Furst, W. A. P. McDonald.

Standing Committees for 1881—Finance—Abe Furst, chairman, John M. Frazer, A. N. Schuster, C. W. Campbell, J. S. Brittain. Railroad and Transportation—Winslow Judson, Chairman, James McCord, R. E. Turner, Wm. M. Wyeth, J. W. Bailey. Trade and Commerce—Samuel M. Nave, Chairman, Hanson Gregg, A. Steinacker, W. A. P. McDonald, F. L. Sommer. Manufactures—T. J. Chew, Jr. Chairman, James McCord, R. E. Turner, Wm. M. Wyeth, C. H. Nash.

The following is a list of members of this organization:

C. J. Trowbridge, wholesale lumber.
H. R. W. Hartwig, wh'sale liquors.
C. B. France, cashier State Savings Bank.
Louis Hax, wholesale carpets and furniture.
R. L. McDonald, wholesale dry goods.
W. M. Wyeth, wholesale hardware
Geo. C. Hull, cashier Bank of St. Joseph.
S. I. Smith, wholesale drugs.
W. E. Hosea, wholesale dry goods.
Samuel M. Nave, wholesale grocer.
E. M. Yates, cashier Merchants Bank.
James McCord, wholesale grocer.
R. H. Jordan, wholesale hardware.
F. Westheimer, wholesale liquors.
Fred K. Maus, wholesale iron and heavy hardware.
B. D. Buford & Co., agricultural implements.
R. E. Turner, wholesale grocer.
W. G. Tirrell, boots and shoes.
A. N. Schuster, wholesale clothing.
E. R. McDonald, whl'sale hardware.
R. L. Lancaster, attorney at law.
I. T. Hosea, wholesale hardware.
Wm. Kneer & Son, whl'sale conf'y.
Sam'l Westheimer, whl'sale liquors.
Patterson, Noyes & Co., wholesale boots and shoes.
Israel and John Landis, wholesale harness.
Woolworth & Colt, wholesale books and stationery.
Jo. Hansen, Gen. F't and T'ket Ag't. St. J. & W. R. R. Co.
E. P. Smith, grain commission.
Dougherty, Ray & Co., wholesale lumber.
I. N. Speer, grain dealer
Hanson Gregg, grain dealer.
J. P. Emmert, stock yards.
George Olds, general freight agent K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. R. R.
J. W. Bailey, wholesale dry goods.
C. D. Smith, wholesale grocer.
Wilson & Kennard, wholesale teas and spices.
W. A. P. McDonald, wholesale dry goods.
Townsend, Wyatt & Co., retail dry goods.
F. C. Condon, wholesale drugs.
Isaac Weil, wholesale dry goods.
A. Steinacker, Secretary and Treasurer Union Railway Co.
Abe Furst, wholesale liquors.
Frank G. Hopkins, wholesale coal dealer.
John B. Brady, wholesale and retail carpets.
T. F. Van Natta, wholesale grocer.
Studebaker & Welch, wagons and carriages.
W. R. Penick, wholesale drugs.
Jos. W. Swain, Con. Oil Tank Line.
Tyler & Hall, real estate and ins.
B. Newberger, wholesale millinery.
Studebaker Bros. M'f'g Co., wagons.
H. B. Ketcham, retail clothing.
F. L. Sommer & Co., cracker factory.
Meyer & Meyers, cigar manufact'rs.
D. M. Steele & Co., whl'sale grocers.
Buell Man'f'ing Co., woolen mills.
Roberts & Stewart, green grocers.
J. W. Atwill, grain dealer.
J. W. Zook, Union Stock Yards.
J. W. Dimmitt & Co., whl'sale teas.
T. J. Chew, Jr., negotiator of loans.
E. D. Nash, prop. St. Joe. elevator.
C. A. & E. H. Perry, grain dealers.
A. L. Kerr, grain dealer.
Chambers & Marney, retail dry goods.

Krug Packing Co., pork packers.
W. H. Whittaker, prop. starch fac'y.
I. Haas, Commercial Wine Hall.
Ernst & Brill, book and news dealers.
A. A. Grower, Chief Clerk St. Joe. & W. R. R. Co.
Judson Lyon, wholesale lumber.
Hail & Kingsbury, steam printers.
D. F. Bombeck, copper and sheet iron works.
P. V. Wise, insurance.
Koenig, Hauck & Co., cracker fac'try.
John Hax, pork packer.
R. T. Davis, proprietor City Mills.
H. Keene & Co., beer bottlers.
W. J. Fulton, railroad contractor.
Milton Tootle, whl'sale dry goods.
Gilkey and Ullmann, pork packers.
Dr. A. V. Banes, phy'n and surgeon.
John L. Motter, President St. J. & Des Moines R. R.
Moorby & Fink, wholesale leather and findings.
Green, Sherry & Minor, grain com.
H. N. Turner, City Collector.
Bœttner & Eckel, architects.
A. E. McKinney, retail dry goods.
J. K. Burgess, livery.
Louis Fuelling, beer and vinegar factory.
A. C. Dawes, G. P. A., K. C., St. Joe & C. B. R. R.
John Kieffer, Pres't St. Joe Ice Co.
A. M. Wright & Co., prop'rs H. & St. Joe Elevator.
S. Lockwood & Co., wholesale hats, caps and millinery.
Isaac Motter, grain dealer.
John F. Tyler, at'ty and real estate
Charles G. Hall, provision dealer.
George Morris, builder and cont'or.
Ira N. Turner, livery.
C. C. Pratt, provision dealer.
John DeClue, builder and contractor.
H. A. Russell, G. A., W., St.L. & P. Ry.
H. M. Garlichs, wholesale drugs.
Burnside, Crowther & Rogers, Union Foundry.
F. M. Posegate, Postm'ter and President Steam Printing Co.
Dr. Rob't Gunn, Gen'l Sup't St. J. & K. Bridge Co.
H. J. Seip & Co., whl'sale coal dealers.
E. J. Crowther, City Register.
H. L. Williams, capitalist.
J. Pfeiffer & Son., steam stone works.
J. J. Tracy, whl'sale and retail grocer.
W. P. Sanders, wholesale stoves and tinware.
C. S. Groff, G. A., H. & St. J. R. R. Co.
Philip Rogers, livery.
Oscar Schramm, vinegar factory.
Winslow Judson, attorney at law.
Joseph McInerny, prop. Com. House.
Bernard Patton, contractor.
R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency.
E. V. Snively, grain and mills.
Blackwell & Clark, whl'sale lumber.
Henry Voss, wall paper.
F. M. Tracy, prop. Daily Herald.
Paul Francke, capitalist.
Wm. Bergman, wholesale and retail furniture.
C. W. Campbell, whl'sale dry goods.
C. H. Nash, President Mutual Gas Light Co.
J. H. Smith & Co., grain dealers.
A. Nunning, St. Joeseph brewery.
J. A. Owen, real estate dealer.
J. B. Laughlin, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. H. Floyd, flour and commission.
Evans & Son, grain dealers.
N. K. Fairbanks & Co., provision dealers.
Smith, Frazer & Co., whl'sale boots and shoes.
J. W. Rutherford, Vice Pres't Water Works Co.

T. Pfefferle, wine hall.
Armstrong Bros., whl'sale and retail grocers.
J. F. Barnard, Gen'l Sup't K. C., St. Joe & C. B. R. R. Co.
Walter Eckel, grain commission.
Gazette Printing Co., pub. Daily Gazette.
H. Marks & Co., whl'sale wool and hides.
G. W. Pooler, paints, oils and glass.
A. M. Saxton & Co., prop. Eagle Mills.
J. A. Corby Pres't Telephone Ex.
J. C. McGinitie & Co., grain com.
Consolidated Tank Line Company, refined crude oil.
Crowther & Rogers, iron founders.
Merchants Bank, banking.
Hax & Bro., pork packers,
Kennard & Fisher, wholesale teas and spices.
St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, printers and binders.
Schuster, Tootle & Co., wholesale clothing.
Shultz & Hosea, whl'sale hardware
Lockwood, Englehart & Co., wholesale millinery.
J. S. Brittain & Co., whl's'le dry goods.
Bradstreet & Co., mercantile agency.
P. P. Buddy, contractor.
Chicago Produce Exchange, stocks.
News Publishing Co., pub. Evening News.
A. J. Foster, agricultural imp'lm'nts.
J. B. Kitchen, prop. Pacific House.
Austin McFarland, Gen'l T'k't Agt.
D. P. McDonald, agent Fairbanks Scale Co.
D. Pinger, pork packer.
James Walsh, & Co., whl'sale liquors.
W. G. Hall, physician and surgeon.
C. M. Hooper, grain dealer.
Bailey, Fairleigh & Weil, wholesale dry goods.
Eckel & Mann, architects.
A. Furst & Co., wholesale liquors.
Gregg Bros., grain.
Judson & Motter, attorneys.
Horace Jackson, grain commission.
Tootle, Shireman & Co., wholesale clothing.
Turner, Frazer & Co., wh's'le clothing.
Snively & Hedges, grain and mills.
S. I. Smith & Co., wholesale drugs.
Nunning & Son, brewers.
Sanders & McDonald, whl'sale stoves and tinware.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

The rapid increase of the wholesale trade of St. Joseph in the past year is simply remarkable. The merchants, last January, looked forward to a greatly increased trade, but they did not think for a moment that it would go far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine of their number. Such, however, has been the case, and there is no telling what proportions the trade will assume in 1881. To accommodate this increase of business, many of our merchants are compelled to erect more commodious buildings. The many magnificent wholesale structures that have gone up in the past few months bear ample evidence to the truth of this assertion. It can be said that there has been an average increase of fifty per cent., a figure that is beyond the comprehension of many of the older cities.

When it is known that St. Joseph employs over five hundred commercial travelers, who are almost constantly on the road, receiving orders daily for the various lines of goods, some idea may be formed of the importance of our wholesale interests. The St. Joseph wholesale houses have a reputation as broad as the American Continent, and our railroads carry out of the city daily immense consignments of goods for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, California, Nevada, Oregon, New Mexico, Arkansas, Texas, Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Montana. There are many other cities four times as large as St. Joseph that do not begin to rival her in wholesale business. These are facts that are demonstrated upon every side. Indeed, St. Joseph is known the world over for the number of her millionaires and the character of her wholesale houses. In 1880, the business of St. Joseph aggregated sixty-two millions of dollars. This includes the wholesale and retail trade, and manufactories, and those best qualified to judge say that this figure is in no way exaggerated.

The statistics here given are prepared very carefully from all the evidence to be procured, and are regarded as near the mark as possibly can be approximated. It should be borne in mind that the transactions or sales given are for both the wholesale and retail business taken together, during 1880.

Dry goods	$8,500,000
Groceries	8,000,000
Boots and shoes	1,800,000
Wines and Liquors	1,900,000
Drugs, paints, oils, etc	1,750,000
Lumber, lath and shingles	2,800,000
Iron, hardware and cutlery	3,125,000
Clothing	1,850,000
Machinery and agricultural implements	2,250,000
Hogs, cattle, live stock	1,700 000
Elevators, grain and produce	1,800,000
Hats, caps and millinery	1,200,000
Saddlery and harness	1,100,000
Flour, feed and mill stuffs	1,500,000
Furniture and carpets	1,250,000
Tobacco, cigars, etc	950,000
Crackers, confectionery and fruits	880,000
Wool, hides, tallow and furs	850,000
Wagons, carriages, etc	800,000
Teas and spices	600,000
Queensware	550,000
Watches, clocks and jewelry	650,000
Coal, wood and ice	635,000
Printing, books and stationery	520,000
Stoves and tinware	550,000
Toys, notions and fancy goods	375,000
Trunks, leather and findings	350,000

Gasfitting, plumbing, etc	375,000	
Storage and commission	325 000	
Oysters, fish, game, meats, etc	200,000	
Sewing machines, guns and musical merchandise	150,000	
Bottled waters, beer and vinegar	100,000	
Total sales		$49.385,000
Add sales of manufactures		12,902,115
Grand total trade		$62,287 115

SEWERAGE.

The system of sewerage for the city, which although in its infancy, has been admirably planned for a perfect drainage of all portions. The main sewers are made to correspond to the natural water courses as nearly as possible, so that wherever there is a natural channel or drainage for water it is incorporated into the system. Into these main sewers and living streams of water will be directed all the lateral or smaller sewers which will carry the water and drainage from every principal street and alley in the city.

The principal one is the Smith Branch sewer, running from the intersection of Twentieth Street and Frederick Avenue to the corner of Seventh and Charles Streets, where it intersets the Charles Street sewer. It is about seven feet inside diameter, and is built partly of brick and partly of stone. The Charles Street sewer, the largest and best in the city, is constructed of solid limestone throughout, and is fully nine feet in diameter by inside measurement. The cost of the two sewers above described was about $100,000.

The remainder of the sewers, such as Bush Branch, Sixth Street, Olive Street, Franklin Street and Mitchell Avenue, are constructed of brick, with an average of about five feet in the clear.

The following facts will give an idea of the extent and magnitude of the system:

No. of feet of sewers already completed	16,000
No. feet to be built this year (1881)	2,000
Total length of sewers now used	3 miles
Total cost of sewers to date	$200,000
Amount to be expended for sewers in 1881	20,000
Amount paid for improving streets, 1880	25,000
Amount to be expended this year, 1881	30,000
Total length of macadamized streets	30 miles
Total length of stone and brick paved walks	55 miles

GAS WORKS.

St. Joseph has been extremely fortunate in having had a thoroughly reliable gas company here in operation since 1878. Previous to this, the various companies serving the public were either inefficient in capac-

ity or exorbitant in charges. In the year 1856, J. B. Ranney and his associates proposed to the city authorities that privileges should be granted to a company to be organized, of which the city should supply one-half of the capital stock and himself and associates the remaining half. This proposition was accepted on a basis of $50,000 capital stock and the works were erected and lamp posts placed at principal street corners. The price then charged for gas was $5 per 1,000 feet. The work not proving profitable and the city finances being at a low ebb, in 1858 an ordinance was passed by the council to dispose of the $25,000 stock of the city in the gas works, and James M. Wilson became the purchaser, paying therefore 20 per cent. of par value of the stock. In 1861, the interest of J. B. Ranney & Co., was sold under execution to T. B. Weakly, who, with J. M. Wilson, operated the works until 1864, when Weakly purchased the interest of Wilson, paying therefor $8,000. Previous to this, the works were burned to the ground but had been rebuilt. At this time, Weakly advanced the price of gas to $6 per 1,000 feet to private customers, at which figure it was held until the purchase of the works in 1871, by James Clements and associates, of Detroit, Mich., under the name of Citizens Gas Light Company, at the sum of $50,000. This company at once enlarged and improved the works, and secured the contract for lighting the street lamps, which had remained unlighted several years. They supplied private consumers at $4.50 per 1,000 feet, and afterwards reduced the price to $4; and for lighting each street lamp per year they received $30.

In 1878, the Mutual Gas Light Company, which is the present owner of the works, came before the city authorities and, through their President, C. H. Nash, Esq., offered to supply private consumers at $2.50 per 1,000 feet and the street lamps at $25 per annum. They were awarded the contract and granted franchises in the streets equal to the other company. The beginning of work was but the commencement of hostilities between the rival companies, which finally resulted in the sale of the entire works and franchises of the Citizens to the Mutual Gas Light Company.

The latter company has erected elegant new works on the corner of Lafayette and Sixth Streets, capable of supplying a city of 75,000 inhabitants, in addition to the excellent improvements which had been already built by the former company on corner of Fifth and Angelique Streets.

The company now have placed in position over twenty miles of main pipe, supplying over eight hundred consumers and nearly five hundred street lamps.

The officers of the company are C. H. Nash, President; W. A. Hastings, Treasurer; A. W. Nash, Secretary, and K. M. Mitchell, Superintendent.

THE UNION DEPOT.

To John B. Carson, General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, belongs the credit of originating a plan for the construction of a union depot at St. Joseph.

After various conferences of the Union Depot projectors, the erection of the building was finally determined upon in April, 1880, when the St. Joseph Union Depot Company was organized with the following companies as incorporators and stockholders: Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company; Missouri Pacific Railway Company; St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company, which is a part of the Union Pacific; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, which is a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company; St. Joseph & Des Moines Railroad Company

The capital stock of the company was first placed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but for the purpose of procuring further funds for the better improvement of the building, the company issued first mortgage bonds to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and placed them on the market. The financial agent and attorney of the company, Mr. Winslow Judson, found no difficulty in disposing of these bonds, and they were sold at par, and the money placed in the hands of the treasurer for use in constructing the depot.

The ground which was selected and legally condemned for this enterprise, is situated on the east side of Sixth Street, near the corner of Mitchell Avenue, that having been found to be the most suitable location for a common point of meeting for the different railroads operating their lines through this city. It embraces a tract of six acres, all of which will be required for its buildings, sheds, platforms, tracks, etc.

A detailed description of the building, supplied by the architects, is as follows:

The style of the building is Eastlake domestic gothic, and contemplates a building 400 feet in length and 50 in width, set back from Sixth Street 36 feet, so as to give room for carriage way between present street line and front of building.

The front on Sixth Street will present a central division of 120 feet front, and three stories in height, with a clock tower in the center rising to the height of 150 feet from grade. On each side of this central division there will be wings of two stories in height, and extending 90 feet in each direction to the end pavilions, which are three stories in height.

All exterior walls will be faced with pressed brick laid in black mortar, with elaborate trimmings of stone, black and moulded brick, and encaustic tiles. All windows will have transoms over them filled with stained cathedral glass in varying designs, set in lead sash. This

work will be of the best description of stained glass work and will give a most beautiful effect to the various rooms of the building.

The first floor of the building will be divided into three parts by open corridors or passage-ways, 16 feet 6 inches wide; these corridors will be arched over, and faced with pressed brick with trimmings to correspond with the exterior of the building. From these passage-ways, the stairways to the second story of the building will start.

The north division will contain the baggage room, 50x50 feet; two express offices, 22x50 feet; mailing room and superintendent's room, each 15x25 feet.

The central division between passage-ways will contain ladies' and gents' waiting rooms, each 50x50 feet; ladies' and gents' wash-rooms, etc., each 18x25 feet; barber shop and telegraph office, each 18x25 feet; general ticket office, lunch counters, etc. The south division will contain the diningroom, 50x50 feet; hotel office with wash rooms, etc.; billiard room, kitchen, all the necessary pantries, etc., and hotel stairway to second story of building.

The second story will contain the railroad offices, 18 in number, and 35 large sleeping rooms, hotel parlor, bath rooms, etc. The third story over north pavilion will contain janitor's apartments; the third story over central part 15 sleeping rooms for hotel, and that over the south pavilion the servants' rooms.

The finish throughout the building will be rich and massive and of the style generally known as "Eastlake." The trimmings for doors and windows will be of gold bronze of rich design. The building will be heated throughout by steam and be supplied with hot and cold water.

In making their estimates for the building, the contractors find that there is a mile and fifty feet of base board on each floor; that there is over a mile of stone belt courses on the building, and that five times around the building makes a mile. It will take about 2,100,000 brick.

Such is the history and description of the Union Depot, and surely the vexatious delays that have from time to time retarded the work will be forgotten in contemplating the elegance, architectural beauty and convenience of the magnificent structure.

The building will be a lasting monument to the energy, enterprise and public spirit of its projectors.

WATER WORKS.

One of the chief needs of St. Joseph for more than ten years past has been a complete and perfect system of water works, to be employed both as a safeguard against fire and as a means of averting the possibilities of a deficient supply in seasons of drought.

But it was not until the 10th day of December, 1879, that anything was actually accomplished in that direction, at which date the Mayor

approved an ordinance passed by the City Council authorizing the construction of water works upon the "gravity system," the supply to be obtained from the Missouri River, above the city limits.

On December 23d, 1879, the contract was let to the St. Joseph Water Company, under bond to complete the works and furnish a full supply of pure, wholesome water within twelve months from that date. This company commenced work on the 4th day of January, 1880, and upon the 12th day of January, 1881, the works were accepted as perfectly satisfactory by the city authorities. In order that our citizens and others may know something of the character and extent of the works, a brief description is here given:

Three miles up the Missouri River, the Water Company purchased one hundred acres of land, where they have since erected their engine and reservoirs, and it is from that point the city is supplied with water.

Few people have an idea of the immense amount of labor and material it requires to supply a city like St. Joseph with water works. The Water Company was fortunate in procuring the one hundred acres of land upon which the works have been erected. At the foot of the hill, on the ground mentioned, the great engine house stands, and upon the top of the same hill the splendid reservoirs are to be found. A few hundred feet from the engine house the water is procured from the Missouri River, and the company went to a heavy expense for the purpose of procuring river protection and a constant channel from which to procure at all times the purest water possible. About thirty thousand dollars were spent in this manner, the company well knowing that in order to make the water works of great value to the city, measures should be taken to guard against such a disaster as would result in an insufficient supply of water. All along the banks near the works the ground has been covered with brush and rock, making it perfectly solid, and a piling runs out to the main channel about thirty feet in length. A 24-inch pipe runs from the end of this piling to the engine house and through this pipe the water is forced by the engine into the pipes running along the hill to the reservoirs above.

The building, in which is situated the engine for forcing the water into the reservoirs, is forty feet wide by eighty feet long, and is divided into two compartments. The north compartment is used as a boiler room and in it are placed three boilers, which contain fifty-nine 4-inch flues. These boilers are sixteen feet long, and sixty-four inches in diameter.

The southern portion of the room contains the engineer's room and the engines have been located therein. They have, besides the large one, a small engine set up which is capable of throwing one million gallons of water into the reservoirs every twenty-four hours. The large engine is capable of throwing four million gallons every twenty-four

hours. These engines are from R. H. Worthington, of New York, and are built upon the horizontal plan. If one of them gets out of order the other can be put into use, thereby preventing the supply of water from giving out on account of accident. On the west of the engine is the smoke stack, which is one hundred feet high, sixteen feet in diameter at the base and six at the top.

The reservoirs are situated upon the hill above. It cost the company $7,000 to make a road from the foot to the top of this hill, and the reader can, consequently, judge how rough it is down this elevation. An immense amount of work has been expended upon these reservoirs. The great basins are supplied with water by the engines below, the water being first forced into a well west of the elevation, and after that it runs through pipes into the reservoirs, of which there are three. The settling basin is 380 feet long by 85 feet wide, and its capacity is three million gallons. Its depth is twenty feet, and its water level is two feet higher than the reservoir on the south. The company proposes to keep seventeen feet of water in this department all the time. At the east end there is an overflow pipe from which water can escape. The largest basin of them all is that on the south side, which is 210 feet wide by 300 feet long. Its full capacity is eight million gallons, and the idea is to keep at least fifteen feet of clear or filtered water in this reservoir all the time. Situated at a point midway between the settling basin and the south basin is the affluent well, and the water flows through a twenty-inch pipe and into the same. There is a strainer of copper at the end of this pipe, having five thousand little holes, which prevents the water from getting anything into it that might succeed in reaching the basins. The city receives its water directly from the affluent well mentioned. It is run through a twenty-inch pipe, which is laid under the ground all the way between the city and the reservoirs, three miles distant. The north basin, which is also intended for the filtered water, is 150 feet wide and 300 feet long, and has a capacity of six millions of gallons. Although partly dug out, this basin will not be put in operation for the present. The company has laid a layer of gumbo one foot and a half thick all over the bottom and sides of the basins. Over the gumbo is placed a layer of brick, with the crevices filled up with cement.

If at any time it should be required to empty these basins there is certain machinery on hand that can be placed at work immediately and the old water can be replaced by that which is fresh and pure.

It is hardly probable that all the basins will ever get out of order at the same time. Should they do so, however, the company still has a way to supply the city with water. There is direct connection between the affluent and influent wells and the water is supplied to the city by opening the valves. If such an accident should happen, the company will not warrant the water to be pure, because it cannot go through the

purifying process in the settling basins. At all other times, the water is warranted clear and pure.

Waste pipes are attached to the reservoirs for draining purposes, which can be readily used at any time.

Reservoir Hill is 330 feet above high water mark, and it is 122 feet higher than any point in St. Joseph. In the business portion of the city the pressure has been, since the works were in operation, 120 pounds to the square inch.

In testing the capacity of the street hydrants it has been demonstrated that in the business portion of the city a stream can be thrown through hose, with a proper nozzle attached, to the height of about 110 feet, while at the corner of Nineteenth and Francis Streets, one of the highest points within the eastern corporate limits, a distance of 65 feet has been shown to be the extreme limit of elevation. From the above facts it will be seen that in a majority of cases the hydrants can be utilized in place of steam fire engines now used in connection with the fire department, thus proving a source of economy as well as safety to every citizen.

At first the contract only called for sixteen miles of piping, and 240 fire hydrants, but it has been necessary since then to increase the number of miles from sixteen to twenty-six.

At the present writing, something over twenty miles of main pipe has been laid in place and one hundred and eighty-two hydrants placed at proper locations and in working order. At the junction of the principal streets, and at other suitable points, stop gates or valves have been inserted in the water mains for shutting off the water in cases of necessity or convenience from any of the lines of pipe.

The large supply pipe enters the city at the corner of Third and Middleton Streets, and from there a sixteen-inch pipe runs to Sixth Street, and a twelve-inch pipe to Third. From these points the pipes run in every direction, making the water course every way during day and night.

Anticipating that South St. Joseph is likely to become an important manufacturing point, the water company has run pipes all through that section of the city.

The preparation for drainage in the city are complete. The company has already placed a number of pipes in the lowest parts of the city for that purpose. These pipes are to be kept perfectly clean all the time, so the people can have fresh and pure water constantly.

The works were to cost at first, $300,000, but the company kept adding to the original estimate until the works complete have cost $700,000, instead of amount first estimated.

In building the works, the company took into consideration the fact that St. Joseph is likely to grow much larger in the near future, and

ample arrangements have been made to supply a city of several times the size of St. Joseph, if it becomes necessary, and it is believed that the time is not very far in the future when the company will have occasion to test the capacity of their works to the utmost extent.

The popularity of the works is evidenced by the fact that nearly two hundred and fifty applications have been made since their completion for water supply for private residences, stores, hotels, factories, mills, etc. This even exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the company and is a gratifying assurance of liberal patronage in the near future.

The officers of the company are: W. Scott Fitz, President; T. J. Chew, Jr., Secretary; J. W. Rutherfoord, Chief Engineer; H. F. Juengst, Ass't Engineer; Theo. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Works. The company keeps from thirty-five to forty hands constantly employed.

The building of such immense water works is an undertaking that requires great engineering and mechanical skill, and Major Rutherfoord has demonstrated his capacity as an engineer by so successfully completing the work.

Such is the description of the St. Joseph water works, which are destined to be of so much value and pleasure to the people of St. Joseph, and which constitute one of the grandest enterprises that have been completed in the city in 1880.

ST. JOSEPH CLEARING HOUSE.

The St. Joseph Clearing House was organized in February, 1877, with A. Beattie, as President and E. O. Sayle, Manager. After the death of Mr. Beattie, in 1878, Mr. John Colhoun was elected to the position of President, and the present officers are: John Colhoun, President; E. O. Sayle, Manager; C. B. France, Geo. C. Hull and Thos. W. Evans, Managing Committee.

The clearings of a city are sometimes supposed to be a fair index to its business transactions, yet this is a fallacy, and, for obvious reasons, this fact can be easily demonstrated. For illustration: if but one bank did the business of a city there could be no clearings at all; while if two banks only existed there could be clearings, but they would not show as large transactions as if there were ten banks doing exactly the same amount of business as the two. The reason is, that if A, B, C, and D, are all depositors in one bank, though they may have transactions amounting to millions of dollars between each other, yet their checks never go through the clearing house; while if these same parties, A, B, C and D, were depositors in four different banks their full transactions would pass through clearing house books. From this cause the clearings of St. Joseph do not approximate the figures which would be shown did eight banks do the same business that four are now doing

yet the figures are creditable and will be found below, given in detail, from 1877, by months, up to January 1, 1881:

Month.	1877	1878.	1879	1880.
January	$	$ 2,820,000	$ 2,104,000	$ 2,762,000
February	312,000	1,678,000	1,786 000	2,462,000
March	1,920,000	1,758,000	1,966,000	2,842,000
April	2,094,000	1,974,000	1,784,000	2,464,000
May	2,070,000	2,372,000	2,010,000	2,226,000
June	2,080,000	1,998,000	1,706,000	2,810,000
July	1,937,000	1,984,000	1,850,000	2,170,000
August	2,000,000	1,620,000	1,868,000	2,680,000
September	2,134,000	1 590,000	2,120,000	2,758,000
October	2,704,000	1,926,000	2 450,000	3,192,000
November	2,570,000	1,678,000	2,332,000	3,674,000
December	3,118,000	1,630,000	2,836 000	3,678,000
Total	$22,939,000	$23,028,000	$24,812,000	$33,718,000

UNION STOCK YARDS.

The Union Stock Yards Company was organized several years ago, but owing to the fact that the railroads have not endeavored to create a stock market in this city, the transactions are consequently small in comparison to what they should be were shippers required to unload here as is done in Kansas City. Hundreds of cars of stock go through the city annually which are not permitted to pass through the stock yards. But the prospect of new and rival lines of road will soon remedy this discrimination, and when St. Joseph gets a favorable arrangement in this direction she will soon become a great stock market.

The transactions of the stock yards for the past three years are as follows:

Kind of Stock.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Head of hogs	69,710	99 513	102,150
Head of cattle	5,992	15.005	20,592
Head of horses and mules	1,842	3,179	3,505
Head of sheep	3.564	2,293	5,990

The capacity of the yards is limited, at present, to fifty pens, which will accommodate 2,500 head of cattle and 3,000 head of hogs.

LIVE STOCK.

During the year 1880, nearly 10,000 head of cattle were marketed in St. Joseph, which amounted to an aggregate value of about $300,000.

This is becoming a large market for horses and mules, and is now the chief source from which the Government secures supplies for the

cavalry and frontier service. There were about 4,000 horses and mules sold in this market in 1880, of a total value of $350,000. A great portion of this number were shipped out to Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Louisiana and South Carolina.

There were 140,000 head of hogs sold in this city in 1880, of a value of $2,000,000, making the total sales of live stock $2,650,000. This does not include over 200,000 head of hogs bought in this county at the great packing house of Fowler Bros.

PACKING HOUSES.

The geographical position which this city occupies as a center of a large agricultural section, whose products naturally seek this point for a market, brings the city into great prominence as an advantageous point for pork packing. The tendency of this trade is westward, where hogs can be got cheaply and handled at little expense. St. Joseph is steadily growing in importance as a packing point, from the fact that she is surrounded by a section of country producing hogs in marvelous abundance that seek a market here.

Kansas City, which is growing to be a great packing point, depends largely upon this section for material. The additional cost of transportation to that city is a telling advantage in favor of St. Joseph packers. Barrels, fuel and labor are obtained here as cheap as at any point in the west. The total number of hogs packed in the city during the season of 1880-1, to March 1st, was 120,000.

In the Gazette of January 30, 1846, we find the following:

"We are informed that there have been upwards of 5,000 hogs and about 200 beef cattle slaughtered in this place, besides near 2,000 which have been brought here slaughtered. Averaging the hogs at 175 pounds, and the beef cattle at 600, which is a very low estimate, we have ready for shipment 1,225,000 pounds of pork, and 120,000 pounds of beef, besides upwards of 600 barrels of lard and tallow. From different statements we have seen, there have been more hogs slaughtered in this place than any other of its size in the state, and more than in towns of twice its population. When it is taken into consideration that this is the first season anything of the kind has been attempted, what may we not expect in a few years. Arrangements will be made to carry on extensively next season."

From this we would infer that, in an early day, it was believed that St. Joseph was destined to become a great pork and beef packing center. This anticipation has not, however, been realized. The result is due to natural causes, however, and it is no reflection on the enterprise of the people of Buchanan County that so large a portion of her annual yield of cattle and hogs is shipped abroad alive.

There are at present (1881) three packing houses in the city. The oldest of these was established by the present proprietor, David Pinger, in 1853. It was located at first on Blacksnake. It is now (1881) near the Francis Street Depot. About five hands are generally employed. Slaughtering here is principally done for the butchers.

Hax & Brother were established in 1868. Their packing house and office are on the corner of Fourth and Mary Streets. They employ in the winter season between sixty and eighty hands, and also pack to a limited extent in summer.

The packing house of H. Krug & Co. was established in the winter of 1877–78. H. Krug, President; James McCord, Vice-President and Treasurer; George C. Hax, Secretary. The capital stock of the company is $72,000. In the winter of 1879–80, this house packed between 60,000 and 65,000 hogs. In the summer, about 24,000 head were packed. In August, 1881, they slaughtered 1,800 hogs per week.

Connett Brothers, who packed in 1880, about 6,000 hogs, on their farm in the county, are now (1881) erecting a spacious brick structure south of the city limits, which will cost, when completed, about $25,000 or $30,000. Its packing capacity will be from 1,000 to 1,500 per day.

To Fowler Brothers' mammoth establishment, and to Smith, Farlow & Co.'s, at Winthrop, we have already referred.

ICE.

The past winter has afforded the best ice harvest ever before known in this city, and this fact was taken advantage of by all dealers and large consumers to lay in an abundant supply. The following statement shows the number of tons taken from the Missouri River and Lake Contrary and stored for use:

Breweries	40,000 tons
Packing companies	25,000 "
Ice dealers	25,000 "
Private use	10,000 "
Total	100,000 tons

The average cost of storing ice last season was less than $1 per ton, while the average cost of imported ice the year previous was $4.50 per ton.

OPERA HOUSE.

No other city in the entire West can boast of so fine a temple devoted to the dramatic art, nor comparing in size and elegance of appointment, with the Opera House in this city.

The building was erected by Mr. Milton Tootle, in 1873, at a cost of $150,000. It is regarded by all as the finest theatre west of Chicago,

and was recently pronounced by John McCullough to be as well adapted to the presentation of the drama as any theatre in England or America.

The ground floor is fitted up with six fine stores with plate glass windows, designed for the retail line. The upper stories are for offices, the entrance to which is on Fifth Street. The grand entrance to the auditorium is on Francis Street, and has a width of sixteen feet. It is reached by an easy ascent of four short flights of stairs, which convey the spectators into an exceedingly handsome interior, fitted up with all the accessories of modern opera seats, elegant crystal chandelier and bracket lights, handsome galleries, artistic frescoes, and a proscenium, with its side boxes and drop curtains, that entrances one like a fairy scene. The auditorium is 66x69 feet, and 45 feet from pit to dome. The seating capacity is 1,400, which will be large enough for any growth of the city for ten years to come. The stage is 40x60 feet, with a proscenium arch of 32 feet. It is most perfect in its appointments, being supplied with all the modern machinery and twelve sets of scenery. In the rear of the stage are the green room and dressing rooms—apartments furnished with all the conveniences and comforts of home life; an attention to the well-being of theatrical performers scarcely ever displayed. which reflects the highest credit on the humanity of the public spirited proprietor.

THE CITY HALL.

This spacious, lofty and elegant three-story structure which occupies the area of Market Square, was erected in 1873. Stigers & Bœttner were the architects, and R. K. Allen, builder. It fronts 70 feet on Felix, and 70 on Edmond, extending between these streets 140 feet, the side windows looking out on Second Street and on Market Square. The principal material used in the construction of this building is brick. The doors and windows are surmounted with semi-circular arches, trimmed like other parts of the building, with cut stone. The roof and tower-caps are of tin, tasefully painted in the South-Americo-Anaconda style. The altitude of the structure to the eaves is 55 feet, and from the base to the top of the cupola is 92 feet.

The lower floor is used as a City Market House. The second story is occupied by city officials, lawyers and others. The third floor is an immense public hall, fitted up with gallery, ante-rooms, and all the appliances of modern conveniences properly pertaining to such places of public assembly. The upper floors are approached by four spacious and easy stairways, each occupying a corner of the building, thus affording, under all circumstances, convenient egress and entrance.

In view of its imposing appearance, as well as of the convenience of its internal arrangements, this is one of the most econonomical public

structures in the Northwest, the entire cost of the building having been not more than $50,000.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trade, recently adopted, a committee appointed for that purpose has prepared articles of association for the incorporation of a stock company to be called the Chamber of Commerce, the object of which is to perfect a plan for the erection of a Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce building in this city. The organization has been completed, and it is thought that the necessary stock can be placed at once. The location has not yet been determined upon, but it is designed to secure a corner lot, if possible, near to the business centre of the city. The character of the building desired will be of the best construction, of brick with stone fronts; the basement to be on the grade and occupied with offices and stores; the first floor to be occupied in the same manner, while the third floor is to be used for Board of Trade purposes. The size of the projected building, it is anticipated, will be eighty by one hundred and forty feet frontage, if suitable ground can be procured, and its height three spacious stories, equal to about the height of an ordinary five story building.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND POSTOFFICE.

St. Joseph has long been neglected in the matter of a government building, but her position now as the leading commercial city west of the Mississippi River, will have the effect of securing at an early day such a building, to be erected by the government, as will be an ornament to the city.

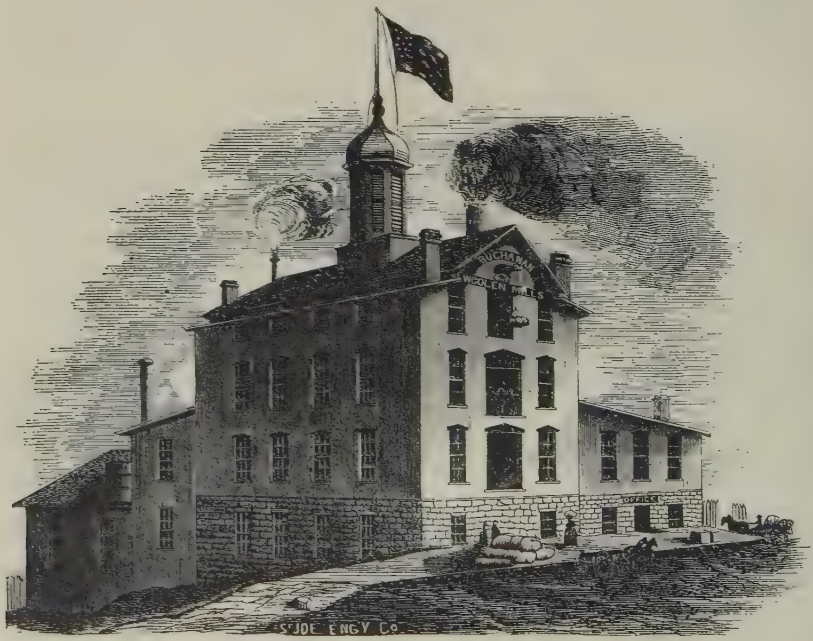
At the last session of Congress, a bill to appropriate funds to purchase the ground and commence the erection of a building was introduced and referred to the proper committee, where it was favorably received, and it is confidently anticipated that the appropriation will be secured at the next session of Congress, through the earnest efforts of our representative, Hon. Nicholas Ford, who has, since his election, labored with an eye single to this object.

GLUCOSE WORKS.

The Glucose Works constitute another grand enterprise which has been inaugurated in St. Joseph during the past year, which, although not creating so much general interest as the Union Depot or Water Works, has been a very great addition to our manufacturing interests.

Glucose is from the Greek word signifying "sweet," and, generally speaking, is the sugar or sweet product that comes from fruits, grain,

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE OF SAMUEL I. SMITH.



THE BUELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WOOLEN MILL.

peas, beans, potatoes or anything that will make starch. It differs from the product of sugar cane, the maple tree and beet roots, which is called by chemists "sucrose," in the fact that glucose will not crytallize or granulate, at least not readily. Chemically speaking, the glucose of commerce is the same as that which comes from grapes, and is seen on the surface of raisins, etc., and from this the solid glucose takes its name of grape sugar. The grape sugar, therefore, of commerce, is glucose in solid form, while the product in liquid form is also called glucose syrup.

Each bushel of corn makes from twenty-six to thirty pounds of glucose, which brings from two and a half to four cents per pound. It is mostly used in the liquid form, for mixing with dark colored cane syrup to make light colored table syrup. The glucose syrup has scarcely any flavor, and so cane syrup is used as a base, though many of our table syrups are at least ninety per cent. glucose. Scarcely any candy is made now-a-days that does not contain more or less glucose. Some of the candy contains as high as ninety per cent. of the product.

Experienced chemists say that it is a wholesome diet when properly prepared, but they advise the exercise of great care in its preparation.

The St. Joseph Glucose Company was formed in June, 1880, with A. M. Saxton as President and Treasurer; John B. Hundley, Vice President; W. W. Macfarland, Secretary; John L. Motter, General Manager; W. Y. Selleck, Chemist and Superintendent of Manufactory.

The name of the company is "The St. Joseph Refining Company." It has all of the latest improved machinery, and a capacity for making up 3,000 bushels of corn daily. The building is situated in South St. Joseph, and covers over an acre of ground. The city Water Works Company have laid their pipes to the building, and the water will be turned on whenever called for. The factory is located on two lines of railroad, the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph. The fall of water from the water works reservoirs to the factory is over 300 feet, and the pipes are so arranged that the water can be communicated to all points of the factory at a moment's notice. There will be employed altogether about the works about one hunred and fifty hands, and many wagons, trucks, etc.

STAR PRESERVING WORKS.

Situated on South Fourth Street, in the premises formerly occupied by the Evans, Day & Co., Canning Factory, are the Star Preserving Works, owned and operated by Albert Fischer & Co. They have recently enlarged the premises with additional buildings until they cover nearly an entire square. Entirely new machinery has been introduced and extensive preparations made for an immense business.

The capacity of the works are 40,000 cans, or 1,800 bushels of tomatoes per day, and from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of peas. During the preserving season these works have about 250 employes upon their pay roll.

PRODUCE PACKING.

The packing of butter, eggs, apples, potatoes and other produce is assuming immense proportions, and as St. Joseph is situated in the heart of the finest agricultural district in the world, this industry must increase with each succeeding year.

The following statistics of this branch of trade were supplied by the principal commission houses here for the year 1880:

No. of bushels potatoes shipped from the city	100,000
No. of bushels apples packed and shipped from the city	216,250
No. dozen eggs packed and shipped from the city	400,000
No. pounds butter packed and shipped from the city	880,000
Total value of the shipments above noted	$450,000

These figures do not include the sales of retail grocers, nor of producers to consumers in the city, and are exclusive of the fruits and vegetables packed in enormous quantities by the Preserving Works.

THE BELL TELEPHONE.

The first line erected west of the Mississippi River was put up in St. Joseph, Missouri, in the fall of 1874, by John Kenmuir, manufacturing jeweler and watchmaker. This line extended from his store on Felix Street, between Fifth and Sixth, to his residence on the corner of Fourth and Angelique Streets. At that time, Mr. Kenmuir was general western agent for the company. The second line which he erected was from Dr. Banes' office, on Felix Street, between Third and Fourth, to his residence on Convent Hill.

The first telephone ever erected in the United States for fire-alarm purposes, was put up in St. Joseph, by John Kenmuir, and extended from one engine house to the next, in regular succession, connecting the entire system within the the city limits.

About a year after, having entire control in the city, by virtue of his general agency, he attempted to establish a telephone exchange.

He attempted by means of circulars and notices in the daily papers to get up this exchange. His efforts were generally derided, and little sympathy was expressed with his enterprise, until the fall of 1877, when Col. Alburger came up from Kansas City with a charter from the Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, Mass., authorizing the establishment of a system in St. Joseph, and turned the same over to John Kenmuir. By virtue of this charter, the said John Kenmuir became President, P. L. B.

Combs, Secretary; Joseph Corby, Treasurer. They immediately started the St. Joseph Telephone Exchange, with 250 subscribers.

The original exchange was located in the rear of John Kenmuir's watch making and jewelry establishment, on Felix Street. The lines radiated thence, east and west, north and south, all over the city.

In September, 1880, John Kenmuir, the father of the telephone in St. Joseph, withdrew from the company, and was succeeded by Joseph Corby.

MILITARY.

The military force of the city consists of two battalions, composed of five companies of infantry, all superbly equipped and exceedingly well drilled. The second battalion of the National Guard of Missouri, consisting of Company A, Captain Osborn; Company B, Captain Saltzman, Company C, Captain Dowe, was organized, with Major Joseph Hansen in command. The Saxton Rifle Battalion, National Guard of Missouri, is composed of Company A, Captain Donovan and Company B, Captain Corby, with Major Condon as commanding officer.

The military companies of St. Joseph embrace much of the wealth and high social standing of the city, and this fact coupled with the high character of their organization gives them such prestige as few other military organizations enjoy.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH LINE

built to St. Joseph was completed to that point on the day of the inauguration of President Franklin Pierce. The first dispatch to come over this line to St. Joseph, was his inaugural address. The name of the telegraph operator who received this message, was Peter Lovell. His office was on the southwest corner of Second and Jule Streets.

The forces of the Adventure and of the Gazette printing offices, combined to set up this long dispatch. George Leader, now (1881) of Nodaway County, Colonel J. H. R. Cundiff, afterwards editor and publisher of the St. Joseph Gazette, and subsequently of the St. Louis Times, Samuel Cundiff, now of Texas, Captain F. M. Posegate, President of the Steam Printing Company, and for seveal years Postmaster of St. Joseph—these four then constituted the force of the Adventure. Leroy D. Carter, now of Andrew County, C. M. Thompson, of St. Joseph, H. C. Patchen, now of Atchison, Kansas, and Ralph Cabanias, composed the Gazette force. The latter was a Mexican who had come to St. Joseph with an officer of Doniphan's command at the close of the Mexican war, and had afterwards learned the printing business in the Gazette office. He is now (1881) a printer in the City of Mexico.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

The following are the statistics collected relating to the operation and amount of business transacted by the various telegraph companies in this city during 1880:

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	No. of Offices.	No. of Wires.	No. of Operators.	Total No. Employees.
Western Union	2	16	6	16
American Union	1	11	3	12
Atlantic & Pacific	1	6	2	4
K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. Co	2	8	6	10
St. J. & W. R. R. Co	2	4	5	7
W., St. L. & P. R. W. Co	1	3	2	3
H. & St J. R R. Co	1	4	2	3
M. P. R. R. Co	1	2	1	2
C, R. I. & P. R. R Co	1	2	1	1
St. J. & D. M. R. R. Co	1	2	1	2
Total	13	58	29	60

WESTERN UNION STATISTICS.

Number messages sent from office during year 1880	34,872
Number messages received and delivered by messengers	41,106
Number messages relayed	120,638
Number words of press report sent and received	2,178,797
Press report reduced to messages of thirty words	72,627
Total messages sent, received and relayed	269,243

AMERICAN UNION STATISTICS.

Number messages sent during the year 1880	18,250
Number messages received during same time	7,300
Number messages relayed	1,826
Number of words of press report received	240,000

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

There are four Express Companies doing business in the city. The oldest being the United States, in charge of J. A. Raynor, agent, which operates over the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad line. The American Express Company is under the superintendency of N. Worden, and operates upon the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The Pacific, with D. L. Bartlett in charge, is the newest candidate for public favor, and transacts busines over the St. Joseph and Western Division of the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash Railroads.

The St. Joseph Transfer and Express Company is a local organization, under the management of John Burlington, and it confines its operations to the local business of the city. The St. Joseph Omnibus Company also operates as a passenger and baggage transfer company to and from the various depots, its proprietors being J. A. Piner & Co.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS FOR 1880 OF ST. JOSEPH POSTOFFICE.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

No. Issued.		*Amount.*
9,195	Domestic	$111,409.42
27	Canadian	539.40
77	British	1,305.13
175	German	2,651.41
39	Swiss	555.50
4	Italian	119.00
7	French	214.14
No. Paid.		*Amount.*
25,137	Domestic	$460,674.14
17	Canadian	703.90
15	British	359.88
42	German	1,380.36
18	Swiss	527.67
2	Italian	52.12
84	Domestic orders repaid	920.31
1	German	9.88
8,210	Certificates Deposit issued other offices	679,011.00
	Remitted to other offices	335,804.00
	Total Money Order transactions for 1880	1,596,237.26

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

Mail letters delivered	1,043,209
Local letters delivered	95,061
Registered letters delivered	12,250
Mail postals delivered	294,448
Local postals delivered	72,988
Newspapers delivered	802,190
Letters collected	681,812
Postals collected	257,867
Newspapers collected	129,918

REGISTERED LETTER DEPARTMENT.

Registered letters in transit	20,123
Registered letters, city delivery	22,238
Registered letters sent from city	2,477

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Carriers employed	10
Clerks employed	10
Route agents centering here	9
Number of delivery trips daily	26
Sales stamps, envelopes and postal cards	$54,395.36
Net revenue	42,254.68
Number lock pouches and sacks received	37,968
Number lock pouches and sacks dispatched	21,443
Total number pieces sent in 1879	3,459,652
Total number pieces sent in 1880	4,024,170
Increase for 1880	564,518

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The aggregate returns of internal revenue collected in this city for the past five years are as follows:

MONTHS.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
January	$ 2,762 38	$ 2,397 21	$ 2,726 01	$ 2,842 88	$ 3,862 77
February	2,367 60	2,543 19	2,765 03	2,656 41	3,818 88
March	2,873 87	2,562 60	2,846 50	3,258 13	3 918 64
April	9 989 15	10,252 51	10,526 28	10,712 59	12,533 19
May	10,263 84	10,453 75	10,176 51	11,249 33	10,482 91
June	3,583 56	4,036 60	3,817 15	4.341 97	4,796 22
July	3,665 67	4,168 89	4,074 30	4,586 40	5,442 34
August	3,433 94	4,440 53	4,505 32	4,759 63	5,162 48
September	3,465 28	4,271 74	4,218 12	4,615 28	4 665 64
October	3,232 40	3,643 83	3,319 25	4,596 82	4,277 53
November	2,496 35	3,231 31	3,899 11	4,057 65	3,470 93
December	2,601 97	3,160 35	3,204 17	3,757 62	3,729 90
Total	$50.736 01	$55,162 51	$56,077 75	$61,434 71	$66,161 43

This does not include the taxes paid by the banks here, nor collections from sales of stamps for rectified spirits.

The following are the total collections in the Sixth District of Missouri of internal revenue from all sources during the year 1880:

January	$ 35,050 14
February	11,638 95
March	14,231 21
April	42,996 13
May	32,753 18
June	18,591 48
July	41,418 65
August	15,609 12
September	16,202 22

October	16,086 94
November	14,672 26
December	16,227 87
Total	$275,478 15

GRAIN.

It is with much pride and satisfaction that reference is made to the year just closed as one which will mark an epoch in the history of our city; and while nearly all branches of our far-reaching commerce have been in a very satisfactory and healthy condition, and a very large and profitable trade consummated, the same cannot be said of the grain interest in a local point of view. While it is true that several gentlemen connected with the Board are largely engaged in the business on the various lines of roads tributary to St. Joseph, the grain handled by them, which should be emptied into elevators at this point, is diverted to Chicago, St. Louis, and other eastern cities by the railroad companies, thereby giving the roads the full benefit of a high tariff from country points direct. This is, in reality, systematic discrimination by the railroads against the city in the matter of terminal freight rates on grain to this point. It cannot be otherwise than that this practice is detrimental to the best interests and future greatness of the city as a commercial center, a great injury and hardship to the farmer by whose toil and sweat the grain is produced, and very discreditable to the roads themselves.

There can be but one remedy suggested for this state of affairs. It would seem reasonable that if the railroad companies terminating at St. Joseph, would afford facilities for storing grain in elevators here, as is done elsewhere, and concede terminal rates in proportion to the distance hauled, it would be a long stride in the direction of settling this much vexed question, and work incalculable good to the city.

The section of country tributary to St. Joseph, and which is traversed by no less than six railroads, is one of great agricultural richness, and the various cereals are grown in the highest perfection, and to an extent surprising even to the best informed. Therefore, if the facilities above indicated were afforded, men of tact and energy, as well as means, would be attracted to our city to engage in handling these most important commercial products, who, for the reasons given, are unable to cope with those already engaged in this branch of trade.

In the face of these difficulties, however, it appears that an immense amount of grain has been received and forwarded from this city independent of the grain handled by dealers here, but shipped through to eastern markets. The local figures show as follows:

Bushels corn received and forwarded..... 10,000,000
Bushels wheat..... 5,000,000
Bushels other grain..... 3,000,000

It is estimated that double the number of bushels given above annually pass through the city on the different lines of road operated, consigned to St. Louis, Chicago or other eastern markets.

CITY FINANCES.

LIABILITIES.

River and Wharf Improvement bonds	$ 88,000	
St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad bonds	49,800	
City Improvement bonds	36,600	
Funding bonds	125,700	
St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad bonds	431,500	
Missouri Valley Railroad bonds	150,000	
St. Joseph Bridge bonds	500,000	
Total		$1,381,600
Accrued interest coupons	$328,400	
Outstanding general fund warrants	40,000	
		368,400
Total debt		$1,750,000

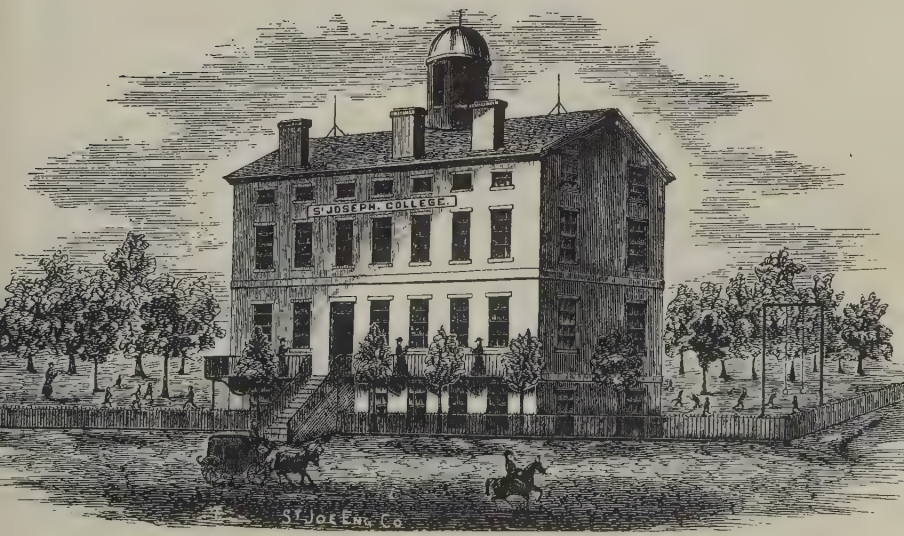
ASSETS.

City Hall and Market Square property	$100,000	
Hook and Ladder house and lot	12,000	
Patee Town Market House and grounds	15,000	
Sixth Street Market House and grounds	10,000	
Smith's Park	20,000	
Patee Park	15,000	
South St. Joseph Park	5,000	
City scales and grounds	15,000	
City workhouse and grounds	13,000	
Other city lots	10,000	
Value of property of Fire Department	25,000	
Value of other personal property	10,000	
Total assets		$ 250,000
Value of real property (assessed half real value)		5,723,784
Value of personal property (assessed half real value)		3,294,451
Total resources for revenue		$9,268,235
Total estimated value of property in city		20,000,000

The entire indebtedness of the city is now being refunded in twenty-year four per cent. interest bearing bonds at par. Between $750,000 and $800,000 have already been refunded, and there is a fair prospect for refunding the balance.

In consequence of the extensive improvements in progress, it is estimated that the assessment lists for 1881, even at the reduced valuation, will exceed $10,000,000.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.



THE CHRISTIAN BROTHER'S COLLEGE.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICAL COLLEGES—BANKS AND BANKERS—INSURANCE COMPANIES—REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATIONS—HOTELS—MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES—WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Five years ago the founders of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, believing that in this day of advancement in the science of medicine and surgery it had become necssary to establish a school of medicine in the City of St. Joseph, for the education of young men for the profession, and thus afford an opportunity west of some of the larger cities of the country for the student of limited means, who was unable to take advantage of the older Eastern schools, such facilities for a thorough medical training, undertook, not without some misgivings, the organization of the present school of medicine. By a persistent adherence to the well-established landmarks of the profession, and the rules governing medical schools elsewhere, the institution has steadily advanced, and each year has witnessed new triumphs and rallied new friends to its support, thus assuring its future continued success.

The character of its graduates during this time has been such as to merit the approbation of the medical profession, and the confidence and esteem of the public, and all of them are to-day occupying lucrative fields in the West, battling for the higher advancement of medical education, against the ignorance which formerly prevailed to so large an extent in the newly-settled region of country by which we were surrounded.

It is the desire of the faculty to build up, in this beautiful city of the Missouri Valley, a school of medicine which shall be an honor to the profession as well as its founders, and here at home fit young men for the successful practice of medicine in this enlightened age. Our city is noted throughout the Northwest for the high character of its educational institutions, and the results of the past four years have demonstrated that it is also as well adapted for the maintenance of a reputable medical school.

The College, located on Second Street, between Francis and Jule, has been entirely remodeled, and contains, on the first and second floors, two large amphitheaters, dispensary, museum and laboratory, and on the third floor one of the largest dissecting rooms in the West.

Board of Trustees—Wm. M. Wyeth, Esq., President; J. W. Bailey, Esq., Vice President; T. J. Chew, Esq., Secretary; J. M. D. France, M. D., Treasurer; E. S. Dulin, D. D., R. L. McDonald, Joseph D. Smith, M. D., Hon. Bennett Pike, R. E. Turner, Milton Tootle, Wm. Kneer, Charles F. Knight, M. D., Winslow Judson, Hon. John Doniphan.

Faculty—Charles F. Knight, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, Clinical Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, President of the Faculty; Joseph D. Smith, M. D., Professor Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; J. M. D. France, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical and Surgical Clinics, Secretary of the Faculty; Thomas H. Doyle, M. D., Professor Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine; Wm. B. Craig, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Orthopedic Surgery; D. I. Christopher, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Opthalmology and Otology; Hiram Christopher M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; Wm. B. Craig, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; J. M. Richmond, A. M., M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System; Hon. John Doniphan, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence; George C. Catlett, M. D., Superintendent State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, Lecturer on Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System; C. J. Siemens, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Children; A. V. Banes, M. D., Lecturer on Clinical Surgery; F. E. Bullock, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Joseph, Missouri, was founded in June, 1879, by a number of the leading physicians of Northwest Missouri, among whom we find: Doctors Hugh Trevor, E. A. Donelan, W. I. Heddens, W. H. Bryant, Jacob Geiger and J. W. Heddens.

The references of the college embrace some of the best citizens of St. Joseph and vicinity, among which are found the names of Jas. McCord, Hon. David Rea, B. R. Vineyard, D. M. Steele, Hon. N. Ford, Abe Furst, Col. A. M. Saxton, Hon. F. M. Posegate, O. M. Spencer, Ex. Governor Woodson, Louis Hax, etc., etc.

This array of talent and business worth must satisfy the public at once as to the reliability and high character of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Early in the fall of 1879, the Faculty of the college issued their first annual announcement informing the public that they were fully prepared and equipped to teach medicine and surgery in all its branches, and would receive students on the 6th day of October, 1879. True to their announcement, they opened their first session in a beautiful suite of rooms in the large and magnificent Court House of Buchanan County.

The College was inaugurated by a public opening held on the evening of the 6th, and largely attended by the citizens of St. Joseph. The college met with most flattering success, having a class of 31 students the first session, and in the spring of 1880 the Faculty conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon fourteen gentlemen, at a public commencement held in Tootle's Grand Opera House. Such was the success of the college that in the summer of 1880 the Faculty were enabled to purchase a large and commodious building, to be used as a college and hospital. This they fitted up in elegant style, having a large lecture hall, ample anatomical rooms, a free dispensary, where the poor of the city could be furnished medicine and treatment free of charge, together with wards in the hospital for the use of such patients as were confined to their beds, thus giving to the student at the college, not only the advantages of lectures and didactic teaching, but also of the bedside experience, so invaluable to the practitioner of medicine and surgery.

The second session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons opened in October, 1880, and was largely attended, the class numbering seventy-seven, and in the spring of 1881 the Faculty conferred the degree of M. D. upon fifteen young gentlemen. A few weeks after the close of this session the college was called upon to mourn the loss of Professor Hugh Trevor, B. A., M. D., a distinguished graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, who, after a life of usefulness, departed this life to report to the Great Physician on high. In the death of Professor Trevor, the college lost one of its founders and a most earnest and indefatigable Professor.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, though now only in its third year, has already taken a place in rank with the best colleges in the West, and receiving the support of the profession of the northwest, it will ere long prove itself to be a blessing and honor to St. Joseph and the medical profession of the Northwest.

Faculty—W. I. Heddens, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine, Dean; Jacob Geiger, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Orthopedic Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Secretary; E. A. Donelan, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, Treasurer; W. H. Bryant, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics; J. W. Heddens, M. D., Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs; P. J. Kirschner, M. D. Professor of Physiology and Lecturer on Minor Surgery; C. G. Hubbell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear; J. H. Stringfellow, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; W. B. Davis, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System; C. H. Darby, D. D. S., Lecturer on Dental Surgery; Ex-Governor Silas Woodson, Hon. H. S. Kelley, Lecturers on Medical Jurisprudence.

Board of Directors—W. I. Heddens, M. D., President; Jacob Geiger, M. D. Secretary; J. W. Heddens, M. D.; C. G. Hubbell, M. D.; E. A. Donelan, M. D., Treasurer.

THE NORTHWESTERN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

On the 11th of January, 1881, F. A. Simmons, M. D., S. F. Carpenter, M. D., J. P. Chesney, M. D., and J. T. Berghoff, M. D., adopted articles of agreement, by which they associated themselves together for scientific and educational purposes, under the name of Northwestern Medical College. On the 15th day of said month, in the Buchanan County Circuit Court, a decree was made, incorporating the Northwestern Medical College, clothed with all the rights, powers, privileges, immunities and franchises of a corporation, duly organized and incorporated for scientific and educational purposes, under and by virtue of the laws of Missouri, in accordance with their said articles of agreement. These instruments, with the certificate of acknowledgement thereon indorsed, were put on record in the Recorder's office, on the 25th day of January, 1881, at 11:15 o'clock A. M., and were filed by Michael K. McGrath, Secretary of State, January 20th, 1881. The powers set forth in article 4th is given to teach medicine, surgery, anatomy, and all collateral sciences; to graduate such of its students as shall have passed a satisfactory examination; confer upon them the degree of "Doctor of Medicine," and to award to them diplomas, and to do all other things that a medical college, duly established under and by virtue of the laws of Missouri, may of right do.

Board of Incorporators—F. A. Simmons, M. D., S. F. Carpenter, M. D., J. P. Chesney, M. D., J. T. Berghoff, M. D.

Officers—F. A. Simmons, M. D., President; S. F. Carpenter, M. D., Treasurer; J. P. Chesney, M. D., Secretary.

Legal Advisers—James P. Thomas, Esq., and James W. Boyd, Esq.

Faculty—F. A. Simmons, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; S. F. Carpenter, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, and Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest; J. P. Chesney, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; J. T. Berghoff, M. D., Professor of Surgery; J. W. Holliday, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; T. E. Potter, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System; E. M. Manning, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Samuel M. Dunn, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Children; J. W. Chadduck, M. D., Lecturer on Dental Medicine and Surgery; D. F. Hanna, M. D., Lecturer on Minor Surgery and Syphilis, and Demonstrator of Anatomy; J. W. Boyd, A. B., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Among the earliest attempts to supply the deficiency of banking facilities in St. Joseph, was probably, in a limited way, that of John Corby, who is referred to in earlier issues of the Gazette as loaning money.

The first to do a regular banking business, was

ARMSTRONG BEATTIE,

who first, in 1852, opened a private bank in the City Hotel, at the foot of Jule Street. He afterwards moved his place of business to Second Street, between Jule and Francis, and finally to the west side of Third Street, between Felix and Edmond, where he continued to transact the business of his bank, up to the period of his death, which occurred July 26, 1878.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

was a joint stock company, organized with a capital stock of $75,000. It was chartered in 1853, with Washington Jones, President, and Joseph C. Hull, Cashier, and immediately went into operation. This was the first bank chartered in St. Joseph, and, during the twelve years of its existence, was a highly successful institution. During that period it paid an average dividend of fifteen per cent. In 1865, this corporation merged into the First National Bank of St. Joseph.

THE BUCHANAN LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

was organized, with banking privileges, about 1857. J. B. Jennings was its first President, and N. J. McAshan its first Secretary and Treasurer. The capital stock of the concern was $20,000. This company did a fire and marine insurance, as well as a general banking business, up to the period of the breaking out of the war, when it confined itself exclusively to the latter till the year 1878, when it ceased to do business. About the period of its becoming exclusively a banking institution, A. G. Mansfield was elected President. In 1865, he was succeeded by George T. Hoagland, who remained in the position till its suspension. James L. O'Neil was Secretary from 1858 to 1862, when he was succeeded by John Williams, who remained till the final closing out of the business of the bank.

THE WESTERN BANK

was organized in April, 1859, and went into operation on the first day of May, following, with Milton Tootle, President, and Bela M. Hughes, Cashier. Its authorized capital was one million dollars. Besides the

parent bank in St. Joseph, there were three branches of this institution, located, severally, at Bloomington, Fulton and Glasgow. Jas L. O'Neill became Cashier, succeeding Bela M. Hughes in 1862. In 1865, O'Neill died, and two years after the bank went into liquidation. A. P. Goff wound up the business of the bank.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANK.

was first, in 1859, organized as a branch of the State Bank of Missouri. Robert M. Donnell was first President, and A. M. Saxton, Cashier.

In February, 1866, this institution was organized as the State National Bank, with L. M. Lawson, President; A. M. Saxton, Cashier, and C. B. France, Assistant Cashier. In 1871, this was reorganized under the name and style of the State Savings Bank, with A. M. Saxton, President and C. B. France, Cashier.

In May, 1881, A. M. Saxton withdrew from the corporation and Charles B. France was elected President. R. L. McDonald was chosen Vice President, and E. Lindsay, Cashier.

The capital of this bank is (1881) one hundred thousand dollars, and the surplus seventy-five thousand dollars.

The elegant building, owned and occupied by the State Savings Bank, stands on the southeast corner of Fourth and Felix Streets. It was erected at a cost of about $25,000, and has been continuously occupied by the banking houses of the above mentioned corporation since its erection, about 1859.

JOHN COLHOUN & CO., BANKERS,

commenced business June 9th, 1864, in the building formerly occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, on the northeast corner of Third and Felix Streets. . The firm consisted of John Colhoun and David Pinger; the business was conducted by John Colhoun, assisted by W. B. Johnson and William Dixon. In the year 1865, David Pinger erected, for the use of this banking firm, the fine bank building now occupied by the Bank of St. Joseph. The business of this firm was conducted most successfully till the year 1871, when the partnership expired, and the business of the bank was transferred to a new institution, organized under the general banking law of the State, and called the Colhoun Bank. The bank building was sold by Mr. Pinger to the German Savings Bank.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

was organized and chartered in 1865; Wm. Zook, President; Joseph C. Hull, Cashier. Wm. Zook was succeeded by Thos. E. Tootle, in 1868. The building was the property of Tootle and McLaughlin, and is situated on the corner of Third and Francis Streets.

On the 7th day of August, 1878, in consequence of having sustained a robbery of $19,700, this bank decided to wind up and cease their business.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

was chartered in the spring of 1869; G. H. Koch, President and I. G. Kappner, Cashier; with a capital stock of $100,000, of which $25,000 was paid up when they went into liquidation, August, 15, 1876.

THE COLHOUN BANK

was incorporated May 5, 1871. Authorized capital, $500,000. Incorporators—William Zook, John Colhoun, W. B. Johnson, John R. Bell, J. D. McNeely, Milton Tootle and Robert P. Richardson. The officers of the bank were William Zook, President; John Colhoun, Cashier; W. B. Johnson, Assistant Cashier; William Dixon, Book-keeper. In March, 1874, the authorized capital was reduced to $300,000, and the whole amount called in. In October, 1875, a proposition was submitted and accepted for a consolidation of the Colhoun Bank with the St. Joseph Savings Bank, under the style of the Colhoun Savings Bank, which consolidation went into effect December 1, 1875. The Colhoun Bank occupied the building of W. G. Farleigh, on the southeast corner of Third and Felix Streets.

ST. JOSEPH SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated June, 1873; authorized capital, $150,000, and commenced business on the first day of July, at the northwest corner of Market Square and Felix Street. The incorporators were: Isaac T. Hosea, Wm. B. Johnson, Wm. Kneer, Wm. H. Floyd, Ferdinand Westheimer, N. F. Baldwin and John D. Flint. The officers of the bank were: Isaac T. Hosea, President; Wm. H. Floyd, Vice President; W. B. Johnson, Cashier; Samuel W. Campbell, Assistant Cashier. This bank continued in successful operation till December 1st, 1875, when it consolidated with the Colhoun Bank, and organized the Colhoun Savings Bank.

THE BANK OF ST. JOSEPH

was organized in December, 1874, first in a building on the corner of Felix and Fifth Streets, with C. F. Burnes, President, and R. P. Richardson, Cashier. In August, 1876, this corporation purchased the good will and building of the German Savings Bank, on the northeast corner of Third and Felix Streets, and moved into that elegant structure, which it has since continued to occupy. The present (1881) officers of this bank

are C. F. Burnes, President, and George C. Hull, Cashier. The paid up cash capital of the bank. as shown by the last statement, is $83,850.

THE COLHOUN SAVINGS BANK,

a consolidation of the Colhoun Bank and the St. Joseph Savings Bank, commenced business on the first day of December, 1875, in the building formerly occupied by the Colhoun Bank, southeast corner of Third and Felix Streets; capital stock paid in, $100,000. The Directors were: John Colhoun, Milton Tootle, Isaac Weil, James Kay, Isaac T. Hosea, William H. Floyd and Wm. Kneer. The officers of the bank were: Isaac T. Hosea, President; Milton Tootle, Vice President; John Colhoun, Cashier; W. B. Johnson, Assistant Cashier; Wm. Dixon, Bookkeeper. On the 9th day of May, 1878, this bank ceased to do business, sold its fixtures, and turned over its business to the banking firm of Schuster, Hax & Co., its successors having appointed W. B. Johnson to wind up the business.

SCHUSTER, HAX & CO.'S BANKING HOUSE

occupies the building formerly occupied by the Colhoun Bank and the Colhoun Savings Bank, having succeeded to the business of the latter institution. They commenced business May 9th, 1878. The firm consists of A. N. Schuster, Louis Hax, John Colhoun and James N. Burnes. The business is managed by John Colhoun, Cashier, assisted by Wm. Dixon.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK

commenced business August 8, 1878, as successors to the First National, in the building on the southwest corner of Francis and Third Streets, formerly occupied by the latter institution. The officers of the Merchants' Bank are (1881) Thomas E. Tootle, President; John B. Hundley, Vice President, and Thos. W. Evans, Cashier. Capital stock, the first year, $25,000. This was increased, during the second year, to $50,000.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

St. Joseph, for years past, as may be supposed, has had, represented in her midst, every leading insurance company in the United States, as well as not a few similar institutions from different states of the Old World.

The spirit of enterprise, however, has led to the establishment of kindred associations at home.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,

was organized in 1866, with a capital of $200,000. The first president of this company was Thomas E. Tootle, and the first secretary, A. P. Goff, who remained in office till 1869, when he was succeeded by John Nicely, In January, 1873, D. M. Steele was elected President; R. L. McDonald, Vice President, and Arthur Kirkpatrick, Secretary. Since that period, the same officers have been continuously re-elected, and now (1881) hold these several positions. It is the only local insurance company now in existence in the city, and does a prosperous business.

THE ST. JOSEPH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

was chartered December 27, 1867. January 9th, 1868, J. W. Bailey was installed President; G. W. Samuels, Vice President, and A. P. Goff, Secretary.

The directors of the company were, J. W. Bailey, A. Beattie, J. R. Willis, D. M. Steele, Silas Woodson, John Corby, George Buell, Milton Tootle, G. W. Samuel and D. Pinger. In 1879, the company wound up its business and closed out, paying back the subscribed stock with good premium.

THE REAL ESTATE AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION OF ST. JOSEPH.,

was organized in 1870, with an authorized capital of six hundred thousand dollars, in shares of six hundred dollars each. Two hundred and thirty-eight shares were subscribed for, and the amount represented, one hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred dollars, fully paid up. The association was chartered by the state, with authority to buy and sell real estate, loan money, etc. The first officers of the association were Arthur Kirkpatrick, President; B. S. Carter, Secretary, and James Hull, Treasurer. In 1872, George Hull, succeeded B. S. Carter as Secretary. The other officers remained in their several positions to the winding up of the affairs of the company, five years after its organization. During the entire period of its existence the association was a financial success, the books showing a profit to the stockholders of eleven per cent. per annum on their several investments.

HOTELS.

Among the earliest institutions for the entertainment of the traveling public in St. Joseph is the

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

on the northeast corner of Main and Jule Streets. It was formerly styled the City Hotel. The building, which is of brick, was erected in 1846, by William Fowler, the pioneer Circuit and County Clerk of Buchanan County. It is, considering the early date of its origin, spacious, containing thirty-five rooms, many of which are of unusual size. It is still (1881) a popular and well patronized house.

THE ALLEN HOUSE,

on the corner of Fourth and Sylvanie Streets, now (1881) kept as the Griffith House, is one of the old landmarks.

THE MISSOURI HOTEL,

on Edmond Street, near the corner of Market Square, has long ceased to be known as such, and only forms one of the endless continuation of stores which line the street.

THE EDGAR HOUSE,

built in 1850, on the corner of Francis and Main Streets, was afterwards long known as the Planter's House. It was at one time the property of John Abell, who kept a hotel in it a year. It has long ceased to fulfill that purpose.

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

on Eighth Street, between Messanie and Locust, was built in 1859, and opened as a hotel. It was then styled the Batchele House. It is a large three-story brick, containing thirty-one rooms. The present (1881) proprietor is W. H. Love.

THE GALT HOUSE,

on Third Street, corner of Angelique, was originally the Snearley House. It has been known by the former name since 1873. It is now (1881) kept by J. M. and J. B. Talbot.

Among the more prominent of the early settlers of St. Joseph was John Saunders, Sr. Mr. Saunders was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 10, 1797. In 1843, he settled in St. Joseph, which he continued to make his home up to the period of his death, which occurred October 10, 1870, his seventy-third birth day.

In 1850, he built, for a residence, what is now a portion of a large brick building known as the

SAUNDERS HOUSE,

on Third Street. It was at one time occupied as a school. In 1858, an extensive addition was made to the building and it was opened by the proprietor as a hotel. Richard and John Saunders, Jr., sons of the builder and owner of this house, who were then living in Nodaway County, Missouri, came down to St. Joseph in 1862 and bought out their father. They continued to keep a highly popular house here till April, 1877, when they sold to Moore & Stall. In September, 1880, Mr. Moore died, and the house has since been conducted in a highly popular style by C. G. Stall.

THE BACON HOUSE,

on the southwest corner Third and Jule Streets, was established by the present, (1881) proprietor, E. E. Bacon, in 1860, enlarged 1877, again in 1879, and latterly in 1881. It is well kept and liberally patronized.

THE PATEE HOUSE,

one of the most spacious and elegant structures ever erected in the northwest, was built by that enterprising pioneer, John Patee, who settled in St. Joseph in 1845. His farm of 320 acres, which he purchased at the rate of $13 per acre, he afterwards laid out in lots, and to-day (1881) it includes a populous and well-built section of the city, known as Pateetown.

The foundation of the Patee House was laid in the fall of 1856. In the fall of 1858, this stately edifice was completed, at a cost of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars and furnished at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. It was first leased, as a hotel, to G. W. Alden, of Philadelphia, for three years, at the rate of $6,000 for the first year, $8,000 for the second and $10,000 for the third year. Before the close of the first year, Alden, failing to make his payments, gave up the house, and was succeeded by Minor, of Chicago, who kept it one year. A man by the name of Espy then kept the house for about two years. He died from the effects of a fall from one of the hotel windows. He was succeeded by Elijah Patee, a son of the owner of the building. Dougherty & Worden afterwards kept the house. The last man to keep a hotel in the building, was James H. Bagwell, who took charge of the same on the burning of the Pacific, in 1868.

During the war, the house was raffled off in a lottery and drawn by Mr. John Patee, himself. It has since experienced various fortunes, remaining idle for long periods—then again subserving the purposes of schools and colleges as referred to in our mention of those interests.

THE PACIFIC HOUSE,

on the corner of Third and Francis Streets, was built in the winter of 1859 and 1860. At that time, its principal front was on Francis Street Its cost was $120,000. It was opened and kept for some time by Loundsberry. Shackleford and Hughes soon after succeeded him in the proprietorship. In 1865, William K. Richardson was keeping the house. He was succeeded by James H. Bagwell, who continued to keep it till December 15, 1868, when it was totally destroyed by fire.

In the following summer, it was rebuilt, with its main front on Third Street, and February 14, 1870, it was opened by Garth, Gilkey & Abell. Two years after, Garth retired from the partnership, and Gilkey & Abell continued the business till the expiration of their lease in December, 1879, when the building was closed for repairs. The sum of $10,000 was expended for this purpose. April 1, 1880, Kitchen Bros., the present (1881) proprietors opened the best house ever kept in the building.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

formerly the Heaton House, was opened October 1, 1880, by James Herson. It is pleasantly located on the corner of Sixth and Francis Streets, and is a well kept and highly popular house. An addition of 45x52 feet three and a half stories high, is being made. This will render the entire depth of the building 120 feet. The street car line turns the corner near which this hotel stands.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

on the corner of Charles and Fifth Streets, was opened September 1st, 1880, by the present proprietor, C. Q. Lewis, who made large additions to the original building, which he entirely remodeled. In the fall of 1881, an addition of thirty-five rooms is to be made, rendering it one of the largest hotels in the city. It is an excellent house.

THE HUTTON HOUSE,

on the corner of Ninth and Felix Streets, was completed in the summer of 1881. It is a handsome brick structure, modern in all its appointments and well kept.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MANUFACTURES.

As a manufacturing point, our city grows in importance with great rapidity. During the past year, several new and important enterprises have been added to the already large list, among which are the Glucose Manufactory and the reorganization of the Fruit Canning establishment. The importance of keeping the subject of manufactures constantly agitated, cannot easily be exaggerated. Capital invested in manufactures is productive of greater benefit to the city than the same amount employed in any other way, from the very fact that it adds to the population, and therefore helps trade in all its branches. The permanency of manufactures when once established, also secures to every manufacturing city sure and steady progress. In order that St. Joseph may be made what she should be—the great manufacturing center of the West—it is only necessary that the subject be constantly agitated, and that her advantages, and the success of many manufacturing enterprises already located here, be made known. In addition to the flouring and woolen mills, foundries, furniture factories, wagon and carriage factories, cracker and glucose factories, broom factories, establishments for turning out saddles, collars and harness, and other industries which add so much to the wealth and general prosperity of the city, and furnish employment for so many of our most valued citizens, and which are already located here, St. Joseph needs many more.

The past has been generous to our manufacturing interests, but the future has in store gifts of even greater importance and in increased numbers.

St. Joseph needs and would liberally support cotton and woolen mills, soap factories, tobacco factories, tanneries, paper mills, bag factories, rolling mills, stove foundries, glass works, nail mills, carpet mills, oil mills, distilleries, implement works, flour mills, starch factories, wire works, grape sugar factories, packing establishments, match factories, wooden and willow ware factories, and ore reducing and smelting works.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

It will be noticed by a careful examination of the table here given, that the products of St. Joseph manufactories are growing to immense proportions, the actual figures of which are greatly in excess of any city west of St. Louis—showing a production of nearly $13,000,000 for the year 1880.

The figures given below were carefully compiled from statistics collected by Willis M. Sherwood, Esq., Special Enumerator for the Govern-

ment, from the records of his office, by special permission of General Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Tenth Census, for the use of the Board of Trade:

KINDS OF MANUFACTORIES.	*Real and Personal Property Invested.*	*Greatest No. of Hands Employed.*	*Amount of Wages Paid.*	*Value of Material in Dollars.*	*Value of Products in Dollars.*
Dairies	$ 10,100	35	$ 4,800	$ 18,000	$ 25 000
Stone quarries	11,500	88	9,530	17,700	69,200
Nurseries	11,500	35	6.450	66,200	28,750
Cigars	28,350	123	33,467	76,566	134,390
Boots and shoes	66 200	155	45,926	107,460	198,500
Carriages and blacksmiths	69,200	163	54 000	74,665	167,550
Bakeries and crackers	143,000	124	36,121	263,060	415,627
Brick yards	98,650	682	177,465	139,890	527,750
Ornamental wood working and furniture	185,000	184	152,840	286,300	573,350
Printing, publishing and binding	138,000	188	107.640	109 908	284,575
Foundries, machinery, etc	313,000	233	86,720	211,900	389,620
Contractors	145,190	781	257 099	387.344	845,150
Beer, ale, wine, vinegar, etc	265.423	125	38,870	291,569	862,709
Flour, grist and woolen mills	358,300	228	58,400	682,045	1,219,000
Slaughtering (including Buchanan Co.)	682,490	480	124,770	3 393,312	4 321,607
Miscellaneous	594.005	1,076	281,009	1,663,772	2,839.337
Total	$3,119.908	4.700	$1.425.187	$7,729,691	$12 902,115

One of the earliest enterprises in the way of manufactures in St. Joseph, was the foundry, established on St. Joseph Avenue, in 1855, by T. W. Keys. This, with the exception of a small foundry at Lexington, was the first enterprise of the kind west of St. Louis. The power of this foundry was two yoke of oxen. The first pig iron melted in St. Joseph was run here in 1856. This foundry was operated till 1858, when Mr. Keys erected on the corner of Eighth and Messanie Streets, the building now (1881) occupied by the foundry of Crowthers & Rogers, which gives employment to thirty hands. Mr. Keys leased this in April, 1863, to John Burnside. The firm afterwards became Burnside, Crowther & Co. Mr. John Burnside subsequently retired from the partnership.

The foundry of J. W. Ambrose & Co., on the corner of Eighth and Monterey Streets, was established in 1871. Between sixty and seventy hands are here employed.

The machine shops of Niles, Riblett & Co., on Patee Street, between Sixth and Seventh, was opened in September, 1880, by Chase, Riblett & Co. They closed August 1st, 1881.

The Vulcan Iron Works, corner Sixth and Patee Streets, established July 1st, 1880, employ an average force of fifteen men.

CANDY FACTORIES.

August Vegely, candy manufacturer and tropical fruit dealer, started in St. Joseph in 1852.

William Kneer, in the same line of business, now (1881) on the south side of Market Square, was first established in 1862. His average annual business is $100,000.

F. L. Sommer & Co. also manufacture candy.

A manufactory of

POTTERY

was for some time carried on by Peter Habig, on the northeast corner of Main and Faraon Streets. This was not in active operation in 1881.

R. Wilson & Co. carry on a

BOX FACTORY

on Second Street north of Felix. They employ seven hands.

Lucas Bros. established, on the same street, a

SHOW CASE FACTORY

in 1878. This now employs five hands.

THE TRUNK FACTORY

of F. Endebrock, on Second Street, was established in 1880. He employs a force of twelve hands.

BOOKBINDERS, JOB PRINTERS, ETC.

Of these there are, in the city in 1881, the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, C. P. Kingsbury, Geo. Rees, J. H. McGuire, J. J. Sheridan, John Combe, T. H. Hail, E. D. Ford, G. A. Heschong, and John Nusser, most of whom have good offices and turn out a nice class of work. The most extensive is that of the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company.

The St. Joseph Steam Printing Company was established June 1, 1870, by F. M. Posegate and John W. Johnson, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Francis Streets, under the firm name of Posegate & Johnson. June 5, 1872, it was incorporated as the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, under the general statutes of the state, with F. M. Posegate, John W. Johnson and Harrison J. Seip as incorporators. The full amount of stock was taken by F. M. Posegate, John W. Johnson, Harrison J. Seip, J. W. Atwill and Edgar Sleppy. The present (1881) stockholders are F. M. Posegate, President; John W. Johnson, Harrison J. Seip, B. F. Buzard, Edgar Sleppy, D. H. Winton, Geo. Crowther and John T. Seip. Wm. T. Keller is foreman of the lithograph department; Wm. Muehleisen, foreman of the bindery department; Lon. Hardman, foreman of the type-setting department, and Samuel Ostrander, foreman of the press room.

This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country, operating fifteen steam power presses, and affording employment constantly to from seventy-five to one hundred hands. An extensive bindery and blank book manufactory is a feature of the concern. Wood engraving, in a superior style of art, is done here. It also includes the only lithographing establishment in the city. July 1, 1872, it was moved to its present quarters, the large three-story building on the northwest corner of Felix Street and Market Square. The capital stock of the concern is $50,000.

C. P. Kingsbury, also, has an extensive establishment, employing ten or twelve hands.

There was but one

FURNITURE FACTORY

in St. Joseph in 1881. This is the large establishment of Louis Hax, founded in 1855. The salesrooms, on Felix Street, occupy one of the most spacious and elegant stone front structures in the city. The saw mill and factory is located on the corner of Seventh and Angelique Streets. Over two hundred hands are employed in this establishment.

Numerous

SOAP FACTORIES

have, from time to time, been carried on in the city. Among the earliest of these, was one started, in 1855, by D. Pinger, but no longer in existence. The most important enterprise of the kind was established, in 1874, by L. Huggins. It did a yearly business of $50,000, till 1878, when the factory was discontinued.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

The first carriage factory established in St. Joseph was by A. Dolph. He retired from business in 1860, and was succeed by W. E. Williams & Son, on Fifth Street, between Messanie and Locust. G. Miles, on Sylvanie Street, between Third and Fourth; McPoland & Farrell, on Fourth Street, below Messanie; Prawitz & Haegelin, on Charles Street, between Sixth and Seventh, and others, were manufacturing carriages and buggies in 1881.

Among the wagon makers at that period, in the city, were Pape & Co., Prawitz & Haegelin, Wiedmaier & Wildberger, John Heflinger and Conrad Tanner. Besides these, there were numerous dealers of imported vehicles of all kinds.

COOPER SHOPS.

In 1881, there were, in St. Joseph, eight cooper shops. Of these the earliest established was that of John Lee, on South Eleventh

Street; —— Vogel; Robert McCrary, on Messanie and Third Streets; George Meyerhuer, corner Mary and Third Streets; M. Swere, corner Fifth and Pattee Streets; Peter Fhaw, on Frederick Avenue; Brighten & McGuire, corner Sixth and Charles Streets, and A. Olsen, corner Seventh and Charles Streets. Frank Sommer also manufactured the kegs used in his cracker factory.

Among the larger manufacturing establishments of the city is the

SADDLE, HARNESS AND COLLAR SHOP

of Wyeth & Co., established in 1867. This factory, which affords employment to seventy-five hands, superintended by W. W. Bernard, is located on North Second Street, occupying lots from 300 to 306, inclusive. The factory does an annual business of $150,000.

Sanders & McDonald, manufacturers of tinware, on Fourth, below Edmond, were established in 1863. They employ 35 hands.

Schultz, Hosea & Co., manufacturers of tinware, galvanized iron cornices, etc., established in 1865, employ 40 hands.

Tootle, Shireman & Co, importers and wholesale dealers, began, August, 1881, the manufacture of overalls, shirts, etc.

There are in the city

FOUR MARBLE YARDS.

One of the most extensive are the works of the Pfeiffer Stone Company, the office and yards of which extend from Third to Fourth Streets, on Locust. These works were established in 1860, and incorporated in 1881, with Charles A. Pfeiffer, President; Joseph Pfeiffer, Vice President, and F. W. Gansen, Secretary. This is probably the largest establishment of the kind between the Mississippi River and the mountains, and affords employment to sixty operatives.

Abercrombie & Son's marble yard is on Fourth, between Messanie and Angelique Streets.

I. B. Thompson's yard is on the the northeast corner of Seventh and Edmond.

J. B. Johnson's marble works are on Frederick Avenue.

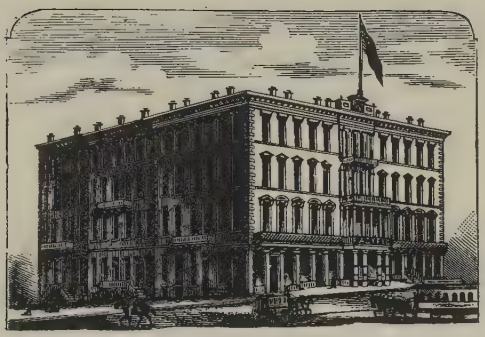
There were in 1881, five large

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES.

in St. Joseph.

Patterson, Noyes & Co., manufacturers of men's and women's shoes, were established in 1870. They employ two hundred men and women in their factories, and do an annual business of half a million dollars.

Moorby & Fink, on the corner of Third and Charles, manufacturers of boots and shoes, operate forty hands. The firm was established in 1879.



PACIFIC HOUSE, ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH STEAM PRINTING COMPANY.

Smith, Frazer & Co., established in 1878, employ forty hands, and turn out fifty thousand dollars worth of boots and shoes yearly.

H. Patterson & Co., on the corner of Third and Isadore Streets, established in 1880, manufacture exclusively ladies' and misses' shoes. This firm employs twenty-five hands.

Tootle, Hosea & Co., established in 1877, manufacture yearly 3,000 cases of men's boots and shoes, and give employment to from fifty to seventy-five hands.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

To notice, individually and specifically, every industry in St. Joseph, would swell the proportions of this work beyond the limits of appropriate fulness. We shall, however, briefly refer to some of the more important interests of that character, as well as to the earlier efforts of the pioneers of the city to inaugurate them.

There are, in the city, three large flouring mills, nearly equal in capacity: The Eagle Mills, owned by Saxton & Co., are located on the corner of Seventh and Olive Streets, and operate four run of burrs.

The City Mills, on the corner of Third and Antoine, R. T. Davis, proprietor, were accidentally destroyed by fire in the summer of 1881, but were speedily rebuilt.

The Excelsior Mills, owned by Hauck Bros., are located on the corner of Second and Franklin Streets. These are all first-class.

St. Joseph Woolen Mills, or Buell Manufacturing Company, one of the most extensive factories in the state, will be found described in our personal sketch of George Buell.

St. Joseph Planing Mill, on the corner of Third and Messanie, established in 1860, John DeClue, proprietor, employs forty hands.

Francis Street Planing Mill, R. K. Allen, proprietor, was started in 1873, and operated by horse power. It is now turned by steam and does a large business. It is located on Francis, between Main and Second Streets.

CRACKER FACTORIES.

The Cracker Factory of F. L. Sommer & Co., established in 1873, one of the largest mercantile establishments in the city, is located on Main Street. It is four stories high, and occupies lots from 202 to 212 inclusive. The firm employs eighty hands, and, in 1880, did a business of $400,000. They also manufacture candy.

Koenig & Co's Cracker Factory, 320 Third Street, was established in 1874, and, till 1881, employed fifteen hands.

WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Tootle, Hosea & Co., dry goods, notions, boots and shoes. Established in 1849.

Schuster, Tootle & Co., clothing. Established in 1873.

Tootle, Shireman & Co., clothing, hats, caps, etc. Established January 1, 1881.

Samuel I. Smith & Co., druggists. Established in 1873.

R. L. McDonald & Co., dry goods, notions and gents furnishing goods. Began wholesaling in 1866.

John S. Brittain & Co., dry goods, notions and furnishing goods. Established in 1864.

McKinney, Hundley & Walker, dry goods, notions and furnishing goods. Established in 1880.

Smith, Frazer & Co., boots, shoes and manufacturers. Established in 1880.

Nave & McCord Mercantile Company, grocers. Established in 1857.

Turner, Frazer & Co., grocers.

J. V. Brady & Co., teas and cigars. Established 1880.

J. W. Dimmitt & Co., teas and cigars.

F. L. Sommer & Co., cracker manufacturers. Established in 1873.

Sanders & McDonald, stoves, tin plate, sheet iron, wire, etc.

Shultz & Hosea, hardware and cutlery manufacturers.

Studebaker & Welch, carriages and wagons. Established in 1876.

A. Furst & Co., liquor dealers. Established in 1858.

Lockwood, Englehart & Co., hats, caps, gloves, furnishing goods, millinery, straw goods and notions. Established in 1850.

C. D. Smith & Co., grocers. Established in 1859.

D. M. Steele & Co., grocers. Established in 1873.

J. B. Brady & Co., carpets, oil cloths, etc. Established 1870.

Louis Hax, furniture, upholstery, carpets, oil cloths, etc. Established in 1859.

Ernst & Brill, booksellers and stationery. Established in 1870.

Woolworth & Colt, booksellers and stationers.

Israel Landis, saddles, harness, collars, saddlery hardware, etc. Established in 1844.

Wm. M. Wyeth & Co., saddles, harness, collars, saddlery hardware, etc. Established in 1857.

Bailey, Fairleigh & Weil, dry goods and notions. Established in 1879.

J. Goodlive, Jr., watches, clocks and jewelry. Established in 1861.

A. B. Warren & Co., paper. Established in March, 1881.

Wm. R. Penick, drugs. Established in 1852.

Baldwin & Co., watches, clocks, jewelry and watchmakers' tools.

There are at present (1881) five breweries in St. Joseph, all doing a more or less prosperous business. The oldest and most extensive of these is the St. Joseph Brewery, on the corner of Eighth and Charles Streets. It was established in 1849, by Joseph Kuechle, who died in

1878. The present proprietors are Kuechle & Greiner. The senior member of the firm is a son of the originator and former proprietor of the concern. The present capacity of this brewery is 15,000 barrels a year.

There are two

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

in St. Joseph. That of Carl Fuelling, on Edmond Street, was established in 1866, and contains 6,064 volumes, in the German, English and French languages.

Woolworth & Colt's circulating library, on Felix Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, was first opened in 1875, and includes about four thousand volumes, chiefly in the English language.

THE LAW LIBRARY

occupies room nine, at the Court House. This library was established in 18—, and contains about 2,200 volumes. The officers are Allen H. Vories, President; B. R. Vineyard, Treasurer; Vinton Pike, Secretary; B. J. Woodson, Librarian.

H. R. W. HARTWIG & CO., WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

CHAPTER VIII.

HORACE GREELEY—LINCOLN—SEWARD—SEWARD'S SPEECH—GRANT—SHERMAN—HAYES—PARK AND BOULEVARD—NEW ULM PARK—CEMETERIES—DEATH OF JOSEPH ROBIDOUX—PONY EXPRESS—HOMES OF ST. JOSEPH—TOM FARRIS.

We have noted the visits of Commodore Stockton and Colonel Thomas H. Benton, to St. Joseph, at an early period in the history of the town.

May 13, 1859, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, passed through St. Joseph on his way to the Ossawattamie Convention, Kansas. December 1, 1859, Abraham Lincoln, afterward President of the United States, passed through St. Joseph on his way to Kansas.

On the 22d December, 1860, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, under President Lincoln, reached St. Joseph. He was escorted from the cars to the Patee House, and being introduced from the balcony by Mr. T. J. Boynton, made the following speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I think that I have sometime before this said, that the most interesting and agreeable surprises that ever human being has had on this earth, was that which Columbus felt when, after his long and tedious voyage in search of a continent, the existence of which was unknown to himself, as to all mankind, and the evidence of whose existence was nothing but a suggestion of his own philosophy, surrounded as he was by a mutinous crew, who were determined on the destruction of his own life if he should continue the voyage unsuccessfully another day, he went out at night on the deck of his little vessel, and there rose up before him, in the dark, the shadow of an island, with habitations lighted by human beings like himself. That was the most interesting surprise that ever occurred to any man on earth. And yet I do not think that Columbus was much more surprised than I and those who are with me have been to-night.

We have been traveling in a land of friends and brethren, through many states, from Maine to Missouri, along the shores of the ocean, along the shores of the great lakes, and along the banks of the great rivers, and I will not deny that our footsteps have been made pleasant by kind and friendly and fraternal greetings. We entered the soil of Missouri this morning at ten o'clock, feeling that, although we had a right to regard the people of Missouri as our brethren, and although we were their brethren and friends, yet we were to be regarded by its citizens as strangers, if not aliens and enemies; but this welcome which greets us here, surpasses anything that we have experienced in our sojournings from Bangor, in the State of Maine, to this place. The discovery that here there is so much of kindness for us; so much of respect and consideration, takes us by surprise. I will confess freely that it effects us

with deep sensibility, for we did not propose to visit St. Joseph. There is a land beyond you—a land redeemed and saved for freedom, through trials and sufferings that have commended its young and growing people to the respect of mankind and to our peculiar sympathy.

We proposed to be quiet travelers through the State of Missouri, hoping and expecting without stopping here, to rest this night on the other side of the Missouri, where we know we would be welcome. [a voice—we wont hurt you.] No, I know you won't hurt me. The man who never wished evil to any human being, who challenges enemies as friends to show the wrong with which any being made in his own form can accuse him when he comes before the bar of justice, has no fear of being harmed in the country of his birth and of his affection. But I stated that, not merely for the purpose of showing how agreeable is this fraternal welcome. It is full of promise. I pass over all that has been said to me of consideration to myself. There are subjects on which I take no verdict from my fellow-citizens. I choose to take the approbation of my own conscience if I can get it, and to wait till a future age for the respect and consideration of mankind. But I will dwell for one moment on this extraordinary scene, full of assurance on many points, and interesting to every one of you as it is to me. The most cheering fact, as it is the most striking one in it, is that we, who are visitors and pilgrims to Kansas, beyond you, find that we have reached Kansas already, on the northern shores of the Missouri River. Now, come up here—if there are any such before me—you who are so accustomed to sound an alarm about the danger of a dissolution of the Union; come up here and look at the scene of Kansas and Missouri, so lately hostile, brought together on either shore in the bonds of fraternal affection and friendship. That is exactly what will always occur when you attempt to divide this people, and to set one portion against another. The moment you have brought the people to the point, where there is the least degree of danger to the national existence felt, then those whom party malice or party ambition have arrayed against each other as enemies, will embrace each other as friends and brethren.

Let me tell you this simple truth; that though you live in the land of slavery, there is not a man among you who does not love slavery less than he loves the Union. Nor have I ever met the man who loved freedom so much, under any of the aspects involved in the present Presidential issues, as he loved the Union, for it is only through the stability and perpetuity of the Union that any blessings whatever may be expected to descend on the American people.

And now, fellow citizens, there is another lesson which this occasion and this demonstration teach. They teach that there is no difference whatever in the nature, constitution or character of the people of the several states of the Union, or of the several sections of the Union. They are all of one nature, if they are not all native born, and educated in the same sentiments. Although many of them came from distant lands, still the very effect of their being American citizens is to make them all alike.

I will tell you why this is so. The reason is simply this: the Democratic principle that every man ought to be the owner of the soil that he cultivates, and the owner of the limbs and the head that he applies to that culture, has been adopted in some of the states earlier than others,

and where it was adopted, earliest, it has worked out the fruits of higher advancement, of greater enterprise, of greater prosperity. Where it has not been adopted, enterprise and industry have languished in proportion. But it is going through; it's bound to go through. [A voice—It's not going through here.] Yes, here. As it has already gone through eighteen states of the Union, so it is bound to go through all of the other fifteen. It is bound to go through all of the thirty-three states of the Union for the simple reason that it is going through the world."

In 1868, General Grant was here, and in 1879, Rutherford B. Hayes, then President of the United States, in company with Mrs. Hayes and General Sherman, was present at the opening of the fair at St. Joseph.

PARK AND BOULEVARD.

We take the following from the Evening News:

"Here we sit gracefully reclining upon our seven hills, forty thousand souls, with block after block of costly business houses, wherein thousands upon top of thousands of dollars change hands daily; with beautiful residences and everything necessary to make this the city of the west, yet not a park have we. It has been a standing disgrace to us for years, but thanks to Messrs. Chapman & Cornell, the live real estate dealers under the News office, for one. They were far-seeing, and imbued with a love for their home and determined to have a park, or know the reason why. They went to work some time ago, and have kept up a "still hunt" which has proven very successful. They labored late and early, and last week completed all arrangements, and it is at last definitely settled that within a very short time St. Joseph will have a park and a boulevard which will be an honor and a credit to the Queen City.

One hundred and fifty acres of land have been secured, which is undoubtedly the most beautiful location for a park that could be found.

The land has been purchased from different parties during the last six months, and has been all sown in blue grass this spring. The tract embraces what is known as the old Richardson or Hawley farm, lying north of Corby's Grove, part of Corby's Addition, and two other tracts adjoining these pieces. It is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, has some seventy-five acres of lovely woodland, several springs and streams, and one of the finest orchards in Buchanan County. There are several high points on it that command a view of St. Joseph and the surrounding country. Near the center of the park will be a mile track, one hundred feet wide. Surveyors and parties who have looked at the ground say it will make the best track in the West. While the plans of the projectors of this enterprise are not yet fully developed, as an initial step they propose at once to raise a subscription to make the boulevard from Faraon Street north on Twenty-second Street, until it strikes their ground, where they will widen it to one hundred feet, and run it through

the proposed park on the section line, to a point near A. P. Goff's residence, making a splendid boulevard two miles long. Mrs. Corby has consented to give half the road where it strikes her line, and, also, to give the right of way, one hundred feet wide, through her land for a drive, which will deflect to the east and run partly through her land and partly through the park to a point on the Rochester Road, just north of Ashland. The drive will continue on the Rochester Road to a point known as "Lovers' Lane," returning on that drive will pass A. P. Goff's residence, and intersect the boulevard, running north from Twenty-second Street. This makes a drive of about five miles, a great portion of which is beautifully shaded. Frederick Avenue, from Twenty-second Street and the Rochester Road, passing W. G. Fairleigh's, Captain Charles West's, John B. Hundley's, and William Carson's places, to intersect the boulevard passing east out of the park, will also form one of the beautiful drives.

NEW ULM PARK.

New Ulm Park is located about one mile north from the limits of the city, and is accessible by the street railroad. The grounds were laid out about fifteen years ago, and contain eighteen acres of ground, eight of which are enclosed. The grounds are handsomely ornamented with cultivated shade trees of different varieties. At present, there are in the park, as objects of attraction, a few deer, bear, wolves, white rabbits, etc., and several species of birds. Schaeffer & Rosemund are the proprietors.

CEMETERIES.

Ashland Cemetery.—Situated on the Rochester Road, one mile northeast of the city limits.

Catholic Cemetery.—Situated southeast of the city limits.

City Cemetery.—Situated on Amazonia Road, one and a quarter miles from the city limits.

King Hill Cemetery.—Situated on the DeKalb Road, two miles south of the city.

Jewish Cemetery.—Situated on the Rochester Road, one and a half miles northeast of the city.

Corby Chapel Cemetery.—Situated on the Amazonia Road, one and a half miles from the city.

Mount Mora Cemetery.—Situated north side of Ridenbaugh, between Thirteenth and Sixteenth Streets.

Oakland Cemetery.—Situated on the Rochester Road, one mile northeast of the city.

DEATH OF JOSEPH ROBIDOUX.

Having, in a former chapter, given a brief biographical sketch of Joseph Robidoux, we shall now record the date of his death, which

occurred on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at the age of nearly eighty-five years.

The Herald, of May 28, 1868, contains the following in reference to his funeral obsequies:

"The funeral obsequies of the late Joseph Robidoux most conclusively manifested that the citizens of St. Joseph were not unmindful of the deep obligations due to the deceased, the founder of the city, who had so cheerfully sacrificed his time and money to aid the growth and establish the prosperity of St. Joseph.

At noon all the places of business were closed, and in all parts of the city there was a general suspension of business during the remainder of the day. Edmond Street, in the neighborhood of the residence of Jule Robidoux, Sr., was densely crowded during the early hours of the afternoon, by the old and young, all anxious to take a last look at the remains of the old pioneer, whose name is inseparably connected with the city of St. Joseph. Before the hour named for the funeral procession, the neighboring streets were literally packed with conveyances, while the sidewalks were crowded with hundreds of our residents.

Simeon Kemper, Wm. Fowler, Robert Carter, E. W. Welch, Judge Schreiber and Governor R. M. Stewart, all old citizens, officiated as pall-bearers.

At three o'clock, the funeral procession was formed as follows: Police, delegation of firemen, the hearse with the remains of the deceased, guarded by his grand-children, relations of the deceased, the old settlers, the Mayor and members of the City Council, and citizens in general.

The remains of the deceased were taken to the Catholic cemetery and there consigned to their last resting place with all respect."

We know not whether the site of his grave is marked by marble slab or granite shaft, or whether anything exists to tell the stranger of the exact burial place of Joseph Robidoux. We do know, however, that the grandest and most enduring monument of him, is the city he founded. His name, and the names of his children, will live co-extensive in history with the name of St. Joseph.

THE PONY EXPRESS.

One of the most noted events in the history of St. Joseph was the starting, on Tuesday evening, April 3d, 1860, of the pony express for San Francisco.

At a given signal, a cannon shot from the Patee House, the fleet little animal with its light and active rider, darted from the doorway of the old Pike's Peak Stables, which then stood on Penn, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, opposite the Patee Park, and in a few minutes

was at the United States Express office, on Third Street, between Felix and Edmond. Here, amid the cheers and huzzas of the vast throng assembled to witness the event, the rider received his light burden of dispatches, and again, at 7:15 P. M., darted off, directing his course to the ferryboat at the foot of Jule Street, and, in a few minutes after, was pursuing his wild career to the distant West.

The St. Joseph Weekly Free Democrat of April 7, 1860, thus refers to this important occasion:

"On last Tuesday evening the pony express of Messrs. Majors, Russell & Co., started from this city amid the shouts and cheers of hundreds of persons who had gathered together on the spot from whence it was to depart, to witness the opening of this grand enterprise.

"All being desirous of preserving a memento of the flying messenger, the little pony was almost robbed of his tail. The train which bore the messenger over the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, accomplished the distance from Palmyra to this city, in four hours and fifty minutes, averaging thirty-six miles per hour, including stoppages.

"The pony express made Kinnekuk, a distance of forty-five miles, in four hours and fifteen minutes, and was met by the express from Salt Lake 140 miles out, being then only thirteen hours from St. Joseph."

The Elwood Free Press of Saturday, April 7, 1860, says:

"The pony express from St. Joseph to San Francisco, left Elwood on Tuesday evening, the 3d inst. The following is the time table:

"Elwood* to Marysville, 12 hours; Fort Kearney, 34 hours; Laramie, 80 hours; Bridger, 108 hours; Salt Lake, 124 hours; Camp Floyd, 128 hours; Carson City, 188 hours; Placerville, 226 hours; Sacramento, 232 hours; San Francisco, 240 hours.

"The express carries only telegraphic dispatches. It will run weekly from date."

As may be supposed, the transmission of messages over this line was effected at no trifling cost, and those who had occasion to avail themselves of its convenience made it a point to study brevity of expression. An amusing incident is chronicled as having transpired in this connection. Baldwin, the leading theatrical manager of San Francisco, sent to Artemus Ward, in New York, the following dispatch: "What will you take for forty nights?" The great humorist, who never lost an opportunity for a joke, promptly replied, at the expense of the manager, "Brandy and water." Baldwin, it appears, had the good sense to accept the joke, and by means of a perhaps less ambiguous communication, afterwards effected a mutually profitable engagement with the witty and jocose Artemus.

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*Elwood, formerly a thriving, populous village of Kansas, opposite St. Joseph, now (1881) existing only in name, having long since disappeared by the caving of the Missouri River banks.

The following interesting scrap of history is taken from the Herald:

The facts narrated constitute the most remarkable feat ever recorded in the annals of time. We regret that the article is not more lengthy, and that all the facts and incidents connected with this ride of two thousand miles are not given.

"In 1859, St. Joseph was the western terminus of railroad communication. Beyond, the stage-coach, the saddle-horse and the ox-trains were the only means of commerce and communication with the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope. In the winter of 1860, there was a Wall Street lobby at Washington, trying to get $5,000,000 for carrying the mails overland one year between New York and San Francisco. The proposition was extremely cheeky, and Wm. H. Russell, backed by Secretary of War Floyd, resolved to give the lobby a cold shower-bath. He therefore offered to bet $200,000 that he could put on a mail line from San Francisco to St. Joseph that should make the distance—1,950 miles in ten days. The bet was taken and the 8th of April fixed upon as the day for starting. Mr. Russell called his partner and general manager of business upon the plains, Mr. A. B. Miller, now a citizen of Denver, and stated what he had done, and asked if he could perform the feat. Miller replied: 'Yes sir, I'll do it, and do it by pony express.' To accomplish this, Miller purchased 300 of the fleetest horses he could find in the west, and employed 125 men. Eighty of these men were to be post-riders. These were selected with reference to their light weight and their known bravery and courage. It was very essential that the horses should be loaded as light as possible: therefore the lighter the man the better. It was necessary that some portions of the route should be run at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The horses were stationed from ten to twenty miles apart, and each rider would be required to ride sixty miles. For the change of animals and the shifting of the mails two minutes were allowed. Where there were no stage stations at proper distances, tents sufficient to hold one man and two horses were provided. Indians would sometimes give chase, but their cayuse ponies made very sorry show in their stern chase after Miller's thoroughbreds, many of which could make a single mile in a minute and fifty seconds.

All arrangements being completed, a signal gun on the steamer at Sacramento proclaimed the meridian of April 8th, 1860, the hour for starting—when 'Border Ruffian,' Mr. Miller's private saddle horse, with Billy Baker in the saddle, bounded away toward the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, and made his ride of twenty miles in forty-nine minutes. The snows were deep in the mountains, and one rider was lost for several hours in a snow storm, and after Salt Lake Valley was reached additional speed became necessary to reach St. Joseph on time. From here on all went well until the Platte was to be crossed at Julesburg. The river was up and running rapidly, but the rider

plunged his horse into the flood, only, however, to mire in quicksand and drown. The courier succeeded in reaching the shore, with his mail bag in hand, and traveled ten miles on foot to reach the next relay. Johnny Fry, a popular rider of his day, was to make the finish. He had sixty miles to ride with six horses to do it. When the last courier arrived at the sixty-mile post, out from St. Joseph, he was one hour behind time. A heavy rain had set in and the roads were slippery. Two hundred thousand dollars might turn upon a single minute. Fry had just three hours and thirty minutes in which to win. This was the finish of the longest race and stake ever run in America. When the time for his arrival was nearly up, at least 5,000 people stood upon the river bank, with eyes turned toward the woods from which the horse and its rider should emerge into the open country in the rear of Elwood—one mile from the finish. Tick, tick, went thousands of watches! The time was nearly up! But nearly seven minutes remained! 'Hark? a shout goes up from the assembled multitude! 'He comes! he comes!' The noble little mare 'Sylph,' the daughter of little 'Arthur,' darts like an arrow from the bow and makes the run of the last mile in one minute and fifty seconds, landing upon the ferryboat with five minutes and a fraction to spare.

THE HOMES OF ST. JOSEPH.

Chief among the many attractions of St. Joseph, are the homes of its citizens. There is perhaps no city of its size in the United States that has a greater number of elegant mansions. St. Joseph is to her citizens what Athens was to the Athenian of the age of Perricles; what Florence was to the Florentine of the fifteenth century. They are not only proud of their city, because of its commercial importance, but especially proud of it because it is associated in their minds with all the domestic affections and endearments of loved homes; homes to which the banker, the merchant and the shopkeeper repair when the evening shadows fall, knowing that the genial fireside, the social table and the quiet bed are all there. Appropos to the subject, we here quote from the report of the Board of Trade of 1881:

"A larger percentage of its population live in houses and lots unencumbered, owned by their occupants, than any other city in the Great West. Outside of the massive structures of its compact business districts, stretching for miles, are the neat frame and brick residences of the mechanics, artisans and small shop-keepers, and the cleanly, white cottages of the laboring population, each surrounded by a liberal plot of ground, the whole covering a vast territory.

"The wealth of room and air thus afforded the poorer population is increased by numerous little parks and garden plots that dot its wide expanse of white and red with spots of green, so frequent that the chil-

dren of every neighborhood have a convenient place of recreation in some of them. The first care of every lot owner seems to be to set out trees, principally indigenous elms and maples, which grow in rich luxuriance, and are so numerous that, viewed from one of our towering bluffs, many portions of the city have the appearance of an unbroken forest or well-kept parks. The householders are equally solicitous about their patches of ground, and their lawns and blooming flower-beds are so common that their absence is the rare exception. The homes of the St. Joseph mechanic are as interesting within as without. The works of refinement and comfort pervade them everywhere.

"The beauty of St. Joseph, unlike other cities, is reflected largely from the homes of its working classes, but it by no means depends entirely upon lovely cottages. Radiating through the avenues and streets devoted to residences, many of which rival the celebrated residential districts of any of our great cities, in the splendor of its architecture, the smoothness of its well-kept pavements, and the expanse and beauty of the grounds surrounding, are elegant mansions, which in some cases cover an entire square. These are not the growth of a day, but in some cases are the monuments of a life of industry and economy."

TOM. FARRIS.

The following we take from the St. Joseph Herald:

St. Joseph became again the headquarters of an organized band of thieves, from 1847 to 1851, who baffled all attempts of officers and law abiding citizens to convict, notwithstanding there are many of them well known, and their robberies almost of weekly occurrence. The gang was headed by one Tom Farris, an old man of pleasant address and rather prepossessing appearance. He stole everything he wanted, and many things that he did not want, but he could never be detected.

John Corby was the first pork packer in St. Joseph, and he was annoyed very much by "Old Tom. Farris." as he was called, stealing hams from his smoke house for the use of his family and friends. When Mr. Corby proposed to him one day, that if he would take shoulders, he would supply him with all he and his family could use, but he didn't like to have him steal his hams, Old Farris replied that he would rather have hams.

During the great rush for California, in the days of '49, Tom. Farris was in his glory, and many a victim to his artful tricks was compelled to pay tribute to the old rogue. In the spring of 1849, the facilities for crossing the Missouri River, were limited to a few unweildy flat boats, and the waters being very high at that season of the year, made the crossing of the thousands of gold seekers very slow and tedious.

The hills and valleys round about St. Joseph were filled with the camps of the sturdy adventurers, and with their tents and camp-fires,

their white covered wagons, the scene resembled more the camp of a grand army than anything else. It lacked only the blue coat and brass buttons, with the bugles sounding reveille, or retreat, to complete the picture.

Many were compelled to wait for weeks their turn to undergo the trying ordeal of crossing their trains. Tom Farris was busy then. A train of wagons, or perhaps a single outfit, would move to the river bank, preparatory to crossing in the morning, unhitch their cattle, drop their chains in a line, as is the usual custom, and camp for the night, eagerly looking for the morrow, when they would go on their way rejoicing. Lo, and behold! when morning came they missed their chains and were unable to hitch up. The hind wheel of a wagon was gone. Their time had come to cross after waiting a week or two, and they could not move. No chains could be found in St. Joseph; the supply was exhausted. To have a new wheel made was next to impossible. What a straight! There is always a way out of the greatest difficulties. Some ministering angel seems to work out our salvation when we think we are lost. Tom Farris was far from being an angel then; we don't know what he may be now. However, he appeared as one of these men. A kind, portly, prepossessing old man as he was. He would walk down, with his cane in his hand, along the river bank, and coming to the camp of the unfortunates, would say, "Well, boys, your off to-day; good luck to you." The conversation would at once turn upon the lost chains and missing wheel. Old Tom would extend his sympathy. "That is too bad! too bad! Some mischievious boys, they are always up to some mischief." Tom would engage himself to hunt the wheel up, of course they would pay him well. The old man would hunt diligently for a short time, and finally discover a stout rope fastened to a stake in the water's edge, draw it in, and with the missing wheel, to the joy of the owners. Of course he would get his ten or twenty dollars. "Now, boys, I guess I can help you out on a few chains, though I don't like to let them go, for there are none to be had in these parts, and they are worth money," would come from his generous lips. They would pay any price. Farris had a few barrels of chains salted down. When he would steal the new chains at night, he would put salt on them to rust them, and sell them back to their owners in the morning. Many stores and dwellings were robbed from time to time by Farris and his gang, but notwithstanding the leaders were well known, they always managed to evade the law, and it was impossible to fasten any evidence upon them.

One fine May day, the good people of St. Joseph became so tired of their stealing, that old Tom and his first lieutenant, a handsome and finely dressed man, was conducted to the top of Prospect Hill, and there received the kind admonitions of the raw-hide to the tune of one hundred each, with a pass through the lines good for thirty minutes. This broke up their thieving gang, and St. Joseph had a breathing spell.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GREAT IRON BRIDGE AND UNION DEPOT.

HISTORY OF THE BRIDGE—DESCRIPTION—CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF ITS COMPLETION —RAILROAD TRAFFIC OVER IT—FOOT AND WAGON TRAFFIC—UNION DEPOT—DESCRIPTION—ITS NECESSITY—IMPORTANCE TO ST. JOSEPH.

The necessity of a permanent and reliable means of crossing the "uncontrollable and treacherous" stream that flows by the fair City of St. Joseph had long suggested itself to the people of that section of the state, and several organizations had been perfected with a view to consummating this project; much time, talk and money had been expended, but nothing done.

Dispairing of the success of any of the measures on foot, a number of practical men subscribed stock, organized a company, to be styled the "St. Joseph Bridge Building Company," prepared their articles of association, and were incorporated.

At the first meeting of the incorporators, who were W. P. Hall, J. M. Hawley, J. H. R. Cundiff, J. B. Hinman, John L. Bittinger, James A. Matney, O. M. Smith, I. G. Kappner, John Pinger, J. D. McNeely, Wm. Z. Ransom, Mordecai Oliver and I. C. Parker, they proceeded to the election of officers, to hold their respective terms for one year, with the following result: W. P. Hall, President; W. Z. Ransom, Vice President; I. G. Kappner, Treasurer; John Pinger, Auditor; J. M. Hawley, Secretary. The Finance Committee included Willard P. Hall, I. G. Kappner and James A. Matney.

The Committee on Survey was composed of Willard P. Hall, J. M. Hawley and J. B. Hinman.

On the 25th of January, 1871, there was submitted to the vote of the people of St. Joseph an ordinance authorizing a subscription of five thousand shares to the capital stock of the "St. Joseph Bridge Building Company," amounting to $500,000, the bonds payable at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The vote resulted in a unanimous majority—only nineteen votes being cast against the ordinance.

The services of Colonel E. D. Mason, an engineer whose works have since achieved him a national reputation, were immediately secured.

By the 6th of February, H. H. Kelley, Col. Mason's first assistant, arrived in the city and commenced the preliminary survey, which extended from the rock bluffs near Belmont to a point seven miles below the city. The fall in the low water channel for that distance was found to be 82-100 of a foot to the mile.

The annual rain fall in the basin, drained by the river at St. Joseph, averages nineteen and a half inches, while that of the basin below is twenty-six inches; so, but three-fourths of the water flowing out of the Missouri River at its mouth passes the city.

As might have been expected, considerable difference of opinion existed as to the proper location of the bridge which, finally, however, was wisely left to the judgment of the engineer, Col. Mason.

The original ordinance subscribing $500,000 required an expenditure of $100,000 by the company before $50,000 of the city bonds could be touched, and $100,000 more in order that the second $50,000 could be secured, and so on. Although every effort of the Directors of the Bridge Company was made to raise, by private subscription $100,000, the sum necessary to commence the work, only $18,000 was raised.

The Council met on the 2d of May to revise and modify the ordinance of the former subscription so as to authorize the payment of fifty per cent. of the city's subscription in bonds on calls.

At the election on the 23d of the same month, the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority—a manifest evidence that the people of St. Joseph were fully alive to the vast importance of spanning the river between the Missouri and Kansas shores, with a bridge at this point, at the earliest possible moment.

June 10, 1871, the day appointed for opening the sealed proposals for constructing a railroad, wagon and foot bridge across the Missouri River at St. Joseph, according to the specifications of the Chief Engineer, Colonel E. D. Mason, showed the following bids from six great companies, which were as follows:

Baltimore Bridge Company	$1,175,000
King Wrought Iron Bridge Company	806,000
American Bridge Company	714,000
Keystone Bridge Company (for the superstructure alone)	260,000
Phœnixville Bridge Company (for the superstructure alone)	317,000
Detroit Bridge and Iron Works	710,000

The bids being considered, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, whereas, the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works Company has shown its capacity for bridge building, by building bridges at Burlington, Quincy and Hannibal, and now has boats and all necessary machinery, etc., for the prosecution of the work; therefore this company

accepts the bid of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works Company, it being the best and lowest bid.

The contractors' bond was fixed at $100,000.

On July 25, 1871, the first material arrived. This was in the shape of a train load of stone, on the St. Joseph and Denver City Road, from White's Camp, Kansas. The first stone was laid September 26th, in the presence of a large assemblage of people.

December 8, 1871, the arduous task of landing pier six on bed-rock was accomplished.

January 31, 1872, the caisson for pier five was landed on bed-rock.

January 15, 1872, the second Board of Directors were designated, and consisted of W. P. Hall, W. Z. Ransom, J. D. McNeely, Peter G. Conlisk, G. H. Koch, Dr. Robert Gunn, Jeff, Chandler, John Pinger, J. L. Bittinger, Fred. W. Smith, T. B. Weakly, R. H. Jordan and S. P. Hyde.

Hon. W. P. Hall was elected President; Jeff Chandler, Vice President; Col. G. H. Koch, Treasurer; Dr. Robert Gunn, Secretary; John L. Bittinger, Auditor; Ed. E. Mason, Superintendent and Engineer.

The caisson for pier four was accidentally launched January 21, 1872. While the workmen were busily engaged in "blocking down" the immense caisson, weighing four or five hundred tons, and just as they had got from under it, for the purpose of getting more materials, the blocking gave way, and, with a lurch, the heavy mass of timber went down through the ice upon the sandy bed of the river, a distance of about eight feet, and there rested, as luck would have it, exactly in the position it was designed to occupy. During the sinking of this pier (4) the ice broke up in the river, but resulted in no material damage to the work.

Pier four was landed on bed rock March 8, 1872. While the work was thus steadily progressing, a proposition to transfer the bridge to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, according to the proposition of Mr. B. F. Carver, was presented at a meeting of the Manufacturers' Aid Association, held March 20, 1872. The proposition, as may be supposed, caused a great deal of excitement among the people.

Mr. Carver's proposition was to furnish the money to complete the bridge under the present direction, as fast as Chief Engineer Mason would estimate for the required funds; that he would take and extend the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad to Atchison, Kansas, and connect it with the various roads at that town; that he would remove the machine shops, car works and general offices of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, now located at Hannibal, to St. Joseph; that he would fix the tariff of highway travel on the bridge at rates one-half lower than those of any similar structure on the Missouri or Mississippi Rivers, desiring, for example, that it may bring him from this source not more than $12,500 per annum, whereas the business of the ferry, for similar work, pays over

$50,000; and that he would make the tariffs to railroads equal as between his and all others, and that rates guarded and liberal be assured to all.

In consideration of his doing these things, he asked that the city transfer to him its entire stock of $500,000, and that the machine and car shops should be exempted from taxation, as they were in Hannibal, for twenty years.

There was much debate and a great variety of opinions delivered. Some wanted the bridge made absolutely free for highway travel, while others thought it was better to allow the owners of it to collect a low rate of tariff and return to the city a portion of the bonds voted to the work. All appeared to favor the proposition in one form or other, and adopted a resolution, unanimously, that it was the sense of the meeting that the city's stock ought to be sold whenever judicious terms could be made. The council submitted the transfer to the vote of the people, but before the election day had arrived the ordinance was withdrawn.

The caisson for the upper draw rest was placed in position April 27, 1872, and landed on bed rock May 30, 1872.

Pier two, commonly known as pivot pier, was got in place Septemtember 1, 1872.

The caisson of pier three was landed on bed rock, November 4, 1872.

The next and last pier sunk was pier one. After launching her into the water from the east bank, she was put in position and the air pumps started February 5, 1873. This pier landed in bed rock March 5th, and was completed March 25th. These piers, constituting the sub-structure of the bridge, contain 1,457,000 feet of timber, board measure; 16,038 cubic feet of concrete, and 172,071 cubic feet of masonry. The base of the largest pier is 45x45 feet the top 35 feet diameter.

Work on the superstructure immediately began. The first span was swung January 18, 1873. The last span was swung May 4, 1873, all the superstructure suspending its own weight.

The superstructure consists of three fixed spans of the quadrangular Pratt truss, each 300 feet long, one fixed span at east approach, 80 feet, and a draw span 365 feet, making the entire length of the bridge 1,345 feet. The weight of the iron in the superstructure is 2,850,000 pounds; of the road-bed and track, 382,000 pounds. The draw span alone weighs 900,000 pounds, and is so perfectly adjusted as to be easily opened and shut by one man. The capacity of the bridge as estimated, is six times as great as the largest and heaviest train of cars that can be placed upon it. The approaches over bottom lands contain 2,025,000 cubic feet of earth and broken rock.

February 11, 1873, the stockholders met and elected the following Directors for the ensuing third year: Willard P. Hall, W. B. Johnson, I G. Kappner, James McCord, G. H. Koch, W. M. Wyeth, Milton Tootle,

Edward D. Mason, Robert Gunn, J. D. McNeely, Louis Hax, Jeff. Chandler, and R. L. McDonald.

This board met on the 14th, and elected the following officers: W. P. Hall President; Jeff. Chandler, Vice President; Robert Gunn, Secretary; G. H. Koch, Treasurer; Edward D. Mason, Chief Engineer and Superintendent, and John L. Bittinger, Auditor.

Rather an amusing incident occurred during the election. R. L. McDonald acted as teller, and announced Governor Hall elected unanimously. "I know better," said the Governor quickly," I didn't vote for myself!" Mr. McDonald again looked over the ballots, and as he vainly endeavored to decipher the hieroglyphics on one, the Governor said, nervously, "That's mine; I voted for Mr. McCord."

"I will leave it to any member of the board to decide whether that does not look as much like Willard P. Hall as James McCord," said Mr. McDonald, good-naturedly exhibiting the ballot. The joke was on the Governor, and no one appreciated it more than he.

On the 20th of May, 1873, the first locomotive crossed the bridge. This was engine No. 6, of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad. It was in charge of E. Sleppy, Master Mechanic of the shops of that road, and the man who ran the first passenger train out of St. Joseph on the opening of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road more than fourteen years before. Charles Stine performed the duties of firemen on this engine. There were on board besides, several bridge and railroad officials, together with several prominent citizens of St. Joseph and Kansas, among whom were the following: Colonel Edward E. Mason, Superintendent and Engineer; Governor Williard P. Hall, President, and Dr. Robert Gunn, Secretary of the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company; J. F. Barnard, of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R.; R. J. Wells, General Agent of the H. & St. J. R. R. Co., Hon. Isaac C. Parker, Jeff. Chandler, General G. H. Hall, P. Arnholt, Captain C. Mast, Harry Carter, J. G. Wood, G. H. Koch, Judge J. P. Grubb and J. A. Piner, managed to secure positions on the pilot of the engine, while H. W. Musson, General Agent of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R.; E. H. Saville, Secretary of the St. Joseph & Denver City R. R.; "Uncle Joseph Beaumont," and about thirty others secured sitting room on the tender.

As soon as the engine arrived on Missouri's soil, three cheers were given for the St. Joseph Bridge. In a few minutes after, the engine again appeared ready for its return trip for a second crossing.

Conspicuous among those perched upon the pilot, on the return trip, was Miss Hettie Mason, daughter of Col. E. D. Mason, Chief Engineer, who thus enjoyed the distinction of being the first lady to cross the bridge on wheels. On the same day, crossed the first regular train, ten car loads of freight.

On Saturday, May 31, 1873, occurred the grand celebration of the completion of the bridge. This was, beyond doubt, the most magnificent pageant ever displayed in the city. Not only was every civic association and benevolent society represented in the vast procession, but the German citizens of the Northwest had selected St. Joseph as the place for holding their annual Saengerfest, and May 31 was selected as the time. The procession which traversed the streets of St. Joseph on that day was never equaled west of the Mississippi. Every trade was represented. The cooper was hooping barrels in his improvised shop on wheels, the shoemaker was pegging at his last, the axhandle manufacturers were using their drawing-knives and turning out handles with the same celerity that marked their labors at home; lathes, looms, steam engines, collar factories, trunk establishments, and an endless variety of other trades and appliances of merchanical labor were in full blast in the vast stream of human industry that moved along the streets to the enlivening music of six or eight brass bands. The procession on this occasion was fully six miles in length, and both in the novelty of its character and immensity of its magnitude, astonished even the people of the city in whose midst existed the industries represented.

The morning papers stated that there were, on that day, 25,000 strangers in the city, and 50,000 people on the streets. As the procession passed the bridge, the splendid structure presented, with its gay array of bunting, such a picture as few in the vast throng had ever before gazed upon.

At night hundreds of Chinese lanters illuminated the structure.

Ex-Governor W. P. Hall, President of the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, made the opening speech. He was followed by Rev. and Hon. I. S. Kalloch, of Leavenworth, in an oration of powerful eloquence, which was listened to by the vast audience with the most absorbing interest. Hon. Joseph Brown, Mayor of St. Louis, was then introduced and addressed the audience. General James Craig, Hon. I. C. Parker, Captain James B. Eads, and Hon. Jeff. Chandler, all spoke in turn.

At 3 P. M., a sumptuous banquet was served in Tootle & McLaughlin's Hall, to which about five hundred invited guests sat down. During the feast, the Fifth Infantry Band, from Fort Leavenworth, under command of Lieutenant Lewis, took seats in the balcony and discoursed appropriate music during the entertainment.

Numerous toasts were given and eloquent responses made. The last of these was "Joseph Robidoux, the founder of St. Joseph," which was drunk in silence by all standing. Thus closed the festivities of the grandest public demonstration ever witnessed in St. Joseph.

On the 4th of July, 1873, at 6:30 P. M., the steamer Mountaineer broke from her moorings, and, floating down, struck the bridge, occasioning damage to the amount of $16,000, which occupied twelve days in repairing.

Dr. Robert Gunn, who served as Secretary of the Company from the beginning of the second year of its organization, and is now (1881) superintendent of the bridge, has filled the latter position uninterruptedly, ever since the completion of the work.

June 16, 1879, the control of the bridge was transferred to Jay Gould and associates.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC OVER THE BRIDGE.

Total number engines crossing both ways	2,500
Total number passenger and baggage cars crossing both ways	8,500
Total number empty freight cars	5,000
Total number loaded freight cars	25,000

FOOT AND WAGON TRAFFIC FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880—CROSSING WEST.

MONTHS.	Sheep and Hogs.	Cattle, Horses and Mules.	Four Horse Vehicles.	Two Horse Vehicles.	One Horse Vehicle.	Horsemen.	Footmen.
January	...	185	1	582	97	195	1 492
February	200	452	10	803	129	200	1,630
March	...	344	12	819	149	197	1,842
April	40	609	16	782	135	173	1.743
May	600	349	3	658	158	154	1,854
June	200	233	2	647	217	132	1,958
July	430	165	4	874	276	153	2,273
August	...	112	3	1,123	236	201	2.330
September	...	178	3	2,096	294	138	1,994
October	200	321	5	2,849	306	189	2,147
November	...	90	1	1,486	180	111	1,665
December	12	108	1	1,437	143	130	1,485
Total	1 882	3.146	61	14,156	2 320	1 973	22,413

CROSSING EAST.

MONTHS.	Sheep and Hogs.	Cattle, Horses and Mules.	Four Horse Vehicles.	Two Horse Vehicles.	One Horse Vehicles	Horsemen.	Footmen
January	121	98	1	553	90	181	1,424
February	51	135	2	701	95	163	1,442
March	...	276	..	722	142	175	1,742
April	...	141	..	565	121	142	1,603
May	17	198	1	721	149	162	1,791
June	8	224	1	679	193	142	1,732
July	13	227	4	922	262	165	2.219
August	537	205	..	1,032	210	192	2.242
September	...	363	3	1,160	188	166	1,880
October	15	555	7	1,849	176	174	2 118
November	184	185	1	1,198	113	106	1.520
December	9	97	1	730	79	126	1.392
Total	955	2,704	21	10,882	1,818	1,891	20.105

THE UNION DEPOT.

Since the printing of the article on the Union Depot, under head of "Railroads," page 595, other and important data have come to our knowledge, which we offer, by way of explanation, for the appearance of this second article on the same subject.

The officers of the St. Joseph Union Depot Company are as follows:

L. D. Tuthill, of the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, President.

J. F. Barnard, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, Secretary and Treasurer.

Judson & Motter, Attorneys.

A. A. Talmage, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific; John B. Carson, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; J. F. Barnard, General Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; Thomas McKissock, General Superintendent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad; L. D. Tuthill, General Superintendent of the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, are the Directors. All these gentlemen have done their utmost to forward the great enterprise in every possible manner.

The architects are Messrs. Eckel & Mann, two young men of this city, who have already taken a position among the first architects of the country. The plan furnished by these gentlemen shows the handsomest railway building in the West, and, when it is completed, St. Joseph will indeed have good cause to feel proud of the grand edifice. It will certainly be a superb building and will stand as a monument to the genius, taste and wonderful skill of its accomplished architects.

Outside of the carriage drive will be an ornamental park, set in grass and shrubbery, and adorned with statues, urns and a fountain, all of which will not only greatly add to the appearance of the depot, but will show the æsthetic taste of the builder. We see no reason why a railroad depot should not be made as cheerful and inviting as a public park, or any other place of public resort. Here will congregate at all hours of the day and night, weary travelers and commercial men, fatigued women and tired children. The nice new depot, with its conveniences and accommodations, its small, handsome park, with its blooming flowers and sparkling fountain, will certainly do much to lighten the tedium of their waiting moments.

To fully appreciate this magnificent structure it must be seen. No description of ours would convey to the reader an adequate idea of its great beauty. It is both ornamental and durable, and St. Joseph will be justly proud of it, as one of her crowning architectural glories.

As a public improvement, it ranks next in importance to the great iron bridge that spans the Missouri River, a few blocks northwest of it. The stranger coming to St. Joseph from the east, gets his first glimpse of

the depot building as he approaches the city from the south. He will see distinctly its huge proportions, and white-crested tower, glittering in the morning sunlight, but not until he halts within the shadow of its immense awnings, will he realize the fact, that he is gazing upon one of the finest, one of the largest, and one of the most symmetrically constructed edifices of the kind to be found anywhere in the country.

The depot is the outgrowth of a necessity long since felt by not only those who are connected with the railroads, but by our business men generally.

The conveniences of a depot centrally located, where all the trains arrive and whence they all depart, are numerous. The passenger business, which has been scattered between the different depots, will now be confined to one point. Besides this, the railroad ticket offices will be here, and the express offices. These conveniences will save time and expense, and facilitate business, travel, and every interest connected with commerce and railroad transit.

St. Joseph has now a population of forty thousand, and being the converging point of several railroads, it is only in keeping with that spirit of enterprise ever manifested on the part of her citizens, and which has brought her present material prosperity, that she should have a first class Union depot—worthy of her growth and commercial importance.

To form something like a correct idea for the present emergency for a Union depot, we need only to mention the fact that forty-eight daily passenger trains arrive and depart from St. Joseph, saying nothing of the freight trains, which number many more.

At a congratulatory meeting held in Boston, in September, 1851, Mr. Winthrop was pleased to say that the number of passenger trains which daily arrived and departed from Boston was one hundred. Boston was then the fifth city in population in the Union, and it was with great pride that the distinguished orator dwelt upon the fact so creditable to the sagacity and energy of that people.

At that time St. Joseph was but a hamlet, struggling into existence. To-day, however, with about one-fifth the number of inhabitants that Boston then contained, St. Joseph has half the number of passenger and freight trains which Boston then boasted.

Western pluck and western energy have achieved, in a few short years, railroad facilities which older cities in the eastern states have not accomplished in half a century. The character of these improvements is not ephemeral, built merely to gratify the demand of the day, and to subserve a temporary purpose, but are substantial, and will be as durable, we hope, as the everlasting hills that surround our city. No other town in the wide Union, in proportion to population, presents a more thrifty or business like appearance than St. Joseph.

Stand at the foot of Felix, Francis, Edmond or any of her business streets, on any day of the week, and glance eastward and there can be seen thoroughfares crowded with teams, wagons, carriages, men, women and children from morning till night. All over the city are seen the unmistakable evidences of that resistless, pushing spirit of enterprise which has made the town and given it an impetus which cannot be checked. The evidences of this spirit are seen in the immense packing houses, founderies, manufactories, planing and flour mills, street railroads, waterworks, Union depot, and all the other public improvements which have been inaugurated and pushed to completion, and lastly, in our rapid increase in population, which has more than doubled since 1870.

St. Joseph has struggled with a few difficulties in the past, yet with an unfaltering courage, and with an abiding faith in her own capabilities, like the stripling of Israel with his sling and stone, she has overcome them all, and now occupies a vantage ground from which she cannot recede.

Behind her, are the broad, rolling prairies, with a soil as prolific as was ever turned by the plowshare to the sunlight of heaven; a soil upon which Ceres pours out the fullness of her horn in such plenteousness as will supply the granaries of half a continent. Toward the rising sun live the great bulk of the people of this country, who, in the course of time, will come in millions and pitch their tents upon our vast plains and verdant valleys, and find in St. Joseph a ready market and an outlet for their surplus and their increase.

Above us floats an atmosphere as clear and limpid, and a sky as blue and sunny as ever cheered and brightened an Italian landscape.

It will be seen, by glancing at a map, that Northwestern Missouri occupies about the central position of the American Union, and this being the fact, there must be, somewhere in the Valley of the Missouri, a grand pivotal point, about which may be eventually amassed the elements of trade, power and influence, thence to be disseminated throughout the entire country. What town or city in this valley offers so many inducements for the location of this common center as St. Joseph? All acknowledge the advantages of her geographical position, her salubrious climate, and the unsurpassed fertility of her soil; then, where would the stranger and the merchant, the mechanic, the tradesman, and sagacious business man, look, if not to St. Joseph, to find this ultimate common center?

CHAPTER XV.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF ST. JOSEPH.

ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND SUBSEQUENT IMPORTANCE.

To the active, personal exertions of General W. R. Penick, is due the credit of first inaugurating a fire department in St. Joseph. June 23, 1860, while a member of the City Council, he introduced an ordinance appropriating $25,000 for the purpose of procuring engines and equipping a fire company. This proposition was unanimously accepted by the Council, but, on being submitted to the people, was voted down. A subsequent attempt on the part of this enterprising citizen to raise the sum of $15,500 for the same purpose, met with a similar fate.

Though many approved the policy and admitted the urgent necessity of such an organization for the protection from fire, nothing was accomplished and scarcely anything attempted in the premises till April, 1864, at which period William R. Penick was elected Mayor of the city, and, in his message to the Council of that year, urgently recommended an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of a steam fire engine. In view of this recommendation, the City Council, at a meeting held July 5, 1864, passed an ordinance to that effect.

At the same meeting, the Mayor was requested to solicit subscriptions or donations of means for the purchase of hose and hook and ladder truck. To the efforts of this gentleman, the citizens promptly responded, and W. R. Penick having, as representing the firm of Penick & Loving, headed the list with a subscription of $100, was enabled to report, at the next meeting of the Council, the sum of $2,700 subscribed for the required purpose.

May 17, 1865, the steam fire engine, Blacksnake, arrived and was tested by a committee of the Council, who pronounced it acceptable.

August 7, 1865, a committee of the Council recommended the organization of Volunteer Fire Companies. The first to respond to this call was the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, which was, for many years after, the pride of St. Joseph, including in its ranks some of the best young men in the city.

The following named gentleman comprised the thirty charter members:

John Lyon, Judson Lyon, H. Clay Carter, Joseph Andriano, Chas. C. Barrington, F. K. Maus, Ad. Andle, N. P. Schlupp, Wm. Borngesser,

J. P. Lowell, J. M. Armstrong, C. H. Floyd, J. S. Thompson, John F. Lyon, Arthur Lowell, Theodore Textor, R. Saunders, John Smith, W. B. McNutt, S. J. Handley, R. M. Russell, C. E. Holman, E. C. Zimmerman, W. J. McCord, C. B. Wait, H. B. Floyd, W. K. Noyes, J. M. Hunter, Geo. W. McGibbons, F. A. Mitchell.

The company officers elected were, John L. Lyon, Foreman: J. M. Armstrong, First Assistant; Judson Lyon, Second Assistant; Wm. J. McCord, Secretary; C. E. Holman, Treasurer.

October 13, 1865, Charles W. Davenport was appointed Chief Engineer of the fire department, but declined to act, for the reason that he was insurance agent, representing numerous companies. On the 31st of the same month, the Mayor appointed Dr. Robert Gunn to the position. He served as Chief Engineer till April, 1867, when Ed. R. Brandow was elected to succeed him. He served two years, to April, 1870, when he was succeeded by R. J. S. Wise. In 1871, Harry Carter was elected Chief, serving one year. He was succeeded in April, 1872, by E. Wagner. A. Saltzman, in turn, succeeded him, at the end of his annual term, serving till April, 1874, at which period, W. B. McNutt was elected. He served six years, to April, 1880, when he was succeeded by Henry Gibson, who served till April, 1880, when W. B. McNutt was again elected to the responsible office of Chief Engineer of the fire department of the city of St. Joseph, a position for which he has proven himself eminently fitted.

In the years that have ensued since the organization of the first fire company in St. Joseph, there have been erected in the city, five engine houses, supplied with two steam fire engines, valued respectively, at $4,250 and $5,000; one hook and ladder truck, and two four-wheel hose carts and three two-wheel carts.

The present force includes eighteen men, paid by the city. These are at present (1881) under the direction of Chief W. B. McNutt, as above stated. Mr. McNutt is superintendent of the book bindery of C. P. Kingsbury, and a popular citizen. Dr. Robert Gunn, who has been superintendent of the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Joseph ever since its completion in May, 1873, has also long been especially active in promoting the interests of the fire department, and much of its present high state of efficiency is due to his untiring efforts. Mr. Edward R. Brandow was a member of the City Council when the hook and ladder house on Francis Street was built; and to his efforts mainly is due the erection of that structure, which to-day constitutes an architectural ornament of the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE

was born in Kincardinshire, Scotland, August 2, 1830. He was the third of a family of eleven children. He learned the trade of stone and marble cutter in the City of Aberdeen, Scotland. In June, 1851, he left the shores of his native country for the New World, and landed in the City of New York, after a short and prosperous voyage. Here he immediately engaged in the avocation of his calling, soon doing business for himself, and meeting with that success which skill and energy invariably command. June 7, 1853, Mr. Abercrombie married in New York City, Miss Agnes Monroe, a native of Scotland. The fruit of this marriage was two children, both sons. One of these, Roderick M., survived, and is now (1881) a partner of his father in the stone and marble business in St. Joseph. On the breaking out of the civil war, James Abercrombie was a private in the Seventy-ninth New York National Guard, and immediately entered the army, where he did good service with his regiment till August, 1861, when he received his discharge, with the grade of Second Surgeant. In September of the same year, he again enlisted, this time in the Farthingham Rifles, in which he served till December, 1862, when he was taken prisoner. A week before this event, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant in his regiment. In November, 1866, he went West, and settled in St. Joseph, where he remained one year, in partnership with Johnson & Co., stone and marble cutters. In 1867, he moved to Caldwell County, engaging there in farming, and carrying on the stone and marble business in Breckenridge. In January, 1879, he returned to St. Joseph and opened in partnership with Erath, Johnson & Co., another yard. He is now (1881) engaged in business with his son, Roderick M., under the name and style of Abercrombie & Son.

SMITH ADAMS

is a retired farmer, living in Washington Township, Section 27. Post-office, St. Joseph. He is a native of Kentucky and was born August 3, 1812; was raised upon a farm and had a common school education. He was married May 12. 1836, to Miss C. Ramsey, who was born in Kentucky, November 4, 1819. By this union they had five children, Jones L. R., born April 17, 1837, died June 12, 1841; W. R., born June 15, 1841; Mary E., born March 8, 1844; Rebecca C., born July 10, 1847; Edwin M., born June 29, 1850. Mrs. Adams died February 4, 1854, and he was again married to Miss Elizabeth Adams, November 20, 1854. She was born in Tennessee, January 6, 1828. They had five children: James A., born January 2, 1856; Anna M., born March 26, 1858; Smith, born May 18, 1864; infant who died while young, and Ella L., born October 11, 1866. This wife died October 11, 1874, and he married May 5, 1875, to Miss Martha A. Mansfield. She was born September 11, 1818. He was very successful financially, until the war, when he lost heavily. He endured many privations for his country, and during the late war enlisted in what was known as the "Whisky Cavalry," in the Union Army, which stood guard around St. Joseph for three years. The government did not pay these men one dollar, and they did not ask for it, but furnished horses, time and services to Uncle Sam without money and without price, and are proud to know that they had the manhood to defend the right at all hazard. Mr. Adams first came to Missouri with his father in 1815, locating in Lafayette County. They lived in a block house for protection. In 1818, his father returned to Kentucky, Smith accompanying him, but being infatuated with the West, returned to Missouri, locating in Howard County, known, in early days, as St. Charles. He has lived in Missouri ever since; was engaged in the Mormon war. They surrendered upon his arrival, and he purchased land and was there when the County of Caldwell was organized. He is a Mason and a member of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 78, also a member of the Christian Church, and was Director on part of the State in the old Branch Bank of the State of Missouri before the war, has been school director and has donated liberally to churches and school houses.

EDWARD ALDEN,

gas-fitter, plumber, dealer in pumps, lightning rods, etc.; one of the leaders in this line, and a man who stands among the popular citizens; was born in England, December 23, 1827. He came to America in 1851, residing for over five years in New York, where he learned his trade, thence came to Chicago, and, after a four years' sojourn, came to St. Joseph, established his trade in 1860, and at present does one of the

largest trades in the northwest. He was married in 1856, to Miss Bridget McTigh, a native of Ireland. Mr. Alden is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DAVID ALDERMAN,

liveryman, proprietor of Elk Horn stable, was born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina, August 9th, 1824. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, his father, David, Sr., being an agriculturist. In 1849, he came to Buchanan County, locating on a farm near Sparta. The country at that time was sparsely settled and he had many difficulties to contend with. For twenty years this was his home. In 1869, he came to St. Joseph, and has since been counted among its leading liverymen, the Elk Horn stable being one of the most popular in the city. He has been twice married; first to Mary A. Larkins, of North Carolina, now deceased. His second wife was Lavinia J. Highsmith, of North Carolina. They have five children: Chas. A., A. M., James D., Ann E. and Mary P. Mr. A. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. W. ALLEN,

manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Agency and dealer in Taylor & Farley organs, was born in London, England, in 1845, and when two years of age came to America with his parents, who located in Pelta County, Illinois, where his father, William, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Here C. W. was educated and raised to manhood. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. K, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in many notable engagements, among which were Chickamaugua, Island No. 10, in the Sherman campaign and others. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term (three years.) He came to Missouri and located in Atchison County, and engaged in the sewing machine business. Thence to DeKalb County, and for a time was at Maryville. He came to St. Joseph in the spring of 1880. Mr. A. was married in 1866, to Miss E. A. Burk, of Illinois. By this union they have six children: Lorena, Minnie F., C. W., B., L. E. and James. Mr. Allen is a Master Mason.

R. K. ALLEN.

Among those who contributed a just share in giving this city the reputation which it has attained as the metropolis of the Northwest, is R. K. Allen, who for twenty-two years has been identified with its growth and prosperity. He is a native of Massachusetts, and came to St. Joseph in 1859, and engaged in working at his trade, that of carpenter and builder, which from that time has been steadily and largely on the increase. Many of the finest structures of St. Joseph, both in store

edifices and residences, are specimens of his handiwork. In 1872, he opened his planing mill on Francis Street, which is the largest in the city. In the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, etc., his business is the largest in the Northwest, extending into Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. His long experience and skillful management makes him more proficient than the average in his line. In this respect his standing may be inferred from the fact that the Union Depot of St. Joseph, one of the finest in the United States, is being built by Mr. Allen. The cost of this is $150,000. Few residents of St. Joseph are more widely and popularly known.

WILLIAM M. ALBIN,

attorney at law, insurance and real estate agent, was born in Indiana in 1820. His youth was spent on a farm, with limited school advantages. After he attained his majority, he entered Asbury University, and graduated with the degree of A. M. He engaged for some time in teaching, and, in 1851, came to Buchanan County, where he followed the same occupation. He read law with the Hon. Henry Vories, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In 1852, he went to Gentry County and remained a short time. He enlisted in the army during the late war, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Missouri State Volunteers, commanded by Colonel W. P. Hall. Colonel Albin is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

J. W. AMBROSE,

one of St. Joseph's prominent mauufacturers, is a native of England, and was born September 2, 1829. He was there educated and raised until his nineteenth year, when he came to America, locating in Ohio. He learned the machinist trade, and in 1856 removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he resided until 1871. In that year, he came to St. Joseph, and ereeted the foundry and machine shop that he now occupies. The present style of the firm is J. W. Ambrose & Co. They make a specialty of architectural iron work, and in this feature they are having unparalleled success, their trade not only being in Missouri, but extends into Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Many of the finest structures in St. Joseph contains material from this establishment. The firm does a large business in the manufacture of stoves, and have attained a well merited reputation.

JOSEPH ANDRIANO,

City Collector, was born in the city of Heidelburg, Germany, October 15, 1841, and came to this country in 1849. He settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and came to this city in 1851. He married Miss Isa-

bella Young, of Chicago, Illinois, in 1869; they have one daughter, Gracie. Mr. Adriano obtained a good education in the city schools, and then commenced his mercantile experience, which he abandoned to go into the stage and omnibus business with his father-in-law, William H. Young, of Chicago, a short time before the great fire, and had but fairly commenced when, with others, they were burned out, losing $20,000. They at once, with commendable zeal, started again, and very soon worked up a very successful business and continued it for two years. At this time he sold out and returned to his old home in St. Joseph, and accepted a position in the post office. In 1880, he was elected to his present position as City Collector.

D. C. ANDERSON,

baker and confectioner, an early and well known citizen of Bechanan County, is our subject. He was born in Orange County, New York, August 20, 1832; his father, John K., was an agriculturist, and D. C. spent his early life on a farm. The family finally migrated to Erie County, Pennsylvania, and thence to Michigan, where he learned the carpenter trade. In 1859, he came to St. Joseph and worked at his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army, was captured at Lexington, and soon after enlisted in Stuart's cavalry, and was transferred to Co. K, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, as a private. He passed through the usual routine of promotions, and resigned as First Lieutenant, after serving three and a half years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Lttle Rock. At Shiloh he was slightly wounded. Returning to St. Joseph, he was for a number of years engaged in the grocery trade. From 1869 to 1871, he was clerk in the post office; also for two years was clerk of the school board; for the past several years has been engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. In 1860, Mrs. Angeline Carr, nee Nelson, became his wife; she died in the spring of '65. In 1867, he was married to Mrs. Ann Prosser, nee Sprinkle. They have had one daughter, Ada, who died in the autumn of 1880. He is a member of the A. O. of U. W. S. K.

GEO. W. ANDERSON,

check clerk for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad. This well-known railroad man was born in Brown County, Ohio, June 11th, 1844. At an early age, he removed to Galesburg, Illinois, his father, G. W., Sr., being a stone cutter by trade. The family eventually located in Monmouth, Illinois, where our subject learned the painter's trade, remaining until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry. After serving five months, he was honorably dis-

charged on account of disability. He returned home, recuperated, and on the 20th of November, 1863, enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. Was in the department of the Gulf, and served until the 29th of April, 1866, when he was mustered out. Returning to Illinois, he engaged in working at his trade until 1875, when he became an employe of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, stationed at St. Joseph. He was married in 1880 to Miss Rosa Schreiber. Mr. Anderson is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council.

JOHN ANGEL.

One who took an active and live interest in making St. Joseph what it is to-day, is our subject. He was born in Virginia, January 24, 1813, and when young removed with his parents to Surry County, North Carolina, where his father, Nicholas, engaged in farming. Here John was raised, educated and resided until 1833, when he emigrated to Tennessee, residing there a number of years; thence to Alabama, remaining one year, and from there he went to Texas, thence to Van Buren County, Iowa, coming to St. Joseph in November, 1843. He commenced working at his trade, that of a carpenter, which he followed for a number of years; many of the old-time landmarks, long since wiped out, were the work of his hammer and saw. From the time he came to the village, up to the present, few men have been more closely identified with a city than John Angel. About thirty years ago he was a member of the council a few terms; also was city assessor for one year. During the Hannibal & St. Joseph project, in 1849, the first railway in the state, he was on the survey corps. In educational movements, and all commendable enterprises for the advancement of St. Joseph, he was to be found on the right side. While in Iowa, he was a messenger in the Legislature. He was married July 16, 1846, to Miss Eugena Robidoux, a neice of Joseph Robidoux. They had three children, all deceased, Felix, Edmond, and one unnamed.

JOHN J. ANGSTEN,

cooper, was born in Prussia, Germany, March 16, 1847, and came to America in 1851, his parents locating in Chicago, where he was raised, educated and learned his trade. In 1877, he came to St. Joseph. He was married in 1873 to Miss Annie Boesh. They have, by this union, three children: John, Willie and Mary.

ARMSTRONG BROTHERS,

the live and spicy business men of St. Joseph, justly merit the rank they occupy. In the browning of coffee, manufacture of baking powder

and spices, their trade has grown from a small beginning until it stands among the prominent industries of the city. J. M. Armstrong was born in Centerville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1838. His father, Samuel, was a native of New York, and removed to Jerseyville, Illinois, with his family in 1849. The subject of this sketch was raised to manhood, spending his time when not attending the common schools, in tilling the soil of Jersey County. In September, 1861, he tendered his services to the Union cause in Illinois, but as the call on that state had been filled, was not accepted, consequently he came to Missouri and enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri Cavalry. He was mustered in as a private, and by regular promotion, in May, 1862, was made First Lieutenant of Company G, serving faithfully his allotted time, and was honorably discharged in 1864. At Little Rock he raised the Union flag to its position on the State House. Came to St. Joseph, and engaged as clerk in the Patee House, and soon became one of the proprietors, the firm being Espy & Armstrong. After continuing in the hotel business for a time, he branched out into other pursuits, eventually becoming a clerk in the grocery of W. H. Floyd. In 1867, he engaged in the grocery trade in company with George B., which continued until 1881, when the present business was established. He has been twice married—first to Miss Amelia Espy, in 1864. By this union, they had two children, one of whom, Thomas, is living, and Robert, deceased. Mrs. Armstrong died a few years later. Was again married, in 1871, to Miss Jennie Milton, of New York. They have two children—Beattie and Fannie. Geo. B. Armstrong was born in Centerville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1846. In 1849, he came to Jerseyville, Illinois, with his parents, where he was educated and was engaged in farming until the autumn of 1866, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. He engaged in the grocery trade in the spring of 1867, and has since been closely associated with the business interests of the city. In 1870, he married Miss Mary E. Mapstone, of Chicago. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the A. O. U. W.

J. P. ARNOLD,

general blacksmith, is a native of Phœnixville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was born October 4, 1844. When young he removed to Berks County, where he was raised and learned his trade. For a time he had charge of Weymeyers & Co.'s establishment at Lebanon, and for two years was foreman for Garner Bros., at Ashland. During the rebellion, he enlisted in the Union army, but on account of his youth was reclaimed by his parents. In 1873, he came to St. Joseph. He is numbered among the finest workmen in the country, and does a first class trade in horseshoeing. He married in 1865, Miss Frances Chillens. They have four children: Ida B.; William H.; George B.; John T. He is a member of the K. of P., and the I. O. O. F.

HERMAN ARNOLD,

farmer and stock raiser, Section 7, postoffice St. Joseph, was born April 19, 1832, in Saxony, Germany, where he was reared and received the benefits of a fair education. He learned the stone mason's trade in his youth. He came to America in November, 1853, landing in New York City, and has worked in many of the principal cities in the East. For three years he worked on the capitol building at Washington. His family settled at Warsaw, Ind., and remained there nine years; they then came West and settled at Chicago, and from there to the place where he now resides. He owns a fine farm of 260 acres, well improved, with good orchards and comfortable buildings. When he landed at New York he had but three dollars in his pocket, but he went to work, and by giving his attention to his business has succeeded admirably. He was married in May, 1853, to Miss Grenadine Behrens, a native of Germany. They have five children living, Mary, (now Mrs. L. Everhart, of St. Joseph,) Minnie, Charlie, Robert and Fritz. They lost four. They attend the Lutheran Church.

CARL ARNHOLD,

stone-mason, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 12, 1828, and was there raised to manhood and learned the stone-mason's trade. In 1849, he came to America, located temporarily, in New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, and for two years was foreman in the building of the Marine Hospital. He came to St. Joseph in 1852, and has since made it his home, although for three years he was on the government work at Fort Leavenworth. Many of the old land marks in the city are of his construction, and a large amount of the first class work, more modern, been done by him and under his supervision. He married in 1854, Miss Peternella Groff. They have one son, Charles A., who was born in St. Joseph, November 15, 1855, and here received his education. He adopted and learned the trade of his father, and is thoroughly competent and experienced in stonework. He married in 1870, Miss Mary J. Saddler, of St. Joseph.

JACOB ARNHOLD,

with the Krug Packing Company, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 17, 1843, and came to America with his parents when ten years of age. His father, Philip, located in St. Joseph, and here Jacob was raised, educated and learned the stone mason's trade. He was married in 1865 to Miss Virginia Pash. He is a Mason and also a Knight Templar.

GEORGE ARNHOLD,

stone mason and contractor, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 5, 1850, and came to America with his parents, his father, Philip, locating in St.

Joseph. The senior Arnhold was identified with the city up to the time of his demise a few years ago. George was here raised to manhood and learned his trade, to which he has closely adhered. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Carpenter. They have five children, Frederick, Josephine, George, Philip and Caroline. He is a Royal Templar of Temperance. In 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Missouri, Company C, participating at the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Mobile and others, serving to the close, when he was honorably discharged.

BRO. ARTHEMIAN,

President of the St. Joseph College, is comparatively a young man, yet he has had twenty-two years experience as a teacher. The great success which has followed his administration has given the college a reputation as a first class school. The present number of students is one hundred and eighty. He was appointed President in 1878, and the high reputation the school had gained under the charge of its former excellent Presidents, has been fully maintained. With the flattering outlook for the future of St. Joseph College, it is destined to take a front rank among the educational institutions of the state. A history of the school will be found in another connection.

T. J. ASHFORD,

carpenter and builder, is a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, and was born July 14, 1827, and was raised and learned his trade in his native state. In 1853, he came to Savannah, Andrew County, and worked at his trade until 1872, when he came to St. Joseph. For a time, he was in the employ of Bailey, Wood & Co., as shipping clerk, and also in the same capacity with other houses. The remainder of the time has been devoted to building, in which branch he has his share of the taade. He is a man of clear judgment, a fluent conversationalist, and commands the respect of his fellow citizens. In 1849, he married Miss Martha J. Clare. They have a family of twelve children : Thomas K., Geo. W., Lewis, John, Bettie (now Mrs. Duncan), Addie, Allie, Emma, Tillie, Mattie, Vinnie, Gabriel (deceased). Himself and family are members of the Christian Church. Mr. A. is an Odd Fellow, of Eclipse Lodge.

THOMAS ASHTON,

farmer and broker, Washington township, Section 33 ; Postoffice, St. Joseph. Was born in New York City, October 30, 1826. When but a child, his parents moved to Mason County, Kenucky, where he was raised and educated. From 1848, he was contracting for the planters, being located at Vicksburg and New Orleans. In 1855, he came to Mis-

souri, and located in Buchanan County. His landed estate consists of about 300 acres, his improvements being among the best in the county. He also has a very large orchard, containing over 1,000 bearing trees. Was married September 12, 1850, to Miss Lucinda B. Small, who was born in Mason County, Kentucky, April 8, 1834. They have had nine children, six now living: Louisa, William S., Effie M., Harry L., Annie K. and Charley.

J. W. ATWILL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in February, 1844. He here received the advantages of an excellent education and entered on the active duties of life, a thoroughly qualified business man. On the breaking out of the civil war, though a very young man, Mr. Atwill determined to enter the service of his country, and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers. For his soldierly bearing and generally meritorious conduct he was promoted to a lieutenancy and transferred to the N. C. Union volunteer regiment. He was afterward advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, with which he remained till it was mustered out of the service in 1865. He then went to St. Louis, where he remained, engaged in mercantile pursuits, till the year 1870, when he sold out and went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he received the appointment of General Freight and Ticket Agent for the St. Joseph and Denver City, now the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, which position he held till the fall of 1878. He is now President of the Oakdale Coal Company, and is an influential member of the City Council of St. Joseph.

ADAM AXHELM, JR.,

merchant. One of Buchanan County's early settlers was Adam Axhelm, Sr., who took up his abode in St. Joseph in 1853. The subject of this sketch was born in Erie, Penn., March 27, 1850, and came to St. Joseph with his parents in 1853, and was here raised and educated.

Mr. Axhelm has been twice married; first, in 1869, to Miss Mary E. Thrap. By this union they had three children, one of whom is living—Charles. He lost two—Lena and Augusta. Mrs. Axhelm died in 1874. In 1878, Mrs. Mary Leip became his second wife. They have one daughter—Lena. Mrs. Axhelm, by her first husband had two children—Tillie and Ollie.

THOMAS AYLESBURY,

Foreman Car Department Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway, is a native of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and was born March 20, 1836; was there raised, educated, and learned the

carpenter trade. His father, Robert, was superintendent of a coal mine, and our subject for a time was in the employ of the Reading Railway Company. In 1860, he came to Kewanee, Illinois, engaging in contracting and building, continuing until 1865, when he was employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company. For four years he was in the car department, and for three years was foreman of the coach building department. On the 1st of May, 1872, he took his present situation with the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railway Company, the duties of which he has discharged to the entire satisfaction of his employers. He is numbered among the most proficient foremen in car building in the country. He is a member of the Master Car Builders' Association of the United States and Canada, and is one of the committee on automatic freight train brakes. During his sojourn in the city, he has been the choice of the citizens of the Fifth Ward as councilman for two terms. He married, in 1856, Miss Harriet Hill, of Pennsylvania, a native of England. They have had eight children, five now living, Charles, Ella, Ida, Thomas and Winfred. They lost three, Mary (aged thirteen years), Harry (aged six years), and Stella (aged three years). Mr. Aylesbury is a member of Charity Lodge No. 331 of Masons, and Enterprise Lodge I. O. O. F. During his term in the council, much credit is due him for the active and ardent work he did towards securing the water works.

ENOS EWING BACON,

proprietor Bacon House, was born in New Jersey, March 17, 1823, and was raised a farmer. He received a good education and taught school for one year, and then went to Indiana and taught school for nine years. He bought a farm in Maryland and worked it for six years, and afterwards sold out, and, in 1860, came to this city. He bought the lot and a small building where the Bacon House now stands and commenced keeping a boarding house and grocery store. In 1879, it was enlarged and opened as a hotel. As a hotel keeper he excels, as a citizen he has the confidence of all, as an enterprising business man, he is regarded as a success. He has been a life-long, consistent Presbyterian, and has done much for the church and its benevolence. He married Miss Sarah E. Thomas in 1844. They have seven children living, William T., Charles F., Enos Ewing, John Knox, Sarah E., Mary Anna, Rachel Ewing.

BADEN & CO.,

dealers in gents' furnishing goods, commenced business in St. Joseph in the autumn of 1880, and in the short time they have been here have won an enviable reputation. E. H. Baden, the senior member of the firm,

was born on the 29th day of January, 1853, in Prussia, Province of Hanover, Germany, where his youth was spent until his sixteenth year. He then emigrated to the United States, and settled in Perry County, Missouri, and lived there two years, and then removed to Scott County, Iowa, residing there for a time, after which he engaged in trade in Lincoln, Illinois. Becoming desirous to see the home once more of his early pilgrimage, he returned to his native country, remaining one year. When he again became a resident of the United States he engaged in the furnishing business at Lincoln, Illinois, and continuing until the autumn of 1880, when this house was established in St. Joseph. O. Delventhal, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born January 7, 1855. In his fourteenth year, he came to the United States, and became a citizen of Perry County, Missouri, and, after a three years' residence, went to New York, where he filled a clerkship for a time; then to Davenport, Iowa, and finally settled in Lincoln, Illinois, where he formed a copartnership with Mr. Baden, gent's furnishing business, which they have since conducted with a good degree of success.

E. P. BADGER,

the liveryman, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in West Leader June 27, 1830. At an early age, emigrated with his parents to Quincy, Illinois, where, after a short stay, he located in Payson, Illinois. There E. P. was raised to manhood, and educated, his youth being spent in tilling the soil. His father, Joseph Badger, while a resident of Connecticut, was a seafaring man. In 1849, like thousands of others, the subject of this sketch went overland to California, and for five years was engaged in mining, and other pursuits, on the Pacific Slope. During the war, he was superintendent of a quartermaster's department. In 1864, engaged in the livery business, in St. Joseph, which he has since followed with considerable success, having one of the best appointed stables to be found in the northwest. He is a man of close observation, unassuming in demeanor, and commands the respect of all. In 1860, Miss Mary Griffith became his wife. They have six children: Walter S, Joseph E., Willie, Minnie, Eddie, Mazie.

JNO. W. BAILEY,

of the wholesale house of Bailey, Fairleigh & Weil, was born in Dover, Stewart County, Tennessee, September 17, 1830. He received an ordinary school education at home, and at the age of fourteen commenced his mercantile experience, in a country store owned by Watson & Hillman, at Empire Iron Works, in Kentucky. Two years after he removed to the Tennessee Rolling Works, Kentucky, and sold goods for Hillman

Van Lear & Co., four years. The last year he was given the entire charge and made the purchases of goods for the establishment, although only twenty years of age. He resigned this position, and on May 9th came to St. Joseph in company with his brother-in-law, James Kay and his partner, J. C. Ingram. He accepted a situation with Ingram & Kay, and in 1852 succeeded Mr. Ingram in the business and has been continuously in the firm from that time until the present, a length of time sufficient to test a man's capacity both as a citizen and a merchant. The house of Bailey, Fairleigh & Weil is one of the best known in the southwest, and Mr. Bailey has become widely regarded as a thorough business man, a reliable merchant and a gentleman of undoubted integrity. Mr. Bailey has been actively connected with many enterprises of public character in St. Joseph, and has uniformly manifested a commendable degree of sympathy with every scheme calculated to promote her interests. May 8, 1856, he married Miss Susan E. Wildbahn, a daughter of Thomas Wildbahn, Esq., an old resident of Buchanan County. They have three children living, two sons and a daughter.

PETER BAKER,

boiler-maker and sheet iron worker, is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, in 1823, and was there educated and learned his trade. After serving his country in the army for several years, in 1849 he came to America, locating in Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for sixteen years. In 1865, he came to St. Joseph, where he has confined himself to manufacturing. He is a very proficient workman, and commands his share of patronage. He was married in Chicago to Miss Mary Kohner. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Mary, Margaret and Agnes, and has lost two, William and Joseph.

JOHN H BAKER,

bricklayer and plasterer, is among the progressive citizens of this city. He is a native of New York, and was born in Albany, February 22, 1852, and was there educated, raised and learned the bricklaying and plastering trades, serving five years apprenticeship. In 1880, he came west, and took up his abode in St. Joseph. On the 10th of October, 1878, Miss Agnes Meyers became his wife. By the union they have had one daughter, Kate. He belongs to the Bricklayers' Union.

ARTILEUS V. BANES, M. D.,

was born near Zanesville, Ohio, February 19, 1845. He was the youngest of three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter being the eldest child, and a lady of rare ability and refined culture. She is the present

wife of John Townsend, a prominent merchant of St. Joseph. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in Zanesville, Ohio. In April, 1858, he came to St. Joseph with his step-father, Colonel John A. Dolman. He had the good fortune to complete his education, taking a classical course, in the school of E. B. Neely, the present distinguished Superintendent of Public Instruction in that city. On leaving school in 1860, he drove an ox-team to Denver. He then engaged in mining for some time near Central City, and subsequently moved to Montana Territory, where, in 1862, he was one of the first to settle in Alder Gulch, near Virginia City. His unremitting efforts in the mines were crowned with success, and he was enabled to return to Missouri in 1864, with sufficient means to defray the expenses of a first-class medical education, upon the pursuit of which he immediately entered. He first commenced the study of his profession in the office of Dr. E. B. Forsee, of St. Joseph. He subsequently attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., March 7, 1868. Returning to St. Joseph, he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession and soon achieved a reputation for surgical skill few in the city have attained. In March, 1873, he married, in Philadelphia, Miss Bessie Davis, daughter of a resident of that city, and a lady of rare native ability and elegant culture. Dr. Banes is at present (1881) a member of the faculty and lecturer upon clinical surgery in St. Joseph Hospital Medical College.

G. H. BANDEL,

bricklayer and contractor, is a native of Germany, and was born in Wurtemberg June 5th, 1847. In 1854, came to America with his parents, locating in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where G. H. resided until 1863, when he became a resident of Springfield, Illinois, and there learned his trade, and remained until 1869, when St. Joseph became his home. Mr. Bandel is recognized as one of the stalwarts in his line, and many imposing edifices in the city are criterions to that effect. The Hax building, Dr. Geiger's office and residence were erected by him. He married, in 1870, Miss Kate Kiencle. By the union they have four children; E. F., Lydia, Emma and Albert H. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

JOHN FISH BARNARD

was born at Worcester, Mass., April 23, 1829. He was raised on a farm until seventeen years of age, and received his education up to this period in the district school. In 1846, he attended the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., and while there was induced to enter Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he took a course in civil engi-

neering, and graduated in 1850. The same year he was engaged by the Chief Engineer of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad, to go to Canada, where he remained until 1857, when the road was completed. He then, with others, engaged in making and shipping railroad ties to Cuba. In the summer of 1858, he took charge of a short road on the banks of the Ottawa River, in Canada, where he remained until 1863, when he was chosen Superintendent of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad. In 1864, this road was merged into the Grand Trunk east and west of Montreal. He was then removed to Bradford, in Upper Canada, as superintendent of the road known as the Buffalo and Lake Huron, but which had been consolidated with the Grand Trunk Road, and remained here until 1866, and then re-called to Montreal, and became Chief Engineer of over six hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Road. In 1869, he took charge of the Missouri Valley Road as Chief Engineer and Superintendent. The Missouri Valley and Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Road were consolidated in 1870. He remained with the company until the road was completed. In 1871, he took charge of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad as Chief Engineer and Superintendent. In 1872, he left this road, and was appointed Superintendent of the Kansas City St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. April 21, 1853, he married Miss Gertrude A. Harvey, of Bath, England, who died March 25, 1865, leaving five children. April 28, 1868, he married Miss Julia B. Keefer, of Gault, Ohio.

JOSEPH BARNES,

the horseshoer, Frederick Avenue. Is a native of France, and was born April 22, 1855. He there learned his trade, and came to America in 1872, taking up his abode in St. Joseph in 1874. He has attained an enviable reputation throughout the country as a horseshoer, which is well merited. As a farrier he is also deserving of special mention, and is thoroughly conversant with all ailments pertaining to the foot of a horse, which is very requisite in order to give satisfaction in shoeing.

W. F. BASSETT,

editor of the Evening News, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Harrison County, June 21, 1848, and lived there until thirteen years of age, then removed to Clinton County, Missouri. His education was received in the schools of Kentucky and at Plattsburg. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Pettis County. He returned to Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in that state, but he had formed a preference for journalism, and in fact, it may be said for the past fifteen years he has had more or less experience with the press. He 1878, he returned to Missouri, and since that time has been connected with the

press of St. Joseph, and at the time of purchasing the Evening News, in 1881, was editor of the Gazette. Mr. B. is a polished and affable gentleman and a thorough newspaper man. Since his management of the News, he has rendered it one of the most readable and deservedly popular papers in the Northwest.

GENERAL JONATHAN MILES BASSETT,

for many years a distinguished lawyer and representative citizen of St. Joseph, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 17, 1817. After receiving a good common school education he was apprenticed to the printing trade. He completed his education in Springfield, Illinois, where he also read law, with Gov. Cailin, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Stephen A. Douglas. Shortly after, he moved to Quincy, Illinois, where he was for several years engaged, first, in the publication of a newspaper, and afterwards in the successful practice of his profession. In 1844, he moved to Missouri and settled in Plattsburg, Clinton County, where he resumed the practice of law. He was chosen a delegate to the state convention called at Jefferson City for the purpose of framing a new constitution, which, it might be added, on being submitted to the people, was rejected. While in attendance at this convention he formed the acquaintance of Miss Nannie Dixon, of Raleigh, North Carolina, whom he married in 1850. The result of this happy union was two children, Henry D., born August 26, 1851, and Derdee Bell, born in 1856, and married to John Maddox. He, shortly after, located in St. Joseph, where he soon achieved eminence in his profession. He was at one time Mayor of St. Joseph, and for four years filled the position of circuit attorney for this judicial district. In the late civil war, he early declared himself an uncompromising Union man, and did much to rally the loyal sentiment of Northwest Missouri. He commanded a company of militia, and was, for two years, provost marshal of the district in which St. Joseph was included. General Bassett was a man of powerful frame and commanding presence. He was an able, fluent and persuasive speaker. Few men who have taken the active part in public life that did Gen. Bassett have left the world with fewer enemies and more personal friends than he did. His death occurred suddenly in 1871.

J. W. BATCHELLER

was born in Virginia, in 1835, and had a good military and civil school education. In 1857, he emigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri. He served an apprenticeship at gunsmithing. In December, 1861, he entered the United States service as principal musician of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, and remained ten months and then was discharged on account of disability. He returned to St. Joseph and engaged

in the photograph business, continuing until 1869, and then engaged in the gun business up to 1874, at which time he engaged with F. G. Hopkins, as foreman, remaining three and a half years, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Wall, the firm name being Batcheller & Wall. In 1879, he purchased his partner's interest, and has since been doing a prosperous business. He was married in 1858 to Miss A. E. Way, a native of Virginia. They have three children living. He is a Mason and a member of the Francis Street M. E. Church. Mr. Batcheller is a dealer in and manufacturer of breech and muzzle loading guns, rifles and pistols, fishing tackle, ammunition and sporting goods of every description.

GEORGE BAUMAN

is a wagon manufacturer on Frederick Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 6, 1834, When he attained his nineteenth year he came to America, arriving in St. Joseph in 1854. He here learned his trade, and in 1860, opened a shop on Third Street, continuing there until 1874, when he removed to his present commodious structure, which he erected. His business has been so increasing that in 1881, he will be obliged to add more room. In heavy and spring wagons he turns out durable and attractive work. He has a good and growing trade in Kansas and Nebraska, aside from Missouri. Mr. Bauman has been twice married, first in 1862, Miss Christena Behr, now deceased, became his wife, and for his second he married Miss Wilhelmina Fick, in 1869. By his first wife he has five children: Annie, Clara, Louie, Amelia and Oscar.

EDWARD BECK,

carpenter and foreman for John DeClue, is an accomplished and thorougly experienced mechanic; was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1842, and there raised to manhood and learned his trade. In 1862, he displayed his spirit of patriotism by enlisting in the Tenth New Jersey, First Division, First Brigade, and participated at Petersburg and many other notable engagements. In the spring of 1868, he came to St. Joseph, and for the past eleven years has been in the employ of John DeClue. In 1871, Miss Sarah T. Smith, of St. Joseph, became his wife. The Beck's were among the old time settlers of Pennsylvania.

OTTO BEHR,

professor of music. Missouri is largely indebted to Europe for its rapid growth and the sterling qualities and accomplishments of many of its best citizens. The subject of this brief sketch, who for twenty-four years has been a resident of Buchanan County, is deserving a special

mention. He was born in Germany, on the 19th day of June, 1828, and was raised there. He early developed a remarkable talent for music and decided to make it the chosen occupation of his life, and commenced his first studies at his birthplace. Then availed himself of the advantages offered by the conservatory of Leipzig, and the more proficient he became the more desirous he was to excel, and went to Vienna, and thence to Milan, Italy. In 1853, he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained about three years, occupying a prominent place among the musical profession. In 1857, overtures were made for him to settle in St. Joseph. Since his residence here no one has done more to raise the standard of musical education and to cultivate a refined and elevated taste in this direction. For nine years he conducted a musical business in St. Joseph, for eleven years was organist of the church of St. Joseph, now the Cathedral, for six years organist of the Episcopal Church, and for eighteen years organist of the Synagogue. To his most thorough qualifications as a musician he has attained an enviable record as a composer. As an instructor of vocal and instrumental music he has a wide reputation in the West, which is well attested by the success some of his pupils have had. He organized the Philharmonic Society of St. Joseph, a string quartette of his pupils, and the Mendelssohn Musical Association of St. Joseph.

GEORGE W. BELL,

inventor of the Bell weather strip, was born in Canada, July 8, 1838, and came to this city in November, 1864, and is a carpenter by trade. He opened a shop and carried on building for many years, and erected many of the fine buildings in the city, among which are the Webster School on Sixth Street, the Presbyterian Church, the residence of Mr. Zook, etc. On May 8, 1880, he received a patent on his justly celebrated weather strip for doors. He formed a stock company for the manufacture of them, and their utility is attested by the numerous orders they are receiving daily. They are simple, cheap, and the most practical strip in the market. Mr. Bell has also two other designs for strips for windows and the sides of doors, which he intends to patent. They are of equal value of his present one, and when completed will be a perfect protection from dust, rain, wind and snow. He married Miss Anna M. Johnson, September 6, 1868. They have two children, Frank and Flora.

J. P. BENNETT,

of the firm of Mayers & Bennett, is a native of Gallatin County, Kentucky, where he was born December 19, 1849, and was partially raised and educated in his native state. At the age of fifteen years, he removed

to Illinois with his parents, and in 1869 took up his abode in St. Joseph. During his twelve years residence here, his career has been an active and successful one. His first appearance in the business arena was in the capacity of clerk in the clothing house of T. Connelly, subsequently was in the employ of Henry Hallo, Kahn & Co., and for three years waited on the patrons of the clothing house of Stern Bros. After this he was in the employ of Jones, Townsend & Co. We next find him with Mr. C. N. Mayers, the boot and shoe dealer, and, in 1879, he purchased an interest in the business. Mr. B. has held many positions with St. Joseph merchants, of trust and responsibility, and few of the promising young business men of the city are more widely or popularly known. He found a wife in the person of Miss Mary Bartly, a native of Illinois, whom he married September 2d, 1878. They have one son, Herbert.

W. W. BERNARD,

superintendent of Wyeth & Co.'s manufacturing establishment, was born in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, in 1837, and came to this city in 1863. His father was a harness and saddle manufacturer, and the son, while very young, worked at the trade, and early became an expert in all branches of the business. During this time, he was sent to school, and received a good education, preparing himself for a business man. At maturity, he went into business with his father, and remained with him until he came to this city. He immediately established himself in business here, and continued it until January, 1870, when he was employed by W. M. Wyeth & Co. to take charge of their large saddle and harness manufacturing business as superintendent. Since his connection with the company's business, it has increased from a working force of ten or twelve men to seventy-five, and is one of the most complete establishments in the entire West. The plan and construction of their new building, on Second Street, was the work of Mr. B. It being so complete in all its arrangements. it would well repay a visit to any of our citizens to see what is being done in their midst. He married Miss Ella Cubberly, in Middletown, Ohio, in 1860. By this happy union they have three children—Harry E., Jennie M. and Susan T. Harry E. graduated at the high school in the class of 1880, and is now in the employ of Messrs. Nave & McCord. Mr. B. is an active and zealous member of the Baptist Church, one of its staunch supporters and liberal contributors.

JOSEPH BERNARD,

grocer, corner Fourth and Isabelle Streets, was born in Alsace, France, February 28, 1826; was there educated, and resided, until he attained his twenty-sixth year. His father, Marc, was an agriculturist in that country. In 1852, our subject came to the United States, residing three

years in Louisiana, where he learned the cooper's trade; was also clerk for a time in a country store. He next went to Iowa, and resided temporarily at West Liberty, Indianola, and other points, engaged, principally, in saw mill work; was also for awhile a resident of Nebraska. In March, 1858, took up his abode in St. Joseph. He engaged in the hardware establishment of John Colhoun & Bro., on Second Street, and was in that house for ten years, and he then embarked in trade. He is favorably known in St. Joseph, and throughout the county, and does a lucrative trade. August 9, 1860, Miss Julia Montavon, of Alsace, France, became his wife. They have eight children: Mary J., Julia C., Joseph J., Emily C., Lucy L., Isabelle L., Louis A., Helen M. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Dr. JOHN THEODORE BERGHOFF,

professor of surgery in the Northwestern Medical College, was born in Prussia, November 17th, 1825, and landed in this country April 15th, 1846, and settled in Texas, with a Prussian colony, where he remained only a few months, when he came to St. Louis, October 16th, 1846. He remained in St. Louis until April, 1860, when he came to St. Joseph, where he has received a large and lucrative practice. Dr. B. received a thorough druggist education in Prussia, and studied medicine in St. Louis, and graduated from the Medical Department of the St. Louis University on March 1st, 1855. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the St. Louis hospital, and remained there for three years, with Dr. T. V. Banister as resident surgeon. He opened a drug store in St. Louis, and continued the practice of his profession until he came to this city in 1860, when he opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession. During the late war, after a thorough examination by the army board, he was appointed surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers and remained in the service until 1864, being promoted to brigade surgeon. He returned to this city, where he has built up a lucrative practice. In 1881, he was unanimously elected to the chair of surgery in the Northwestern Medical College. In every position in which the doctor has been placed he has been equal to the emergency. He has performed many very critical surgical operations very successfully. He is a good physician and a popular lecturer.

DR. GALEN E. BISHOP

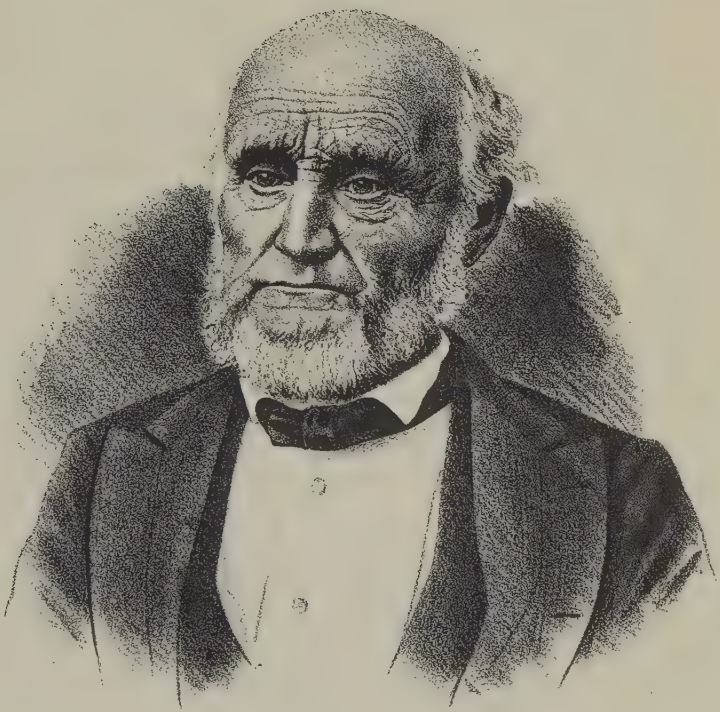
Among the distinguished physicians of Buchanan County, Dr. Bishop stands prominent. He has been engaged in the active pursuit of his profession for nineteen years in Platte County, and for fifteen years in St. Joseph. His birth occurred in Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky.

His ancestors were of English descent, and, in colonial times, were residents of New Hampshire. Members of the Bishop family fought in the Revolutionary War, and in 1783 settled in Virginia. Galen's father, who was born in Virginia, removed from Kentucky to Missouri in 1843, settling in Platte County, where he died in 1851. While comparatively young, Dr. Bishop had resolved on medicine as his profession. As soon as an opportunity offered, he began his medical studies, pursued them with diligence, and first established himself in practice at New Market, Platte County, Missouri, in the spring of 1846. He followed his chosen calling in that county for nineteen years, when, on account of threatened lung disease, induced by exposure incident to a rough country practice, and also with a view of securing a more central location, he determined to move to St. Joseph. Accordingly, he located in this city in the spring of 1865, and established himself in an office and general practice, making his specialties surgery and chronic diseases. To accommodate his increasing practice, he built his infirmary on Third Street, which is beautiful in architectural design He has one of the finest libraries in the western country, and on his long rows of shelves, ancient and modern authors stand side by side, and there can be found the best works of the leading writers of all schools. Dr. Bishop was originally an allopathic physician, but has thoroughly acquainted himself with the principles of the different leading schools and systems. Naturally liberal in his tendencies, his practice is not hampered by the restrictive dogmas of any particular system. But he believes that some good and some foundation of truth exists in all systems, of which every physician should avail himself in his practice.

JOHN L. BITTINGER

is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born on the 28th day of November, 1833, in Franklin County. In 1840, his parents removed to Ashland County, Ohio. His father dying when he was only thirteen years of age, Mr. Bittinger went to work on a farm, and at the age of sixteen came west with his employer to Green County, Wisconsin, where he remained until the spring of 1852, when, thirsting for knowledge, he made his way to Freeport, Illinois, and entered the office of the Journal as an apprentice to learn the printing business. Here, with the aptitude which distinguishes a true journalist, he commenced to write for the paper, while becoming an adept in its mechanism, and in a short time became one of its principal editorial contributors. Three years later, having acquired his trade, he removed to St. Louis, where he became connected with the Intelligencer. During his residence in St. Louis he was chosen a delegate from the Typographical Union to the National Convention, held in Chicago in 1858, and in Boston in 1859. In 1857, he

became foreman of the St. Louis Democrat newspaper, holding that responsible position for two years, when, in company with the late Col. James Peckham and Lieutenant Governor Charles P. Johnson, he started the St. Louis Evening Bulletin, disposing of his interest in it in the spring of 1860, in order to remove to St. Joseph, where he has ever since resided. Taking an active part in the national political canvass of that year, especially as the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, as a reward for his labors, on the recommendation of General Francis P. Blair, Jr., at the incoming of President Lincoln's administration, in 1861, he was appointed Postmaster of St. Joseph, which position he held until May, 1865. In 1862, Mr. Bittinger was married to Annie M. Smith, of Freeport, Illinois. In 1862, he was elected as a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly, his competitor being the late Hon. Henry M. Vories, afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bittinger was chosen speaker pro tem. of the House at that session, and was one of the most active participants in the great senatorial contest of that period, which finally resulted in the choice of Hon. Jno. B. Henderson for the full term of six years, and ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown for the term of four years, he being the warm friend and supporter of both the successful aspirants. In 1862, he was commissioned as Aid-de-camp to Governor W. P. Hall, then Brigadier General in command of the Northwestern military district of the state. In the same year, he became associated with Hon. C. B. Wilkinson, as editor and proprietor of the St. Joseph Daily Herald, which he conducted as managing editor until 1878, when he disposed of his interest to the present proprietors. In 1864, he was unanimously nominated for re-election to the Legislature, but declined. Subsequently he was nominated for the State Senate, which honor he also declined. In 1866, he was selected by the then Secretary of War, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, as one of the three commissioners to appraise the value of slaves, the property of loyal owners, who had been enlisted in the service of the United States. In 1870, Mr. Bittinger was again unanimously nominated for the Legislature; was elected by a large majority and during that session was chairman of the committees on Internal Improvements and Insurance, and a member of the committees on Congressional Apportionment, Printing, Retrenchment and Reform, and a number of special committees. Mr. Bittinger was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1874, after a most spirited contest, in which he was the only candidate of his party who was successful. At the beginning of the session, in January, 1875, Major Bittinger was the Republican nominee for Speaker of the House, and received the united Republican and Independent vote. After Major Bittinger had disposed of his interest in the St. Joseph Herald, he, for two years, was engaged in loaning money for Eastern capitalists, in Western Kansas. In June, 1881, he was tendered the editorial chair of the Kansas City Daily Jour-



Israel Landis

ıal, which he accepted early in July, and he is now filling that responsi-ɔle position. He still retains his residence in St. Joseph, however. During his legislative career he obtained many important special privleges and benefits for his city, which accounts, in a great measure, for his success before the people when a candidate. To him, more than to all other influences, is due the location of the Northwestern State Lunatic Asylum, at St. Joseph, and obtained the passage of the bill which secured to St. Joseph sessions of the Supreme Court. He was one of the incorporators of the St. Joseph Bridge Company, and Auditor of the Board during its construction, and did much towards securing the construction of the magnificent structure which now spans the Missouri River at that point. Mr. Bittinger, while in no sense a partisan, has always taken an active part in politics as a member of the Republican party. In 1862, he was a delegate and Secretary of the first Emancipation State Convention ever held in Missouri, and has been chosen a delegate to every Republican State Convention since the organization of the party. In 1872, he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia, which nominated President Grant for a second term, and was also a member of the Republican State Central Committee for many years. Mr. Bittinger is a genial companion, a ready and forcible speaker, thoroughly versed in parliamentary practice, and an influential legislator. His friends in both parties are legion, attracted and attached to him by a suavity of manner which never forsakes him, and by a kindliness of disposition and generosity which has no other limit than that of capacity.

T. L. BLAKEMORE,

farmer and breeder of fine stock, Section 25, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, January 25, 1819, and was raised on a farm until fourteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a store. Six years later he was engaged in the same business for himself, and continued four years, when he began the hotel business, and at the same time was sheriff. He held the office of sheriff for nine years. In 1849, he, in connection with two other parties, erected a fine hotel at Capin Springs, Virginia, (a summer resort) at a cost of $80,000. In 1857, he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and engaged in the hotel business. He retired in 1879, and removed to his farm, where he now resides. He was married October 1, 1839, to Miss Eliza Richards. Her nativity was the same as that of her husband, she being born May 19, 1819. They had eight children, of whom three are living, James M., Mary and Russell.

L. BLASS,

brick manufacturer, was born August 15, 1818, in Baden, Germany, where he was raised, educated, and learned the trade he now pursues.

In 1848, he came to America, and after a short stay in the cities of New Orleans and St. Louis, engaged in the manufacture of brick at Belleville, Illinois. In the autumn of 1851, he took up his abode in St. Joseph. Many of the old landmarks of the city have been constructed of material of his manufacture. Mr. Blass has been twice married. His first wife (now deceased) was Miss Johanna Meit. By this union they had one daughter, Louise. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Beock. They have three daughters, Mary, Lillie and Rosa.

NOAH BOAZ,

carpenter and builder, was born in Clay County, Misssouri, August 5, 1844, and in his tenth year removed with his parents to DeKalb County, that state, where he was educated and raised to manhood. His father, Harrison, was a carpenter, and Noah adopted that profession. The death of Harrison Boaz occurred while he was a resident of DeKalb County, and Noah's mother was again married, to Captain William Moore, of Buchanan County. Mr. Boaz located in St. Joseph. He is a skilled workman, and has built many of its fine residences and other buildings in the city. In 1864, Miss S. M. Anderson, a native of Kentucky, became his wife. They have five children: Hallie, Effie, Ruth, Stella and Harrison.

HENRY BODER

was born in Switzerland, September 6, 1805, and came to this country in 1834, and settled in Mount Eaton, Ohio, and remained there for six years, working at his trade as carpenter and bridge builder. He went to New Orleans for several months, then to St. Louis, where he remained for four years, and then came to this city in 1844. He built two buildings among the first built, one log and one frame. In 1845, he returned to New Orleans and remained until September 1, 1847, when he returned, and since which time he has been actively engaged in building. He has, by his industry and economy, saved a competency for old age. He married Louisa Perring, of Ohio, in 1836. She died in 1854, leaving two sons, Henry and Lewis, who now are bankers and substantial business men in Troy, Kansas. In 1863, he married Mrs. Angelique Croteau, who came to this city in 1840.

JOHN BOGLE,

is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1835. He emigrated to America June 9th, 1852, landing in New York, where he remained one year, and worked at bricklaying. In 1853, he was employed to go West and peddle. Worked his way on foot from Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Joseph, Missouri, landing March 7th, 1857. He was a peddler three

years, in partnership with McNealy, until 1861, and then went across the plains, and was absent for one year. He returned to St. Joseph, which has since been his home. Married, in 1863, S. O'Brien, a native of Canada, by which union they had one child.

C. H. BOLLER,

wholesale and retail dealer in stoves, tinware and general hardware, was born in Germany, in 1836, and came to America with his parents in 1848, locating in St. Louis. In 1849, the family removed to Boonville, Missouri, where C. H. was a resident until 1854, when he returned to St. Louis, and learned the tinner's trade. In 1864, he become a resident of St. Joseph. During the war, his father, John H. Boller, and his oldest brother, Godfried, were killed at Boonville, by the bushwhackers. In 1862, Miss Annie Roeder became his wife. By this union they have three children—Laura, Tilla and Ida. Mr. Boller carries a stock of stoves and tinware that will compare favorable with any in the city. His wholesale trade is continually increasing. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. (Humboldt Lodge) Encampment, German School Society and German Benevolent Society.

DANIEL F. BOMBECK,

proprietor of the sheet iron, copper and galvanized iron works, was born July 16, 1826, at Rinteln, Lippe Schaumburg, Germany, where he was raised and learned the trade of copper smith. He became a soldier, served in the tenth German army corps, and took an active part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. When discharged, he again worked at his trade for six months and then emigrated to America, where he arrived, in 1850, at New Orleans. After a few months there, he went to St. Louis, where he was employed for six years. In the fall of 1856, he came to Hannibal, Missouri, where he established a sheet iron and copper works on his own account, which he carried on for three years. In 1859, Mr. Bombeck sold his business and went to Pike's Peak, trying his good luck by gold digging, but without much success. Hearing from the prospects in New Mexico he, in 1862, joined a prospecting party, and started with them up to the San Juan mountains, but had to return without reaching the desired success. He returned to the South Park mines, and then came back to Hannibal, Missouri, where he bought a farm, on which he worked up to 1867, when he came to St. Joseph. Here he was employed three years at his trade, and, in 1871, opened his iron and copper works, which business he carries on with great success. He married August 2, 1870, Mrs. Cornelia Hausting, born in Borngesser, Heidelberg, Germany. They have two children, Frida, born September, 1871, and Heinrich Daniel, born September, 1875.

A. D. BORTLE,

broom manufacturer, was born in Middleburg, Schoharie County, New York, March 3d, 1852, and when three years of age emigrated to Wisconsin, his father, J. H. Bortle, locating with his family in West Salem, LaCrosse County, being among the early settlers in that section. A. D. was there raised and educated. The family was located for a time in Minnesota, but vacated the state during the Indian massacre. In 1869, our subject went to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he remained one and a half years; thence to Stewartsville, Missouri, where he learned the broom making trade. For five years was in a factory at Falls City, Nebraska, and took up his abode in St. Joseph in the autumn of 1879. The superiority of his goods has attained a wide spread and well merited reputation. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Ida Bliss. Mr. Bortle is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WM. C. BOTELER, M. D..

was born in Middletown, Md., August 4th, 1855. He received good educational advantages while young, preparing for a collegiate course, which he took at the Penn College at Gettysburg. He studied medicine with his father, Dr. W. E. Boteler, and attended the medical department of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, receiving the degree of M. D. Dr. B. afterwards became a student at the John Hopkins University, of Baltimore, Md., in the biological laboratory of Prof. J. Newell Martin, of Cambridge, England. Eighteen months afterwards he became a student of Prof. Mears, at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, preparatory to service as surgeon in the United States Indian Department. In October 1879, he passed his examination and was appointed physician and surgeon, at the agency of Otoe and Missouri Indians in Nebraska. He remained there seventeen months, then resigned and located in St. Joseph, in February, 1881. On the 15th of May, 1881, Dr. Boteler was elected by the faculty of the Hospital Medical College of St. Joseph, as professor of chemistry and histology, which chair he at present fills.

HENRY BOTTGER,

contractor and builder, Saxton, was born September 11, 1836, in the City of Florenceburg, Holstein, Germany, and was there reared and received the benefits of an education. When fourteen years of age, he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1854, he crossed the ocean, and landed at New York, working there for two years, and then emigrated West. He stopped a short time in Wisconsin and Chicago, and came to St. Joseph in 1858, remaining a short time, when he moved

to Andrew County. During the late war, he served for three years in the Enrolled Missouri militia, under Captain Lewis, and then enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, Company E, and served until the end of the war. He took part in the battle of Atlanta, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea and around to Washington. He returned to Andrew County, and engaged in farming, and came to Buchanan County in June, 1880, and settled in Saxton. He has built many buildings in St. Joseph and Andrew County. He was married December 30, 1860, to Miss Alice McLaughlin, a native of Andrew County, Missouri. She died December 13, 1873, and left four children—Rose, (now Mrs. Henry Palmer), John, George W. and Mary. Mr. B. is member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES BOWEN,

a native of Ireland, was born October 19, 1826. He came to the United States when a child, settling first in Connecticut, where he resided till the year 1849, when he moved to Cleveland, Ohio. He married Miss Mary E. Fairbanks, daughter of Jabez Fairbanks, Esq., of Vermont. By this marriage he had several children, of whom six are now (1881) living: Emma A., Ella, Eliza L.. James Edward, Cora T., and Blanch R. He afterwards settled in St. Joseph, and, in 1871, was elected Councilman, serving two years of the period, during which the Missouri River bridge was being built. Mr. Bowen has devoted many years of his life to the building and operating of railroads. In 1875, Miss Eliza L., third daughter of the subject of this sketch, was married to Wm. L. Sommer, of St. Joseph. Emma received an excellent education ; is a teacher by profession, a business in which she has achieved marked success, and acquired an enviable reputation. She is now (1881) principal of the Mitchell Avenue School.

ROBERT I. BOYD

was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1808, and came to this county in 1837, and settled five miles southeast of this city. The Indians were their neighbors with but a few white families. Mr. B. started the first dry goods store in the county. He remained in trade until 1844, when he came to Blacksnake Hills, St. Joseph, and started a store in the fall under the firm name of Boyd & Moss. They continued in trade until 1857, and sold out on account of his poor health. He died in 1865. He married Kittie Moss in Boone County, Missouri, in June, 1828. They had one daughter, Isabella, who died when twelve years old. In 1867, Mrs. Boyd was married to Dr. John H. Edwards, of Jefferson City, Missouri, after which he moved to this city where he lived for nine years. He died in 1876. Josiah B. Moss, her nephew, and partner with Dougherty & Ray in the lumber business, and Ernst Edwards, her step son, now live with Mrs. Edwards.

J. V. BRADY,

of the firm of J. V. Brady & Co., jobbers in teas and cigars, is a native of Virginia, and during his boyhood, spent his time on a farm. During the years 1863–4, he was in the government employ, transporting horses from Wheeling to Washington City. In the spring of 1865, he emigrated to St. Joseph, and commenced clerking for Nave, McCord & Co. This he continued for eight years, and in January, 1873, was admitted as a partner. He retired from the firm in January, 1880, and on the 1st of April, 1881, he engaged in his present business.

WILLIAM L. BRANYAN,

foreman of St. Joseph Bridge, was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1834, and was there educated and learned his trade. His father, Andrew, was a puddler in the iron works, and a native of that state. Our subject came west in 1858, locating at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, and worked at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, Co. A, Sixteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, after which he came to St. Joseph. For a time he worked at the carpenter trade, and for five years followed butchering. He again engaged at his trade, and worked on the construction of the St. Joseph bridge, and the 15th of June, 1874, took the foremanship. The duties of this position he has discharged very efficiently. In 1859, Miss Christa A. Parker, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, became his wife. They have three children, Jennie Lee, William A. and Eula May.

A. F. BRAUN,

general manager of Tootle & Hosea's boot and shoe factory, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, November 7, 1844. When eight years of age, he came to the United States with his parents, his father locating at New Baltimore, Michigan, where our subject was reared and educated. He learned the boot and shoe trade in Detroit, and in 1872 went to St. Louis, and worked for Appleton & Noyes as cutter, and then with Geo. Gog, the largest manufacturer of boots and shoes in the city, with whom he was foreman for two years. After this he came to St. Joseph, and in May, 1879, took his present position. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the trade, and one of the most experienced crispins in the West. In 1866, he married Miss Catherine Furtoh, of Michigan. They have five children, Ada, May, Henry, Lillie and Alice. Mr. B. is a Master Mason.

GENERAL R. C. BRADSHAW,

City Assessor, was born in Platte County, Missouri, March, 1840. In 1848, after the death of his father, his mother moved with her family to

this city. Here young Bradshaw received his education, and in 1851 went to learn the blacksmith's trade. In 1858, he started a shop on the corner of Seventh and Messanie Streets, for the manufacture of wagons, which he continued until April, 1861. He took an active part in the election of Lincoln, and when the rebellion broke out, in April, 1861, he raised a company of 103 men, subsisting them himself until they joined different commands. He entered the service in June, 1861, as an enlisted man, in Company A, Peabody's Battalion, United States Reserve Corps, and a braver man did not enlist during the rebellion, and the wounds he received are evidence of his active service. After the war, he returned and continued the wagon business. In 1867, 1868 and 1869, he held the office of City Register. After this, he was appointed ticket agent of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, which he held for eighteen months. He is now City Assessor. He married Miss Fannie Wild, April 17, 1867, and they have three children—Fannie, Mary and Hero.

HENRY BRILL,

of the firm of Ernst & Brill, dealers in books and stationery, was born in Weston, Missouri, November 30, 1843. He was raised on a farm, and attended school during the winter, thereby receiving a common school education. At sixteen years of age, he came to St. Joseph and remained four years, learning the harness and saddlery trade. He started a shop in 1867 in Weston, and carried on the business for three years. In 1870, he sold out and engaged in partnership with F. C. Ernst, in the book business. Since that time their business has increased from a small paper and stationery stand, until now, in addition to their extensive retail trade, are doing a jobbing trade. As a firm they are affable and accommodating, hence their great popularity. He married Miss Matilda Ernst, of this city, in 1867. They have three children, Charles F., Wm. H. and Clarence Leslie.

R. A. BRITTAIN,

druggist, was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, March 30th, 1823, and was there reared to manhood, educated and became proficient in pharmacy. His father, Samuel, was a carpenter and builder. In 1852, the subject of this sketch took up his abode in St. Joseph, and until 1859 was of the firm of Vanley & Brittain. He then became one of the firm of McDonald, McCurdy & Brittain, but in 1861 was burnt out, which proved very disastrous to Mr. Brittain. For a number of years he was connected with different houses in the city. In 1873, he engaged in trade again, and now operates two stores, one between Fifth and Sixth, on Edmond, and one on Eighth Street between Olive and LaFayette Streets. Mr. Brittain has had many obstacles in life to contend with, but has finally

succeeded in securing a competency. In 1850, he married Miss Margaret Evans, of Henderson, Kentucky. They have a family of three children, E. A., Robert S. and Thomas E. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. church south.

JAMES G. BRIGHT,

carpenter and builder. Among those who figured in the early building interests of St. Joseph was this gentleman, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, April 22nd, 1814. At an early age, he removed to Boone County, that state, where he resided until he attained his seventeenth year, then becoming a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. There he learned the carpenters and builders trade. In 1842, he located in Missouri, residing for a time at Booneville and other points. In the spring of 1844, he took up his abode in St. Joseph where he has since been actively following his trade, with the exception of two years spent in California, going there in 1850 and returning in 1852. Mr. Bright worked on many of the old land marks, which have been torn down the past few years. Few Buchanan County pioneers are more widely and popularly known than Mr. Bright. He is unassuming in his demeanor and unchangeable in the tenor of ways. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

THOMAS J. BROWN,

farmer and stock dealer, section eight, post office St. Joseph, was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, September 7, 1844. He came to Buchanan County in 1862, and was for one year, during the war, engaged in freighting to New Mexico. With this exception, he has made farming his occupation during his life. His farm consists of 220 acres, and his improvements are above the average. He was married December 10, 1865, to Miss Sarah Leonard, who was born in this county June 21, 1845. They have seven children: Laura V., Maggie D., Lena, Ida V., Mary E., Edgar L., and one infant.

J. R. BROWN,

of the firm of Brown & Leverich, blacksmiths, is a native of Logan County, Indiana, and was born February 7, 1838. When young, he removed to Keosauqua, Iowa, where his father, John, located with his family for a short time, and then came to Andrew County, Missouri. J. R. came to St. Joseph in 1861, and here learned his trade, and has since been a constant resident, with the exception of his term in the army. He was in the state militia, and in 1863, enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Regiment, participating in many of the stirring events, and serving one year on the plains after the war was over, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to St. Joseph, he has since been employed

at his trade, in which he is quite proficient. In 1880, he formed a partnership with George Leverich. Mr. Brown has been twice married, first in 1862, to Miss Martha Rains, who died in 1868, leaving one daughter living, Mary E. He was again married in September, 1876, to Flora Ratliff. They have two children, Ono and Ora.

JOHN BRODER

was born in Middlebury, Vermont, July 14, 1830, and came to St. Joseph in 1860. He was an overseer of the railroad track laying, and well posted in all that pertains to the business, having commenced it in 1849, and it was his business until 1873. He was with Davis Carpenter, Jr., for five years; he laid the first bar of iron west of the Missouri River or in Kansas. In 1874, he was elected City Marshal and served for two years. In 1876, he was elected one of the School Board and has served very acceptably ever since. He married Miss R. C. Cole, of Oswego, New York, September 15, 1859.

JOHN BROSI,

manufacturer of tinware and contractor in sheet iron and copper work, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1838, and was raised, educated, and learned his trade in his native city. In 1857, his father, John, Sr., emigrated to Missouri with his family. They located on a farm in Andrew County, where they still reside. After a short sojourn in Missouri, John, Jr., returned to Pittsburg. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he tendered his services to the cause of the Confederacy, enlisting in the Third Louisiana Infantry. Participated at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka and others. Was honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion. In 1867, he took up his abode in St. Joseph, where he has since been in trade. He commands an ample share of the trade. Mr. Brosi is a good conversationalist, and keeps well read in the current literature of the day. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

NORTON BROOKER

is one of the most thoroughly skilled and well known millwrights in the northwest. He is a native of London, England, and was born in that part of the famous city known as Surry, on the 30th of April, 1837; was there raised, educated and learned his trade. In 1865, he came to America, and, after spending two years in the mountains, took up his abode in St. Joseph, where he has since, principally, made his headquarters, doing work in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other states. For a few years he was in the employ of Tood & Alderman, mill furnishers, St. Louis, as their agent on the road. He built the mill at Easton, for Messrs. Boone

& Yates, and others in close proximity to St. Joseph. He is well posted in all the latest improvements connected with the milling business.

HERMAN BRUNSING

was born in Berlin, Prussia, June 8th, 1829, and lived there until four years of age, and then went to Ruppin and attended a gymnasium until seventeen years of age, when he entered the army and remained in the military service until 1860. After leaving the army, he engaged in mercantile pursuits with unsatisfactory results. He decided to emigrate to America, and in 1864 landed at New York, and enlisted in the Tenth New Jersey Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He returned to New York, and thence to Chicago, and after a year's residence in the latter place he came to this city in 1866, and engaged in the manufacture of vinegar, which he continued for some time. In 1873, he was appointed local agent of the United States Postal Department, and in 1875 engaged in a general insurance business. In 1879, he purchased an interest in the Volksblatt, which has since been conducted under the firm name of Brunsing & Co., mention of which is made in the article entitled "The Press." Mr. Brunsing was married December 5, 1853, to Miss Matilda Lehman. She was was born in Landsberg, December 5, 1831. Their family consists of four children, Clara, Emile, Elise and Hedwig. Emile was register clerk in postoffice for four years.

BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Thomas J. Bryant, A. M., L. L. B., President. Prominent among the great educational institutions in the West, for the past seventeen years, is Bryant's Business College. The institution was established in the autumn of 1864, by Professor T. J. Bryant, and up to the spring of 1881, the college register indicates 2,138 pupils who had entered for a complete business course. Many of these are engaged in business in different states and territories, while others are holding responsible and lucrative positions in banking houses and all departments on the great commercial wave of industry throughout the entire country. The thousands of testimonials received by the college is a sufficient guarantee that the satisfaction it has given to those who have been attendants. Professor Bryant is a native of Kentucky, and was principally educated in Cincinnati, Ohio. His early aim was to become proficient as an instructor in commercial and business usages, and for over thirty years has been a successful teacher in these important branches. For fifteen years, he was associated with Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Cincinnati. When six years of age, he lost almost the entire use of both legs by disease, which debarred him from all callings requiring physical powers. At the age of fourteen, his parents died, leaving him

comparatively without other resources than his mind, which was soon devoted to such sciences as seemed the most useful and practical. He was soon recognized as an unsurpassed teacher in penmanship, drawing and the English branches. Graduating at the leading commercial institute at the time, and finding its instructions superficial and impractical, he entered several others with the same result, and has since labored to remedy the difficulty. While teaching under the supervision of the late Joseph Ray, close to leading commercial colleges of the time, he was continually noting the deficiencies of their pupils and seeking such remedies as could be obtained from books and experienced accountants, which initiated the course he has so energetically pursued for many years, during which he has visited the leading business centers, and has continually introduced the improvements best adapted to business and the comprehension of students. Long experience convinced him that though intimate with the details of business and the general nature of accounts, he could not explain the reasons for many things, sufficiently to remove the doubts of his pupils without a practical and comprehensive knowledge of law, political economy and similar branches. He lost no time in taking the degrees at one of the best law schools, and employing the best lecturers and teachers in utilizing these branches to the course of instruction which has generally been but imitated elsewhere, but is now demanded throughout the entire country as the only one approved of by well informed business men of all classes.

PHILIP BUDDY

was born July 25th, 1825, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. After having received his education, he served his apprenticeship as carpenter from 1841 to 1844, in Adams County, Pennsylvania. Desiring to become independent, he went to Frederick City, Maryland, where he opened a carpenter shop, and remained up to 1866, then going to Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to St. Joseph and opened a carpenter shop in March, 1868, was very successful and has done his full share in building up this city. Many fine buildings were erected by him. He was married September 1st, 1852, at Frederick City, Maryland, to Miss Sophia M. Stein. They had ten children, six of whom are living: Charles Allen, born in 1856; Catharine Elizabeth, 1859; Philip Perry, 1861; Allen Lee, April 9, 1864; Joseph Allen, September, 1872; Pauline, March, 1875. Four are deceased: Louis, born in 1853, died in 1855; Wm. Albert, born October, 20, 1866, died in July, 1868; Sophie M., born in October, 1869, died in March, 1870, and Bradley B., born in March, 1871, died in August, 1871.

GEORGE BUELL

was born in Jefferson County, New York, where he received a limited education. He was brought up in a woolen mill, and, at the age of eigh-

teen, was intrusted with the management and direction of a factory in Illinois. In 1848, he moved to St. Joseph, and there engaged in the flouring business, at the same time operating two custom carding rolls. In 1852, his father built, in St. Joseph, a small woolen mill, at that time the only one west of the Mississippi River. In 1856, he erected a saw mill, which he operated till 1860, achieving success in both enterprises. In 1852, he married Miss Juliette Bancroft, a native of Missouri. By this union he had six children. In 1862, he lost his wife. In 1865, he married Miss Clara Mapstone, a native of Michigan, by whom he has had two children. Mr. Buell, in common with many others, encountered severe losses during the period of the civil war. He has recovered from these, however, and ranks with the substantial business men of St. Joseph. He has served two terms in the City Council, and has held important positions in banks and other corporations. He is, at present, engaged in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, and is President of the Buell Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state, and including in its membership Geo. Buell, W. N. Buell, J. W. Bailey and J. S. Lemon. The woolen mill is one of the most extensive and popular in this section of the west, and constitutes an important factor in the manufacturing wealth of the city.

JOHN G. BULLING,

merchant, is a native of Germany, and was born in Wurtemberg, January 13, 1832. Was there educated and resided until 1854, when he emigrated to the United States, coming direct to St. Joseph. He arrived on the 17th of May, and engaged in farming in Wayne and Center Townships, in this county, and continued in that capacity until 1869, when he embarked in merchandising in St. Joseph. For a time he was in partnership with John Graff, and also had an interest with Mr. George Seyfried, in an establishment on Eleventh Street. Mr. Bulling carries a very complete stock of dry goods, notions, etc. His long sojourn in the county has given him a wide acquaintanceship, and he commands a large and lucrative trade. He was married in 1859, to Miss Mary Hill, a native of Clay County, Missouri. By this union they have six children—Albert, Louis, Robert, John, Mary Josephine and Laura. Mr. B. is a member of the I. O. O. F., Humboldt Lodge, the Foresters, of which he is Chaplain, and the Druids and the German Benevolent Society, being one of the Directors.

COLONEL LEWIS BURNES

was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1811. He afterwards moved to Indiana, and was, for several terms, a member of the General Assembly of the latter state. In 1838, he moved to Platte County, Missouri, and at once

became an honored member of society there, and a staunch and reliable business man. In 1842, he was chosen State Senator from the counties of Platte, Clay and Ray, and occupied his seat until 1850. He was the associate and peer of such men as Governor Stewart, Hon. James S. Rollins, Claiborne F. Jackson, and others, and was an active participant in the memorable contest between the Benton and anti-Benton Democracy. He was the Colonel commanding a regiment under the old militia law, and was several times called into active service in the Indian campaigns on the frontier. He was, at the period of his death, which occurred in St. Joseph, on Monday morning, November 17, 1879, a lawyer of forty years standing, and eminent in the profession. In Platte County he accumulated a handsome fortune, and was regarded as one of the ablest and cleverest men in the county. Not long before the breaking out of the war, he transferred his residence to Leavenworth, Kansas, and at once engaged in business there in an energetic and enterprising manner. While in Leavenworth, he added greatly to his private fortune and possessed legions of ardent friends. He afterwards emigrated to Salt Lake City, and for a few years engaged in mining and other enterprises. Returning to the states, he purchased the St. Joseph Gazette, and from that time up to the period of his death, was an honored citizen of St. Joseph. He left a wife and two daughters, and five grand-children. These were Mrs. Smedley, of Salt Lake City, and her two children, and Mrs. Victoria Stoddart, of Kirwin, Kansas, and her three children. Being a man of remarkable energy and enterprise, he always delighted in the prosperity and greatness of our common country. He was a consistent Democrat all his life, and conscientiously believed in the principles of the party, but he was never arrogant in expressing his opinions, or desirous of abridging the political rights and privileges of others. No man ever endeared himself to his subordinates more than Mr. Burnes did while he was the controlling spirit of the St. Joseph Gazette, and he went to the grave possessing the respect, admiration and love of all the attaches of the paper.

THOS. J. BURGESS, SR.,

farmer and breeder of fine stock, Sec. 2 ; postoffice, St. Joseph. Was born in Mason County, Kentucky, June 15, 1828 and was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools and academies. In March, 1850, he came to St. Joseph, and during this same year he took a freight train to California, and located in Nevada City, Nevada County. At this point he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, before the Circuit Judge, Wm. T. Barber, and acted as an associate judge of this court for four years. He was also the first Assessor of the county. After his term of office expired, he continued the practice of his pro-

fession till 1858, when he returned to St. Joseph, and was engaged in the practice of law for some time. Was Deputy Sheriff for two years, under R. P. Richardson, and has also acted as Deputy Collector two years, and was elected to the same office for two years. In the fall of 1878, he moved to his present location, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, his landed estate consisting of nearly 300 acres. His home farm, containing the greater part, which is finely improved, has also a fine orchard. His farm is well supplied with water of ever flowing springs, by which he has made a large fish pond, which is stocked with government fish. He was married December 22, 1859, to Miss Martha P. Owens. She was born April 22, 1841, and is a native of Maryland. They have four children living: Abbie E., Martha W., Ida L. and Thos. J., Jr. He is a Master Mason and Sir Knight.

ANDREW BURVENICH

was born in Cologne, Germany, April 22d, 1826, and was there raised to manhood and learned the trade of cabinet making. In 1856, he came to America, and the same year located in St. Joseph. For a time worked at his trade, when he engaged in contracting and building, and many structures of the city were built under his supervision. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. B. tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company A, First Kansas Infantry; participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek and other notable engagements; was honorably discharged after serving three years. He was married in Germany to Miss Elizabeth Schæffer. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living: Maggie, Anton, John, Mary, Andrew, Jr., Lizzie, Teresa and Henry. They lost one, Tillie. Mr. B. is a Turner and a member of the German Benevolent Society.

DENNIS BURNS,

grocer. Mr. Burns is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Limerick, July 17, 1833. In 1849, he came to America, taking up his abode in Alexandria, Virginia, where he worked at the plumber's trade and resided until the spring of 1859, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. During his sojourn in the city, he was proprietor of an express wagon nine years, was on the police force several years, and for two years was constable of Washington Township. In 1875, he engaged in his present business. His long residence in the city has given him a wide acquaintance, and his trade will compare favorably with any in the place. In 1859, he married Mary Welch. By this union they have had five children, Edward, John, William, Mary and Dennis, Jr. Himself and family are closely identified with the Catholic Church, and among its liberal supporters. He is a member of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

J. KATE BURGESS,

proprietor of the Grand Central Livery Stable, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, March 12, 1830. His father, John D. Burgess, was a native of Maryland, and immigrated to Kentucky with his parents in his eighth year. His grandfather, Joshua, was a Virginian, and a Captain in the Revolutionary War. His mother, Lydia M. Wise, was the daughter of John Wise, of Virginia. Kate's early vocation was that of tilling the soil of Mason County, and attending the common schools. In 1853, he opened a livery stable in Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky, which he conducted until 1855, and in that winter came to St. Joseph, engaging in the same trade until 1858, when he removed five miles south of the city. Engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years, and in 1863, commenced the stock trade in St. Joseph, continuing until 1867, when he again turned his attention to farming. In 1874, we again find him in the livery business in St. Joseph. He is a thorough horse man, and it may be said of him, has been literally bred in the business, and his judgment among horse fanciers is considered conclusive. When a farmer, he gave his attention to the breeding of fine stock, and to him the people throughout Northwestern Missouri are indebted for raising the standard and furnishing them with the finest type of Berkshire hogs. The Grand Central, of which he is proprietor, is well stocked with fleet-footed roadsters, which are kept in the best of tone, the business receiving his individual attention. In 1856, Miss Lucinda A. Holliday became his wife. She is a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and daughter of William Holliday, brother of Ben Holliday, of Western stage coach notoriety. Their family consists of seven children—William D., Mary M., Minnie N., W. M., John E., Katie and Guy.

JOHN BURNSIDE,

A person who could be a resident of St. Joseph a month and not hear of honest John, would undoubtedly be deaf. There are but few men in this city who have figured more conspicuously in its manufacturing interests in the past two and a half decades. Mr. Burnside was born September 21, 1818, in Glasgow, Scotland. His boyhood days were spent in his native city, and when of a suitable age, he learned the machinist's trade. In 1848, he came to America, residing six months at New Orleans, working for the government in the mint. After this he came to St. Louis, and was for seven years in the employ of Sam. Gaty. In 1855, he took up his abode in St. Joseph, first embarking in trade in a little cottonwood shop, but being a skilled workman he kept gaining ground, until he was on terra firma. For a number of years he was the senior member of the firm of Burnside, Crowther & Rogers. He is a self-made

man, and demonstrates the fact that much can be accomplished where there is a will to execute. He was the choice of the citizens of the Fourth Ward for two terms, as Councilman, and while there acquitted himself creditably. He was married in 1844, to Miss Margaret McIntosh. He is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council Commandery and Eastern Star, also the Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and Encampment.

ANTON BURVENICH,

druggist, is a native of Germany, and came to the United States with his parents when quite young. His father, Andrew, was among the early settlers of St. Joseph. Anton was here raised, educated and learned his profession. He is popularly known in the city and throughout the county, and commands a fair share of the trade.

BUTCHER & HUMMEL,

fresco and ornamental painters. This enterprising firm embraces two very excellent workmen. Mr. F. G. Butcher is a native of Loudon County, Virginia, and was born in 1848, and there resided until 1860, when he came to Missouri, where he learned his trade. After learning his trade, he worked for a number of years in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, and other points. He came to St. Joseph in 1873, and for some time was in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway Company, after which he was a resident of Chicago and other points. Returning to St. Joseph in the spring of 1880, he has since been a resident, engaged at his trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Charles H. Hummel is a native of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and came West in 1867, locating for a time in Council Bluffs. In the spring of 1881, he came to St. Joseph. As a fresco and scene artist Mr. Hummel is unexcelled in the country. Many of the fine halls throughout the Northwest have been fitted by him. He makes a specialty of scenery, and in this branch of the art will rival many whose names are more familiar to the public.

BUTLER & CLAY,

manufacturers of hosiery and knit goods. In the manufacture of knit goods these gentlemen have attained a wide and well merited reputation. They established their business in St. Joseph in 1878, and their trade has been one of a continual and solid growth. Senterlow Butler was born in Nottinghamshire, England, April 10, 1832, and was there raised and educated, his father Thomas was a manufacturer of knit goods and our subject adopted and learned that trade. In 1865, he came to America, locating in Massachusetts, and for seven years had charge of

the first-class work in the Boston Manufacturing Company, at Waltham, which position required experience and ability. He worked at other points in the eastern states, and in 1878 came to St. Joseph. He married in 1853, Miss Emily Snell. By thisu nion they had four children, Mary A. (now Mrs. J. Burlington), Anna, (now Mrs. Dempsey), Rebecca, (now Mrs. Procter), Elizabeth M., (now Mrs. Gaskins). Mr. Butler is a member of the I. O. O. F. William Clay was born in Nottinghamshire, England, November 29, 1854, and when young, came to America with his parents, and learned the knitting business and factory work in Needham, Massachusetts and other points. He came to St. Joseph in 1878, and engaged in trade. He was married in 1879 to Miss Jennette Archibald. They have one son, William D. Mr. Clay is a member of the church of Latter Day Saints.

B. F. BUZARD

was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 16th, 1839, and lived in his native place until 1854, and then came to Missouri, and settled first in St. Joseph, and thence to Holt County, Missouri, where he remained until 1856. At this time the Kansas excitement so imbued him that he decided to remove to Kansas and contribute his share towards making it a free state. After a residence in Kansas until 1859, he returned to Holt County, and in 1861, in response to the call for troops to assist in putting down the rebellion of the South, he enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry as a private, and for meritorious conduct at Lexington was promoted to second lieutenant, and was assigned to duty in the First Missouri Regiment of Engineers, which was afterwards consolidated with Bissel's Corps of Engineers. In 1863, he was promoted to captain. He served under Grant and Sherman in the armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland, and in 1865 was appointed Adjutant General of the District of Northwest Missouri, General W. R. Penick commanding. After the death of Lincoln, he resigned, and engaged in mercantile business, and was in the employ of the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, of which, at the present time, he is a stockholder. In 1876, he was elected city marshal. In 1874, he commenced the stock business, at first on a small scale, but it has grown to such proportions as to demand his entire time. He married Miss E. Nicholson in December, 1865. She was born in London, England. Their family consists of four children, Frank, Harry, George and Charles J.

HUGH BYRNE,

roadmaster of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Of the railroad men of Missouri there are few more widely known than Mr. Byrne. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in Queen's County, February 11, 1840, and was there educated and raised. His father, Timothy, was an

agriculturist in that country. In 1861, our subject came to America, and made his debut in railroading on the construction of the New York and Albany Railroad, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was employed in the building of the Whitewater Valley Railroad, and when the road bed was complete, he had charge of the track laying. He next came to Sedalia, Missouri, and for four years had charge of the middle division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, after which he was engaged in the construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, continuing with that company until the road was completed to Dennison, Texas. He next entered the employ of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, as roadmaster on the east end, where he remained one year, and since has been on other divisions. Twenty years of constant experience has made him very competent in the most essential part of railroading. He was married in 1868, to Miss Kate Sack, of Indiana. By this union they have six children: Mary, Robert, James, Margaret, Ella and Kate.

CABLES & OZENBERGER,

proprietors of a grist mill, better known as the Corby mill, Section 6. This mill is a substantial brick building, four and one-half stories high, and contains three runs of burrs and a new and complete set of machinery. The present proprietors took possession in January, 1881. Mr. Cables has been raised to the business and understands it thoroughly, and patrons may rely on their work with safety.

B. F. CALLAWAY,

contractor and builder, one who has been interested in the building interests here, and also in the manufacturing of brick, is our subject. He is a native of Indiana, and was born in Madison, Jefferson County, March 15, 1840. Was there raised to manhood, educated and learned the brick mason's trade. He came to Missouri in 1858, locating in Boonville, and was engaged in contracting and building until 1869, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. During the war, he was in the state militia. Many of the palatial mansions and attractive business houses of St. Joseph have been erected by Mr. Callaway. He was married in 1859, to Miss Susan G. Morton, of Missouri. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES W. CAMPBELL

was born in Winchester, Virginia, February 10th, 1827. His father, Thomas B. Campbell, also a native of Virginia, was, by occupation, a goldsmith. The subject of this sketch was one of five children, two of whom were boys. He received an excellent education in a private academy of his native town, and embarked in mercantile pursuits, selling

goods first in his native city, for a period of about three years, to 1846, when he started for the West, and landed in Louisville, Kentucky; from there he came to St. Joseph, February, 1849. His first business experience in this, then embryo city, was in the capacity of clerk for Donnell, Saxton & Duval, dry goods merchants. He remained in this house for some time, when, in partnership with William T. Duval, he opened a general stock of merchandise in St. Joseph. He remained in this business about three years. About 1855, he moved to Rock House Prairie, in Buchanan County, where he engaged in general merchandise, first in partnership with Duval, and afterwards alone. He also, about this period, purchased and operated a farm in the neighborhood of his store. He subsequently received in partnership in his mercantile business his brother, T. Ed. Campbell, a well known business man of St. Joseph, and now (1881) of the wholesale dry goods house of R. L. McDonald & Co. In 1857, he traded his stock of merchandise for a plantation in Clinton County. In 1861, being a heavy loser by change of times at the breaking out of the war, his plantation was disposed of, and he returned to St. Joseph, where he engaged in business with Tootle, Fairleigh & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, and as an active partner with Tootle, Craig & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, and, subsequently, in the same capacity with Tootle, Hosea & Co., in the same line of business, of which firm he is now (1881) an active member. In 1854, Charles W. Campbell married Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Harvey Jones, an old settler of Buchanan County, and niece of Robert W. Donnell. The result of this union was eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Of these, all but two sons are living. Mr. Campbell has been, all his life, an active public spirited citizen, and for several years past an influential member of the City Council. His effort has ever been to promote the interests of the city of his adoption. Among the number of beneficial acts of which he is the author, are the ordinances changing the city warrants to what are known as ones and twos, creating a circulating medium, which at once caused the floating warrants of the city to advance from eighty-five, interest bearing, to par, non-interest. As chairman of the Water Works Committee, he was influential and active in securing to the city its admirable system of Gravitation Water Works. He is also (1881), as chairman of the City Finance Committee, successfully engaged, in connection with the Mayor and the committee, in exchanging the bonded indebtedness of the city, bearing interest from six to ten per cent., into twenty-year four per cent. bonds. This was, at one time, deemed impracticable, but nearly $1,000,000 have been exchanged, and the matter is now pronounced a complete success. In politics, since the death of the old Whig Parly, Mr. Campbell has been, and is now, a staunch Democrat, and, as such, is frequently called to preside over its city and county conventions and central committees.

LUCIAN E. CARTER,

attorney, was born in Jefferson County. New York, April 25, 1836. He determined at an early age to acquire a thorough education, and embraced every opportunity to study. After becoming sufficiently advanced he entered Union College, and after four years of close application, he graduated with honors in 1859. The same year he graduated at the Law School in Albany. In 1860, he removed to Yazoo, Mississippi, and taught school and studied law until the war broke out, when he came to Montgomery County, Missouri, and was employed in the Danville College to teach Latin and Greek. After remaining a few months, he returned to Watertown, New York, and entered the law office of Hon. M. H. Marvin, who is now a Supreme Judge of the Court at Utica. In the spring of 1862, he left the office and raised a company of one hundred and fifty men, in Jefferson County, for the Tenth New York Artillery, and was appointed Lieutenant. The command was sent to Staten Island, where they were thoroughly drilled in all branches of artillery service. They remained at this school of drill for one year, and were then ordered to the fortifications at Washington, D. C., remaining there on duty for nearly a year. Lieutenant Carter was detailed on special duty to accompany detachments of soldiers from New York to duty in the field. Early in June, 1864, they were ordered to Cold Harbor, where they arrived just in time to participate in a portion of the battle. For his heroic conduct at Cold Harbor, he was promoted to a Captaincy. They were ordered to Petersburg, in time to participate in the five day's battle, June 15th. He also participated in the battles at Bermuda Hundred and in the Shenandoah Valley. In January, 1865, he was ordered on detached service as Division Judge Advocate at Bermuda Hundred. March 31, 1865, he was ordered to report to his command, and was mustered out of service in July, 1865, and returned home. He immediately entered the office of Judge Marvin, and studied with him until December, when he was admitted in Syracuse to practice. In January, 1866, he came to St. Joseph, and entered the office of Samuel Ensworth, Esq., with whom he formed a partnership. By his strict attention to business, his good legal judgment as an adviser and genial ways, Mr. Carter has won the genial esteem of all and built up a very large practice. He married Miss Eliza G. Overall, of St. Charles, Missouri, April 27, 1870. They have three boys—Edwin O., John O. and Marvin G.

WILLIAM S. CARVER,

foreman of buildings for the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company. He was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1848, and was there raised to manhood, educated, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1868, he came West, and from 1871

until 1874, during the season, he was in the employ of the K. N. Line Packet Company, as clerk. His father, Mr. J. M. Carver, at present resides in Des Moines, Iowa, and is engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. The subject of this sketch, for a time after coming to St. Joseph, was in the employ of R. K. Allen, and also worked in the car department for the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company. In 1876, he took charge of the building department, a position he has retained, discharging the duties creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of the company. He was married in 1878, to Miss Annie Newell, of St. Joseph. They have one daughter, Lulu Belle. Mr. Carver is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. W. CAUGHLAN,

publisher of the Good Way, was born in Cabell County, Virginia, August 2, 1832. His father, John, was a teacher, and when J. W. was young, removed with his family to St. Louis, where he was raised and educated. At an early age our subject manifested a desire for the ministry, and in 1857, took charge of the M. E. Church in St. Joseph, which was then in its infancy. In 1860, he went to Savannah in the same capacity, and, until 1879, was at Macon, Hannibal and Mexico. During the rebellion, Mr. C. was First Lieutenant in the Fifth Missouri State Militia. In 1879, he established and commenced the publication of the Good Way and Temperance Bugle in Savannah, and in 1880, removed the office to St. Joseph, discontinuing the Temperance Bugle. The Good Way, under his supervision and management, has obtained a wide spread reputation and is numbered among the leading non-sectarian religious newspapers of the day. Mr. C. has devoted many years to the cause of religion and temperance, and has always been found a successful and stalwart worker. He was married in Savannah, Andrew County, in 1858, to Miss Jane Miller, of that place. By this union they have six children, Charles W., N. L., Mary D., Fred W., J. W., and Helen V.

CHAPMAN & CORNELL,

real estate brokers, negotiators of loans, and collecting agents. M. B. Chapman, the senior member of this firm, is a native of Lousiana, where he was born October 22d, 1846. He has been all his life a member of the M. E. Church South, and is recognized as a preacher of ability. He is at present (1881) minister in charge of the church in Weston. During the civil war, he served in the Confederate army, enlisting as private in the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. In the following year, he was promoted to the position of chaplain in his regiment. He is also a member of the Masonic order.. He afterwards moved to Missouri, settling in St. Joseph, where he married Miss Maggie Harris. Mr. Chapman was the founder and for four years editor of the Evening Chronicle, which

was afterwards consolidated with the Gazette, and for some time published as the Gazette-Chronicle. H. N. Cornell was born in the State of Vermont, November 16, 1828, and at the age of seven years his parents moved West, stopping for a short season in New York and Pennsylvania. He served in the United States navy, and was, from 1844, two and one-half years on the steamer Michigan. He then learned the saddle and harness business. In 1850, he passed through St. Joseph on his way to California, in an overland trip, returning to old Fort Kearney, now Nebraska City, where he carried on for several years the saddle and harness business. April 14, 1861, he married Miss Mary H. Deneen, a native of Indiana, by whom he has had six children. In 1864, he crossed the plains to Idaho, with his own freight train, a venture in which he lost all he had. In 1867, he returned to St. Joseph, and the following year, again engaged in business. In 1880, the present partnership of Chapman & Cornell was formed.

CHAMBERS, MARNEY & CO.,

wholesale and retail dry goods dealers on Felix, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, rank with the eminently successful men of this country. Commencing in 1866, with exceedingly limited capital, they soon succeeded in building up a retail trade second to none in their line in St. Joseph. Exclusive of their wholesale trade, they did, in 1880, a retail business of $175,000. Their store, in one of the most elegant blocks in the city, is one of the most attractively arranged and substantially stocked in St. Joseph. Till 1881, the firm was Chambers & Marney. R. H. Chambers, the senior member, a native of Canada, was born in 1838; he has resided in the United States from early boyhood, and was educated in the dry goods business, a calling which he has pursued all his life with unfailing success. He was married to Miss Alice C. Wheelock, in Ogdensburg, New York. By this marriage he has three children, two boys and a girl. E. L. Marney was born in Rouse's Point, New York, in September, 1841; here he received his early and subsequent business education. From 1857 to 1859, when he embarked in his present business, Mr. Marney was actively engaged in railroading. In 1873, he married Mrs. Columbia Williams, in Atchison, Kansas. There is no more popular business man in St. Joseph than E. L. Marney. The Co. of the concern is Mr. C. G. Sampson, formerly a clerk in the establishment. Previous to his becoming a member of the firm in 1881, Mr. Sampson had been engaged in mining in Colorado.

PROF. T. C. CHAPMAN,

of the St. Joseph Normal Business College, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Hiram, Portage County, June 27, 1842. His primary education was received in the common schools, and he also attended the Western

Reserve Eclectic Institute, when, the now President of the United States, J. A. Garfield, was principal. He completed his classical course at Geneva, Ohio, and graduated in penmanship at the Cleveland Business College. On the 17th of August, 1862, he tendered his services to the Union cause, and enlisted in Company D, 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in the Georgia campaign, and many noted engagements of the rebellion. He was honorably discharged at Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1865. Returned to Ohio, residing there until 1871, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. For about a year, he was instructor in Bryant's Business College, and, for a time, was bookkeeper for the St. Joseph Building and Loan Association, and three years teacher of penmanship in the public schools. On the 20th of December, 1880, he opened the St. Joseph Normal Business Institute. Mr. Chapman has established a reputation in St. Joseph as a successful teacher of penmanship, bookkeeping and an instructor on commercial law. He has had a varied experience, is a close student, and has received the commendations of the press and the people. The Normal Business Institute is in its infancy, but with Prof. Chapman, as its Faculty, it is destined, in the near future, to figure among the leading educational institutes of the Northwest. Our subject married December 1st, 1880, Miss Cassie Brunts, of St. Joseph.

F. A. CHASE,

Master Mechanic for the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., is a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio, and was born August 18, 1836. At an early age he removed with his parents to Windsor, Vermont, where he was raised and educated. His father, John F., was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Mary Cummings, was born in Vermont. F. A. commenced to learn his trade when thirteen years of age, in the machine shops of Robbins & Lawrence, his wages being forty cents per day. He remained in this establishment eight years, and became thoroughly proficient with all the details of machinery. As he advanced in the knowledge of his adopted profession, so likewise did his salary increase, and before his quitting the place he filled the most responsible position and commanded the largest salary. He eventually drifted West, and for several years was in the employ of the Detroit Locomotive Works, at Detroit, Michigan; after which, he worked with the C., B. & Q. Co. as machinist; afterwards as fireman, and eventually as engineer, continuing in the latter capacity about ten years. As engineer, was for a time on freight, thence to passenger, and finally was placed in charge of pay car and specials For about three years he had charge of the round house at Aurora, Illinois, for the same company. In the autumn of 1880, he accepted his present position. Mr. Chase has had a broad and varied experience as a machinist and railroad man, and is one of the most thoroughly proficient

to be found in the United States. He is prompt, methodical, perfectly reliable, and resolute in all his undertakings. He married in 1861, Miss Fannie B. Cummings, of New Hampshire. They have one daughter—Nettie.

C. B. CHASE,

builder of engines and general iron worker. Of the proficient and skilled machinists in the northwest, Mr. Chase occupies a prominent position. He is a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was born March 5, 1848. When 16 years of age, he went to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he learned his trade in the establishment of Nat Colyer, after which he migrated to Syracuse, New York. For three years he was in the rivet department of Frazier & Byrnes, resided in Syracuse seven years and then removed to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and after a ten years' sojourn came to Ottumwa, Iowa, residing there one year, thence to St. Joseph, and for a time was foreman for Burnside, Crowther & Rogers, and afterward was one of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company. In August, 1880, he became one of the firm of Chase, Riblet & Co. This co-partnership existed until the spring of 1881, when Mr. Chase embarked in trade alone. He is a close observing man and combines the practical with the theoretical. In 1864, he enlisted in Company E., First Maine Heavy Artillery, passing through the usual routine of warfare, and was honorably discharged in 1865. His wife, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Warner, he married in 1869. By the union they have five children, Inez, Frankie, Charles, William and Leo.

MAJOR T. J. CHEW

was born in Columbus, Ohio, in the year 1838; he was the oldest of a family of three children, besides a half-sister older than himself. Anthony S. Chew, his father, was a native of Connecticut, a distinguished graduate of Yale College, and a lawyer by profession. In 1836, he moved to Ohio and settled in Cincinnati, where he formed a law partnership with the celebrated Thomas Corwin, who afterwards achieved a national reputation. The style of the firm was Corwin & Chew. The subject of this sketch received a liberal education, first in Heron's Seminary, and afterwards in Brooks' Preparatory Classical School, both private institutions of high order in Cincinnati. At the age of sixteen he visited Iowa. From 1858 to 1861, he was engaged in the insurance business in the city of New York. In the latter year he moved his residence to St. Joseph, where he permanently located, pursuing, for a brief period, his old calling, the insurance business; he then embarked in the wholesale grocery trade in partnership with several others, the style of the firm being Koch, Chew & Co. In this he continued till 1874, when he embarked in the

brokerage business. In 1861, he married Miss K. M. Forbes, a native of New York. The fruit of this marriage was one child, who died in infancy. He served during the civil war on the staff of General Hall and of twelve other generals; he also served as quartermaster of the department of St. Joseph, with the rank of major, from 1862 to 1865. He has long been recognized as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. During the years 1872 and 1873, he filled, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, the position of President of the Board of Trade of St. Joseph, and has been uniformly identified with the best interests of the city.

A. M. CHESMORE,

dealer in standard farm machinery, wagons and grass seeds, general agent for manufacturing company's goods, Buckeye grain drills, Barley's reversible tooth harrow, D. M. Osborne's goods, Minnesota Chief thresher, Garr, Scott & Co's. threshers, engines, etc. Mr. Chesmore established this business in 1878. He is a native of Massachusetts, and emigrated to Missouri in 1863. He was raised a farmer, and was married in 1864 to Miss Lucy E. Brown, a native of New Hampshire. They have six children. He is a Mason and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. By a fire, in 1879, he sustained a severe loss.

CHARLES CHESNUT,

of the firms of Chesnut & Son, dealers in stoves and tinware, C. & P. E. Chesnut, grocers, and C. & P. E. Chesnut, livery. Few of the representative business men of St. Joseph have been more actively engaged in various branches of industry than Charles Chesnut. He is a native of Laurel County, Kentucky, and was born in 1834. His father Abraham, was among the early settlers of that state, and died when Charles was young. In 1850, our subject came to Missouri, locating in Chariton County, where he was raised to manhood and educated. His boyhood days were spent in tilling the soil. In 1863, he became a resident of Buchanan County, farming one year, after which he located in Platte County, residing there until 1865, when we find him in St. Joseph, engaged in the grocery trade, which he still pursues with a considerable degree of success. In 1876, he became the senior member of the firm of C. & P. E. Chesnut, liverymen. In 1851, Miss Mary E. Blakely, a native of Kentucky, became his wife, and by this union they have one son living, William, a promising young gentleman, and the junior member of the firm. Mr. Chesnut is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Master Mason and a member of the Chapter, and also a Forester.

P. E. CHESNUT,

of the firm of C. & P. E. Chesnut, livery. Among the popular gentlemen of St. Joseph, Pleasant, as he is usually called, occupies a front

rank. He was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, April 4, 1840, and was raised in the agricultural district, his father, Abraham, being a farmer. In 1859, he removed to Platte County, Missouri. Here he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, when, his sympathies being with the South, he tendered his services in defense of the Confederate cause, and enlisted as Second Lieutenant in General Parson's Brigade, Tenth Missouri Infantry, participated in many of the notable events of the memorable conflict, being honorably discharged at the close. In 1865, he engaged in the grocery business, and, in 1876, became the junior member in the livery business of C. & P. E. Chesnut. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. His wife, formerly Miss Allie Kirby, of St. Joseph, he married in December, 1877. They have one son, Guy.

JAMES T. CHURCHILL,

one of the pioneer and first-class artists who for twenty-seven years has been catering to the wants of the St. Josephites, is our subject. He was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, March 6, 1829, and was there raised and learned his trade. He came to St. Joseph in 1853, and has done much of the superior sign and ornamental painting here.

W. B. CHURCHILL.

A veteran printer and painter in St. Joseph is found in the person of W. B. Churchill, who was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, February 23, 1837. In early life he learned the printer's trade, and came to St. Joseph in 1855, arriving on the 19th of May; he commenced to learn the trade of painting with his brother, James T., which profession he followed until 1861. When the St. Joseph Herald was established, he took the foremanship of the office, and was in that employ at different times for over five years. Aside from that he has confined himself to painting. He has been twice married. On the 25th of February, 1858, Miss M. A. Williamson, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, became his wife; she died August 15, 1857. Mr. C. was again married, in 1875, to Miss Mary J. Fulton, of Shelbyville, Kentucky. By his first marriage he had one daughter, Lenora. By the latter union he had three children, Fulton, Willie and Virginia.

MILTON M. CLAGGETT

was born October 2, 1827, in Maryland; was raised a farmer, and received his education in the common schools of the county. He came to Missouri in 1858, and to this county in 1860, settling in St. Joseph in 1864. He bought a farm, partially improving it until 1879, when he sold out and went into the grain business with Mr. Willis, forming the firm of

Willis & Claggett. They had large contracts with the Government in furnishing grain, and were also largely engaged for many years in freighting to Denver, Montana, Salt Lake, etc. They closed the business in 1867. In 1868, he associated with him Mr. C. Evans, and contracted to build one hundred miles of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, which they built in 1870 and 1871. In 1876, he was elected County Collector, and served two years. He has been one of the Directors in the Merchants' Insurance Company for many years. Mr. Claggett is a descendant of Bishop Claggett, of Maryland, who was one of the most distinguished in the church. In 1879, he was appointed Coal Oil Inspector by the Governor. He married Sarah E. Boteler, in Maryland, in 1851. They have four children living—Clara B., Edith E., Henry M. and Sarah E. In 1863-4, Captain Claggett commanded Company D, Eighty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, for thirteen months.

G. W. CLAYTON,

of the firm of G. W. Clayton & Co., junk dealers, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Petersburg, September 3, 1847. His father was a cousin of Henry Clay, and a gentleman favorably known in that country. G. W. was educated, and resided in his native state, until the breaking out of the rebellion, and then, a mere boy, he shouldered his musket and went to the front in defense of the Confederate cause, and served faithfully until the close. After the war, he went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and for seven years was one of the overseers and managers of the State Insane Asylum, after which he was connected with the State Insane Asylum, at Jacksonville, Illinois, for three and a half years. He then came to St. Joseph, and for four years was an employe in Asylum No. 2. Mr. Clayton is a man of clear judgment, and has a peculiar adaptability for managing the unfortunates—while associated with the different asylums he was eminently successful in his management. In the autumn of 1879, he engaged in his present business, which has steadily increased. In 1869, Miss Lucy A. Sturtevant, of Illinois, became his wife. She is the daughter of Colonel C. C. Sturtevant, a prominent citizen of that state.

JOHN CLARK,

contractor, is one who has been interested in macadamizing our streets, and has done the larger portion of the work in this city. He is a native of Liverpool, England, and was born January 27, 1818. He became proficient in stone and brick masonry in his native country, and there resided until 1849, when he came to America, locating in Hartford, Connecticut. There he pursued his vocation until 1857, when he came West and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Dakota County, Nebraska, and in 1859, came to St. Joseph, where he has since been actively engaged in

contracting. He married Miss Mary Ann Jennings, on the 10th of February, 1840. They have had nine children, five of whom are living: James, John, Joseph M., George B. and Rose A. The four deceased are: William H., Charles, Elizabeth and an infant.

NEAL CLIFFORD,

dealer in staple and fancy groceries. Mr. James Clifford took up his residence here in 1853; he pursued the vocation of draying, and for upwards of twenty years was employed in this capacity by W. R. Penick; his demise occurred December 9, 1880. His son, Neal, was born in Independence, Missouri, April 4, 1857; when two years of age he came to St. Joseph, and was here reared and educated. In 1870, he went South, locating temporarily at different points, eventually becoming a resident of Leadville, Colorado, when that place was in its infancy. For a time he was engaged in the restaurant business; also mining, and, in the charcoal and wood trade. In 1880, he returned to St. Joseph, and, in the spring of 1881, engaged in his present business; he is one of St. Joseph's popular young men, and has a fair share of the trade.

CHARLES H. CLIFF,

produce and commission merchant, is a native of Missouri, and was born in St. Louis County, May 27, 1844; he came to St. Joseph with his parents in 1852; his father, Mr. Robert H. Cliff, was closely identified with the commercial interests of this city until the breaking out of the rebellion. Charles was raised to manhood and educated in Buchanan County; he was one of the first riders of the historical pony express, being on the division between St. Joseph and Seneca. For fifteen years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1881, he engaged in his present business. Mr. Cliff has seen the growth and development of St. Joseph, and has been closely associated with its commercial interests. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and a business man of great ability. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Peltier, of St. Joseph. By this union they have had four children, Agnes, John, Charles, and an infant. Mr. C. is a member of the Foresters.

J. H. COLLINS

was born in Lewis County, New York, December 19, 1847. He was raised on a farm until he attained his fifteenth year, and then commenced to learn the trade he now pursues in Boonville, of the Empire State, working in other towns before completing it. In 1868, he came to St. Joseph, opened a shop, and has since been spreading white lead, distemper colors, etc., with a considerable degree of success. He is a finished

workman in the artistic line, and in paper hanging he is the *ne plus ultra*. In 1873, becoming aware that in order to be successful in any calling it was requisite to have a partner, he married Miss M. McIntyre. They have had two children, one of whom is living, Alice, and William, deceased.

EMILY SIBLEY COLT, M. D.,

wife of C. C. Colt, Esq., of St. Joseph, is a daughter of Elisha Sibley, of Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, and here she was born February 27, 1839. After receiving a fair business education at the common schools, she entered the Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, New York, and was in due time graduated from this institution, with honor. In 1864, she married in Monroe County, New York, C. C. Colt, Esq. They have by this marriage two chilren—Gertrude Agatha and Irving Sibley. In 1865, they went West, and settled on a farm near Easton, Buchanan County, Missouri. In 1872, they moved to St. Joseph. Endowed with an excellent education, and inspired with an ardent desire of devoting the means afforded by literary and scientific opportunities, to the benefit of suffering humanity, Mrs. Colt determined to qualfy herself for the profession of medicine. She accordingly devoted the energies of her intellect and two years of her time to the pursuit of his study, under the guidance of a skillful physician of St. Joseph. She afterwards attended the lectures of Hahnemann Homœopathic Medical College, Chicago, from which institution she was graduated with high honor and the degree of M. D., in February, 1881.

THOMAS CONRAD,

an early settler of St. Joseph, was born April 20, 1821, and came to Buchanan County in May, 1844, where he remained but a short time. The great flood which occurred at that time led many to believe that Savannah would be the future metropolis of the northwest. He engaged in business at this point with his brother, the relation existing until 1849. During the year 1848, he was teacher of the public school at this place. In 1849, he went to California and remained until 1852, when he returned to Savannah and embarked in business with A. G. Clark, who was associated with him until his death. In 1858, the firm removed to St. Joseph, and A. C. Craig became a member of the firm. In 1863, Mr. Conrad went to Montana, where he was interested in business until his death, which occurred in September, 1880. He was a man of strong will, very presevering and upright in all his actions. His message to his children, when dying, was for them to be true to themselves, their country, and their God.

J. B. CONKLIN

was born in Morgan County, Ohio, November 4, 1840. His father, B. W. Conklin, was a Major in the Revolutionary War, under the after-

wards notorious Aaron Burr. He participated in the famous Sandy Hook engagement in 1812. After the war, he located in Ohio, and for a number of years was identified with politics in the Buckeye State, and was a member of the legislature. He was the instigator of the Muskingum River improvement. The Conklin family are of English, Scotch, French and German extraction. J. B. spent his boyhood days in his native state and Virginia, securing the benefits of the common schools. He clerked in a general merchandise store two years, and afterwards was employed on the river for a number of seasons. He eventually located at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where for four years he clerked in the merchandise establishment of Solomon Benjamin. During this time he acted as fog pilot when required, his familiarity with the river, which he obtained during his clerkship, giving him this insight. In 1861, the distant West attracted his attention, and for five years he devoted his time to mining in California and Arizona. On returning, in 1867, he stopped at St. Joseph, engaging as bookkeeper for Bell & Lowell, lumber dealers. Subsequently he took charge of the yard, remaining in their employ until 1876, when he opened a yard in connection with Mr. Wiltz, of Chicago, which partnership continued until December, 1880. Mr. D. M. McDonald then became a partner. Mr. Conklin is well known in Buchanan County, his career during his sojourn in this city being that of an active business man. Miss Lucy A. Patterson, a native of Fairmount, Virginia, became his wife in 1867. They have had four children, two of whom are living, Emma Blanche and Estelle.

M. CONNELLY,

boot and shoemaker, was born in County Cork, Ireland, November 5, 1830, and was raised and educated in his native county until he attained his twentieth year. Then came to the United States, taking up his abode in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he commenced to learn his trade, finishing it in St. Louis. In 1853, he removed to Lexington, Missouri, and in the autumn of 1854, came to St. Joseph. He pursues the even tenor of his way, is unassuming, commands hosts of friends, and he does a thriving business. He married January 20, 1856, Miss Catharine Jordan, who died January 26, 1872, leaving three children—James, Michael and Annie. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he also belong to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

DANIEL CONWAY

is a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, and was born October 11, 1820; his father, William, was also a native of that county, and his grandfather, Daniel, was among the first settlers there, coming from Kentucky with

Daniel Boone. In 1840, our subject came to Platte County Mo., with his father, where he resided for a time, after which he engaged in trade in Gentry County. There continued until 1851, when he engaged in trade at Barry, Clay County, remaining until 1855. Thence to Stewartsville, DeKalb County, pursuing merchandising for several years, when he returned to Clay County, and engaged in farming. In early life, he adopted the legal profession and was admitted to the bar of DeKalb County in 1856. While in Gentry County, he was a member of the Legislature in 1850, and in Clay County was magistrate for four years. In 1863, he came to St. Joseph and commenced practicing his profession. For four years he was clerk for R. L. McDonald, and was with William Eckhart for the same length of time; he was also magistrate for four years. Mr. Conway has a well-stored mind and is a man of quick comprehension. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Elizabeth A. Woods, of Clay County. They have seven children: Sarah, Helen M. (wife of Mr. F. McCoun), John Wilson, Charles Edwin, Lulu, Cora Lee, and James W. The latter is generally known as one of St. Joseph's promising young men, and has been in the employ of A. N. Schuster for several years. Charles E. has been in the employ of different houses as clerk; he embarked in the grocery business in the spring of 1881. Mr. Daniel Conway is a Master Mason, and James W. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ABNER COPELAND,

farmer, section 35, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, August 27, 1818, and when about eleven years of age his parents moved to Tennessee, and in 1839 came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Mr. C. has made farming his occupation through life. His landed estate consists of 252 acres, his home farm containing 212 acres, all of which is improved, having a fine house and barn. He came to the county in debt, and now is in as commodious circumstances as any one could wish. He was married October 9, 1848, to Miss Mary Wright. She was born in Surry County, North Carolina, October 10, 1828. They have had one child, which died in infancy. They have raised one orphan child, Julia Taber (now Mrs. Dr. Woodson). He is a Mason and a member of Zeradatha Lodge, No. 189. His father, John, was a native of North Carolina, and died in this county in 1874, in his 105th year. He was baptised when 100 years of age as a member of the Baptist Church. He and wife lived together 65 years; had a family of ten children, and never had a death in the family during their life.

JOHN CORBY, (deceased),

the subject of this sketch, for many years one of the representative men of North Missouri, was born in Limerick, Ireland, June 24, 1808. At the age of twelve years, he left his parental home and came to the shores

of America, residing first in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His education he derived principally in Ireland and by his own exertion on his arrival in the Union States. His first experiences in active life were in the capacity of railroad contractor. In this pursuit he assisted in building many of the great lines east, south and west. In 1843, Mr. Corby immigrated to the Platte Purchase, and settled on the site of the present city of St. Joseph, and determined to make it his home. His first venture in St. Joseph was in general merchandising, and with an abiding faith in the growth and ultimate prosperity of the city, he made large investments in real estate which resulted in large returns. He subsequently engaged in the banking business, which he continued until his death, which occurred May 9, 1870. Absorbed in the pursuit of his personal affairs, he took but little active interest in the politics of the day, and was never a seeker of office. In 1856, he was elected Mayor, a position he filled for two years to the unqualified satisfaction of his constituents. He was for many years before and after this a leading member of the City Council. Politically he was a Democrat, and in his religious preferences a Roman Catholic. He was married May 30, 1852, to Miss Amanda Musick, of St. Louis. Mr. Corby died May 9, 1870. His vast landed and personal estate he left to his widow, who has erected on his burial place, about two miles from the city, a memorial Chapel known as St. John the Baptist. It is a stately, gothic structure of stone 85x50 feet, costing $40,000.

JUDGE SAMUEL D. COWAN,

the present Clerk of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, was born near Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky, January 25, 1825, his ancestors being among the earliest who emigrated from Virginia. His father's name was John W. Cowan, and his mother's maiden name Fannie Dysart. He was brought up on his father's farm, where he lived till about twenty years of age, when he entered the Circuit Clerk's office of Pulaski County, in which he was employed about a year. In 1846, he entered the volunteer service, and became Second Lieutenant of Company H, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, with which he left for Mexico in October of the same year. He served in this command till the close of the war, and was in the City of Mexico when the news reached the army that peace had been declared. In 1848, he returned home. Two years after, he went to California, where he spent four years in the gold mines of the Pacific Coast. In 1854, he returned to Kentucky, and the same year emigrated to Missouri, settling on a farm in Washington Township, Buchanan County. He filled the position of Deputy under Sheriff Morgan, and afterwards under Ainsworth. December 24, 1860, he married Miss Bettie Langford, by whom he has had a family of four daughters

and three sons, all but one, a son, living. In 1865, he crossed the plains, and the following year visited Montana, where he engaged in freighting on his own account. Returning to Missouri, he resumed the business of farming. In November, 1874, he was elected a member of the County Court of Buchanan County, which position he filled acceptably during the period of two terms of two years each. In 1878, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Buchanan County for the term of four years, which position he now (1881) holds.

A. W. COWLES,

engineer on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., was born in Rockford, Illinois, September 28, 1842, and, when quite young, his father, J. D., went with the family to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where they resided several years; thence to LeRoy, Mower County, Minnesota, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, and was afterwards transferred to the First Minnesota Rangers, serving eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged. In 1863, he commenced railroading on the M. & St. P., as fireman, continuing several months. He was then employed on the Hannibal and St. Joseph, remaining three years, braking and firing; thence on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. for two years, after which he was in the employ of the C. B. & Q. six years. Since then he has been with the K. C., St. J. & C. B. Co. He is genial and affable in his demeanor, and few railroad men with headquarters in St. Joseph are more popular. He married, in 1865, Miss Esther I. Jones, of Minnesota. They have three children: Luella, Charles and Georgie. He has been a member of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers for thirteen years, and is corresponding secretary. He now runs No. 13, passenger.

JAMES E. COX,

Superintendent of the Union Street Railway. Among the early settlers of Buchanan County, was Mr. Cyrenus Cox, who took up his abode in St. Joseph in 1849, and for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of brick. His death occurred a few years ago. His son, James E., was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, his boyhood days being spent in farming near Danville. He came to this city in 1849, with his parents and passed on through to California, residing there twelve years, four of which were spent in mining. Returning to St. Joseph in 1861, he tendered his services to the Confederate cause, receiving a Captain's commission, and serving four years. Two years he spent in Texas. Among the engagements he participated in were Springfield, Kirksville, and Lexington. After the war, he returned to St. Joseph, engaging in the manufacture of brick, and for a time was engaged in farming. In

1877, he became Superintendent of the Union Street Railway.. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mary T. Harris, daughter of William Harris, one of St. Joseph's pioneers. They have five children: Maggie, Willie, James, Nellie and Jennie.

E. M. CRANDALL,

foreman machinist of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad shops, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, and was born March 16, 1833; was raised to manhood and learned his trade at Mt. Vernon, Knox County. His father, Nathaniel, was a tanner by trade, and died when E. M. was in his fourth year. At the breaking out of the rebellion our subject enlisted in the first three months call in Company H, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. For a number of years he was in the employ of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, and was located at Crestline, Ohio, and at Richmond and Indianapolis, Indiana, and other points; he came to St. Joseph in 1869, and has since been with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Company, with the exception of two years, when he was engaged as engineer on the construction of the bridge, operating the pumps. Mr. C. is numbered among the accomplished workmen in the country and stands high in railroad circles. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Nattie Biger, who died in 1879. He was again married, in 1880, to Mrs. A. E. Myers, of St. Joseph. He is a Master Mason and also a member of the chapter and commandery.

GENERAL JAMES CRAIG,

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1817, and when only two years of age was taken by his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where his father, James Craig, engaged in working at his trade, that of a tailor. The subject of this sketch was obliged to work hard, never attending school more than ten or twelve months in his life, and at the age of twenty-two he entered the office of Harris & Brown, to study law in Canton, Ohio. After leaving that city, he settled at New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, continuing the practice of law, and in 1844, moved to Oregon, Missouri. In the summer of 1846, he was elected to the Legislature as a representative from Holt County. At about the close of his term, the Mexican War broke out, and, by order of the Governor, he organized a company which was ordered to the west to protect trains and emigrants. They took part in many exciting engagements with the several tribes of Indians. In the spring of 1849, Captain Craig crossed the plains to California, and after being successful in the rich gold mines of that state, he returned to St. Joseph in the summer of 1850, and, in company with Mr. Lawrence Archer, he engaged in the practice of law. On the first year of his return, in the contest for

District Attorney, Mr. Craig, then, as now, a Democrat, was elected. In 1856, he was elected to Congress, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected. He declined a third term. Soon after the breaking out of the war, he was commissioned a Brigadier General, by President Lincoln. He was ordered, by the Commander-in-Chief, Halleck, again among the Indians. He took charge of the troops at Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie and all the district lying between the Missouri River and Utah, including that territory. In the summer of 1863, he resigned his commission in the United States Army and was appointed Brigadier General by the Governor of Missouri, which position he accepted. He was then placed in command of the troops in Northwest Missouri. After a faithful discharge of his duties, late in 1864, he again resigned, thus closing his military career. Since 1861, General Craig has been extensively engaged in building and operating railroads; for fifteen years he was connected with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, part of the time as President. In August, 1843, he was married in Wayne County, Ohio, to Miss M. Pfouts. The result of this union was was five children. One daughter married Captain Wilcox, of the Fourth Cavalry; his oldest daughter is the wife of Major Samuel A. Garth, of St. Joseph; his oldest son, Louis, is a Lieutenant in the United States Army.

A. C. CRAIG,

retired merchant, was born in Jackson County, Indiana, April 24, 1822, and lived in Jeffersonville, Indiana, until his 12th year, and then removed to Kentucky, and remained nine years. He made his home in Nashville, Tennessee, four years, and then came to this county in 1848. His education was received mostly in Kentucky, at the common schools. His early ambition was for a store, so that he spent several years as clerk. When he came West, he went into the general dry goods business with his brother, in DeKalb, in which they remained until 1858. He then came to this city and commenced in the dry goods business with Messrs. Clark & Conard. In 1862, they sold out their business, Messrs Clark & Conard going to Montana. In 1864, he went to Montana, and again embarked in the same trade, and remained until 1866, when he returned to St. Joseph, and entered into the wholesale business with Tootle, Farleigh & Co., and also Tootle, Craig & Co., remaining with them until 1876. Since that period his time has been occupied in attending to his private interests. He married Miss Ellen I. Christopher, daughter of Major Christopher, of Richmond, Kentucky, March 27, 1851. They have one son, living, Dr. William B. Their eldest son, Thomas, died in January, 1877, in this city, aged twenty-five years. Mr. Craig is one of the many successful business men of this city.

DR. W. BEDFORD CRAIG

was born in DeKalb, Missouri, September 17, 1855. He graduated at the city high school, in 1873, and studied medicine with Dr. J. D. Smith for two years. Attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, for one term, and he was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and the following year re-entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and received an addendum. At the opening of the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, he was appointed Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy, and also of Ophthalmic Surgery, and he has been a successful practitioner five years.

WILLIAM L. CRAIG,

a sturdy son of Kentucky, was born in Rock Castle County, in that state, December 19, 1823. At the age of seventeen he moved to Crab Orchard, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. Four years after, he went to Madison County, settling near Richmond, where he worked at his trade eleven years. In 1855, he moved to St. Joseph, of which city, with the exception of an interval of five years spent in farming in Andrew County, he has since been a constant resident. An experience of forty years at the forge has earned for Mr. Craig a reputation for excellence in every detail of his calling which few men enjoy. In 1844, he married in Washington County, Kentucky, Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, a native of that part of the state. They have a family of eight children living—Sarah E., James Y., William M., (of St. Louis), Robert A., Aggie, Lottie, Fannie and Thomas J. Mr. Craig has been a member of the Masonic Order for thirty years. He is a Knight Templar, and, in Kentucky, was a member of the Grand Lodge of the state.

ENOS CRAIG,

City Marshal, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 27, 1829, and came to St. Joseph in September, 1850. He married Emily M. Barnes, in this county, April 4, 1852. They have four children: Corydon F., Morton H., Lilia M. and Lulu A. Mr. Craig was a hard working man, living in Iowa when work was the order of the day. He operated a large breaking team for awhile, but became a victim of the California fever in 1852, and, with many others, remained in the land of gold until 1859, when he returned to this place, and accepted a position in the Postoffice. Remained there until 1862, when he was elected Sheriff of the county, and held the office for the term of two years. In 1865, he was appointed mail agent on the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. In April, 1866, he was elected Marshal, etc., of the city. The changing of the city charter vacated all officers then acting, so he stepped down and out,

but, in 1870, he was again appointed mail agent, and served faithfully for nearly four years ; then ticket agent for the H. & S. J. R. R. one year, and, in 1877, was again appointed mail agent on the St. J. & W. and again, in 1878, was appointed to a position in the Postoffice as general delivery and forwarding clerk. This position he held two years, and was for the second time elected City Marshal, etc.

JAMES Y. CRAIG,

horseshoer, is a native of Kentucky, and was born November 3, 1849. When six months of age, with his parents he removed to Andrew County, Missouri, where his father, W. L., resided until the autumn of 1863, when they located in St. Joseph. James Y. learned the trade from his father, who is numbered among the best in the country. He was married, in 1869, to Miss M. F. Baxter. By this union they have a family of two children, James Arthur, and Helen Francis.

ENOS J. CROWTHER,

City Attorney, was born in England, September 24, 1852, and while yet a child his father came to this country and settled in St. Joseph in 1865. He received a good education at the High School in this city, and graduated in 1873, at the head of his class. He taught school in Holt County for some time, and studied law with the present judge of the Circuit Court, W. H. Sherman. He attended the law course at the University of Michigan, and after receiving his degree he returned home and was admitted to practice before Judge Grubb, March 4, 1875. After being admitted, he spent a year or more in traveling in Mexico for a large mining company. On his return home, he was very soon elected to fill a seventeen months vacancy in the City Register's office. At the next election he was renominated and elected for the full term. After faithfully discharging the duties of Register for nearly four years, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, he was nominated by the Republican party for City attorney, and over his popular competitor, William Fitzgerald, was elected by a large vote. He is one of the rising young attorneys of the city. He married Miss Effie G. Barrett in February, 1880. She was the daughter of Dr. Barrett, late surgeon in the United States army.

GEORGE CROWTHER,

of the firm of Crowther & Rogers, foundry and machine shop, was born in Derbyshire, England, March 16, 1824, and was there educated and raised to manhood, and learned the machinist trade. In 1854, he came to America, locating temporarily in New York. After a time he became a

resident of Chicago, residing there ten years, then removed to Davenport, Iowa, and, one year later, he migrated to DesMoines, where he was engaged in the foundry business for a number of years, and furnished the material for the old state capitol. After leaving DesMoines, he remained for a time in Nebraska, and then came to St. Joseph, where he has been closely identified with the manufacturing industry. For several years was of the firm of Burnside, Crowther & Rogers, and in 1880 the firm became Crowthers & Rogers. He is a man of sterling merit, and commands the respect of a large circle of acquaintances, is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, in 1843, to Miss Harriet Johnson, of England. They have four sons by this union: Thomas J., Geo. C., Enos J. and James O.

THOMAS CULLIGAN,

the subject of this brief sketch, is a native of Ireland, and was born December 21, 1827, and received his education in his native country. In 1849, he emigrated to America, arriving in June of that year. In September, 1856, he came to this city and entered the employ of the late John Corby, one of Buchanan County's early and most respected citizens, as well as one of St. Joseph's most prominent business men, and by his straightforward, upright course, and sterling business talents, he received the confidence of his employer in a high degree. At the death of Mr. Corby, his large estate was left to Mrs. Corby, who, sharing the confidence of her husband in Mr. Culligan, entrusted to him the management of the entire property. This trust he has so executed as to commend him to the entire business community, and his private character and business record is without stain. He is no political aspirant, preferring the peace and quiet of his legitimate business. He married Miss Maria L. Blake, of this city, in 1853. Their family consists of seven children, Mary L., Margaret, Henrietta, Eddie, Millie, Joseph and Birdie.

COLONEL J. H. R. CUNDIFF

is a native of Hampshire County, Virginia, and was born November 11, 1832. His ancestors were residents of that state from a period previous to the Revolutionary War, a contest in which both his maternal and paternal grandfathers took part. In 1840, his father emigrated to Missouri, coming directly to Buchanan County, and settling east of St. Joseph. In 1846, he returned to Virginia, and while there died. The subject of this sketch was about eight years of age when he came to Missouri. At sixteen, he began to learn the printing business. He entered the Adventure newspaper office in St. Joseph in 1848. Working four years on that paper, and thoroughly mastering the printing business, he left St. Joseph in 1852, and worked in St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis and Cincin-

nati. He returned to St. Joseph in 1853, and with P. S. Pfouts bought the Gazette, conducting the same as a weekly till 1857. The proprietors then started the Daily Gazette, the first daily newspaper ever published in St. Joseph. The paper remained in the control of Messrs. Pfouts & Cundiff until June, 1861, at which time it had become firmly established and was in a prosperous condition. Towards the close of the year 1861, its publication ceased on account of the opposition it met with on the part of the Federal authorities, by reason of its political sentiments. From 1861 to 1864, Colonel Cundiff was in the Southern army, serving in all ranks, from lieutenant to colonel. For two years and a half after the war he was in Mexico, connected with the Vera Cruz & Mexico Railroad, of which he for a time had charge. He returned to St. Joseph in the fall of 1867, and in June, 1868, re-established the Gazette. He managed it successfully, and disposed of the paper in October, 1873. In November, 1874, he was elected Circuit Clerk of Buchanan County. Subsequently Colonel Cundiff left St. Joseph and removed to St. Louis. In 1879, he purchased the St. Louis Times, published it for one year, and is now (1881) on the staff of the St. Louis Republican. He was married, in 1855, to Cecelia Keedy, the daughter of Dr. D. G. Keedy, a leading physician of St. Joseph.

E. L. CUTLER & BRO.,

dealers in staple and fancy groceries. This reliable house was established in the spring of 1881. Mr. E. L Cutler, the senior member of the firm, was born in Delaware (now a portion of Morrow) County, Ohio, October 8th, 1842, and when twelve years of age migrated to Michigan, his father, S. B., locating with his family in Hillsdale County. There he engaged in farming, and the subject of the sketch made it his home until 1862, when he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company F, Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Was in the Athens engagement, and other notable engagements of the war; was honorably discharged after serving three years and two months. In 1866, the family removed to Atchison County, Kansas, where the father, Mr. S. B. Cutler, resided until 1878, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. In 1870, E. L. engaged in the manufacture of brick, at Troy, Kansas, continuing until 1873, when he became an officer in the penitentiary, at Leavenworth, in which capacity he acted seven years, and during three years he was yard master. He married, in 1866, Miss Mary Putnam, of Hillsdale County, Michigan. They have three children: Jennie M., Cora E. and Mabel May. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. C. W. Cutler, the junior of the firm, was born in Morrow County, Ohio, February, 18, 1854, and when quite young, removed to Hillsdale County, Michigan, with his parents, residing there until 1866. Then the

family migrated to Atchison County, Kansas, where our subject was raised to manhood, and educated. His early days were spent in tilling the soil. In 1874, Mr. Cutler received the appointment in the penitentiary, at Leavenworth, as an officer, the duties of which he discharged until embarking in mercantile pursuits, in St. Joseph. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

DANCKMEYER & SEBUS,

dealers in staple and fancy groceries, flour, feed, etc. Charles Danckmeyer was born in the Province of Westphalen, Germany, September 24, 1830, and was there reared and received the benefits of a good latin education. For several years he pursued the vocation of school teaching. In 1859, he came to America, locating temporarily in New Orleans, and soon came to Missouri, and for a considerable length of time was clerk in a dry goods and clothing house in St. Louis; for one year clerked in a store at Louisiana, Missouri. In 1860, he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, and engaged in the grocery trade, and was identified with the commercial interests of that city until 1865, when he came to St. Joseph. For several years he was a member of the firm of Kahn & Danckmeyer, broom manufacturers. In the summer of 1879, he engaged in his present business with John Sebus. He was married in December, 1869, to Miss Mary Thinnes. Mr. D. is a Master Mason, and a member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery; also an Odd Fellow and Encampment member, and Knight of Pythias; also the Foresters and German Benevolent Society.

RANDOLPH TRUCT DAVIS

was born December 26, 1837. It is claimed that he was the first child of white parents born within the limits of what is now Buchanan County. His father, Ishmael Davis, was a native of Maryland, who emigrated from home and settled in Louis County, Kentucky, when a young man. He there married Miss Nancy McDaniel, a daughter of John R. McDaniel, a native of Scotland. Soon after their marriage they moved to Missouri, settling first in Hannibal, and, as soon as the Platte Purchase was effected moved to that portion included in what is now Buchanan County, where he laid claim to a half section of land on Rock House Prairie, on which the subject of this sketch was born, as above mentioned, he being the fourth child of his parents. The eldest of these, Robert P., died in infancy. Rev. John C. C. Davis was a minister of the M. E. Church South, and a member of the Missouri Conference from 1852 to the period of his death, in 1874. No man was more beloved in life by those who knew him, and he died regretted by all. The third child was Edney Ann, who died at the age of twelve years; and the fourth, the subject of this sketch; Wm. Frank Davis, now of Clinton

County, was the fifth; Ishmael Davis, of St. Joseph, the sixth; Humphrey Marshall, who died in infancy, the seventh, and Nannie, the eighth and youngest. R. T. Davis received the advantages of a common school education, and, at the age of sixteen years, entered the Weston High School with the view to taking a regular collegiate course. He was, however, forced to forego this opportunity, in consequence of the financial embarrassment of his father, who happened to be a bondsman, in 1854, of a defaulting sheriff. Young Davis left school to encounter the struggle of life, with no resource save industry and determination to succeed. He first engaged in farming and live-stock dealing, which business he pursued about five years. He then purchased the Union Mills, of Platte County, Missouri, which he operated with such ability and success as to achieve for him the reputation of a first-class mill man. His marked success in the enterprise determined him in the choice of a calling, and he resolved to make milling the business of his life. Appreciating the fact that the Union Mills were inadequate to the accomplishment of his ideas of excellence in the manufacture of flour, he disposed of them, and moving to St. Joseph, purchased of William Ridenbaugh a half interest in the City Mills there. Engaging in partnership with Isaac Van Riley, the mill was soon in successful operation, and the firm of Davis & Riley known for the excellence of the flour they manufactured. In November, 1869, A. Beattie purchased Mr. Riley's interest. In 1873, Mr. Davis bought out Beattie, and since that time has conducted the business alone. During all this time he never lost sight of his aim to produce a quality of flour not to be surpassed in the United States, and his unremitting energy finally accomplished this end, overcoming all prejudice and establishing beyond all question the superior character of his flour. In compliment to his successful perseverance and energy, the citizens of Buchanan County presented Mr. Davis with a magnificent gold watch, inscribed with the words: "Presented to R. T. Davis, April 23, 1877, by the citizens of St. Joseph and Buchanan County, Missouri, in appreciation of his fancy brand of flour, St. Joseph No. 1, as being the best flour ever sold in St. Joseph, Missouri." At the St. Joseph Exposition of 1879, Mr. Davis was presented by the ladies of St. Joseph with a similar testimonial in the shape of a cane. For the past six years his flour has taken the premium wherever exhibited. In November, 1878, R. T. Davis was elected on the Democratic ticket Collector of Buchanan County. He was re-elected in 1880 by a larger majority than that of any other man on the ticket, thus evincing his efficiency and popularity as a public officer. February 7, 1859, he was married to Miss Louisa C. Boydston. She died March 6, 1861, leaving one child, a daughter, Mattie E. June 30, 1863, Mr. Davis married Miss Mary I. Boydston, a sister of his former wife, who still survives, and by whom he has had six children: Emma L., H. Clay, Middleton Randolph, R. T., Jr., Nannie May and

Frank B., the youngest. She died November 15, 1880, at the age of three years.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS,

editor of the Catholic Tribune, was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1839, and moved with his parents to Chillicothe, Ohio. He studied at the Jesuit College of St. Joseph, at Bardstown, seven years, and St. Xavier's, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1858, he went to Europe and traveled for five years in that country. While at school he received the first medal for Christian doctrine and penmanship. He entered the service of the United States and remained for three years; was mustered out after a hard campaign in Arkansas, being badly used up. He participated in five engagements during the war; was at Wilson's Creek with General Lyon, and was by his side when he spoke his last words to his men before the battle. Mr. D. went from St. Louis to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1878, and with William A. Maynard started the Catholic Tribune. After two years' publication, he moved the establishment to St. Joseph, where he has built up a good paper. Mr. Davis' connection and success with the Tribune shows what energy is necessary and how much it has taken in bringing the enterprise to where it now stands. He is a good writer and is entitled to success.

THEODORE WHITEHEAD DAVIS

was born June 9, 1844, at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, and when four years old (1848) his parents removed to Poughkeepsie. His early education was received at the Dutchess County Academy and the collegiate school of Poughkeepsie. Afterwards he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, taking a course in civil engineering. In the year 1862, he entered the United States navy, and served in the Mississippi River engagement and in the blockade at Mobile, attached to the personal staff of Admiral D. G. Farragut, as Fleet Ensign and Senior Aid. In 1864, from partial (at the time considered permanent) blindness, the result of injuries received in the service, he was discharged. In 1866, he was married to Mary Estelle, eldest daughter of John P. H. Tallman, Esq., of Poughkeepsie. In 1867, he commenced the practice of his profession. From 1869 to 1880, was engineer, and after the completion of the works, he was superintendent of the department of water works and sewers of the City of Poughkeepsie, and at the same time City Engineer. The works, in his charge, were recognized by the profession as the standard on the subject of filtration of potash waters, and took rank with the most economically managed public works. In November, 1880, Mr. Davis removed to St. Joseph and to his present position, as superintendent of the St. Joseph Water Com-

pany. Was one of the charter members of the Poughkeepsie Society of Natural Sciences. In military affairs he has occupied the positions of Brigade Engineer and Inspector of the Eighth Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York, to which brigade staff the world known riflemen Colonels John Bodine, and Henry A. Gildersleeve, and Henry F. Clark were formerly attached. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was Master of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, in 1874, '75, '76, '77 and '78; District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District, 1878; a member of, and for six consecutive years, P. S. of Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, of Royal Arch Masons, and also a member of King Solomon's Council of Royal and Select Masters. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three children, Angie W., William T. and Charles G.

A. J. DAWSON,

carpenter and builder, a popular and accomplished mechanic, is our subject. He is a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and was born in Fredericksburg, February 1, 1836. His father, Thomas Henry, was a blacksmith. A. J. was here raised, educated and learned his trade. In 1854, he came to Iowa, locating in Moscow, Muscatine County, and pursued his trade for four years, when he removed to Clinton County, Illinois. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Atlanta and Champion's Hill; was with Sherman on his march to the sea; was honorably discharged April 17, 1865, at Raleigh, North Carolina. He returned to Trenton, Clinton County, Illinois, remaining for a time, when he migrated to Kansas, and in 1873, took up his residence in St. Joseph, where he has since been closely identified with the building interests of the city. In 1867, Miss Nancy E. Sweeney became his wife. They have seven children, Mary E., Charles A., Matilda M., John H., Joseph A., Peter B., and Annie E. Mr. Dawson is a Master Mason.

JOHN DeCLUE,

proprietor of the St. Joseph planing mill, and the subject of this brief sketch, was born in the city of New York, in 1821, was educated, raised to manhood, and learned the carpenter trade in his native city. In 1848, he came to Illinois, and after a residence of four years, returned to New York, sojourning until 1859, when he drifted westward, and became a resident of St. Joseph. Here he engaged in carpenter work and building, and has done much in this important branch of industry, In 1868, in connection with contracting and building, he established and opened the St. Joseph planing mill. His trade in sash, doors, blinds, etc., has been steadily increasing, and extends not only in Missouri, but also in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, and other states. Many fine edi-

fices of St. Joseph were constructed under his supervison, among which are the Court House, which is conceded by all to be the finest in the West, the Christian and Presbyterian churches, W. M. Wyeth's residence, and others; also, throughout the states of Kansas and Nebraska, he is well known as a schoolhouse and bank builder. At home there are few men who are more respected than John DeClue. Religiously he is a Presbyterian.

FELIX DEFONDS,

steward, assistant superintendent of the city hospital, and secretary of the Board of Health, was born in France, February 28th, 1848. He received a good education in his youth. He came to Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1866, and to this city in 1870. Was employed by Herman Garlichs, and remained with him until appointed by the City Board of Health to his present position; he has performed his duties well and with universal satisfaction. In 1875, he was appointed clerk of the Board of Health. He married Miss Jennie Marsee, in this city, December 24, 1873. They have two children, Adele and Eddie.

E. W. DIENGER,

proprietor of the Charleston House, was born in Germany, December 17, 1844, and received a good education. Emigrated to America May 15, 1867, landing in New York, and from thence went to Sandusky City, Ohio, where he worked on a farm, remaining ten months. Then located in St. Joseph, working in a soap factory for nine months, then clerked in a grocery store; he afterwards leased a farm and raised grapes and vegetables for eight years, after which he engaged in business for one year, then returned to the farm and remained for two a half years; then rented the Charleston House for four years, buying all the furniture and fixtures belonging to the hotel. He was married August 21, 1871, to Caroline Beck, a native of Missouri. She was born March 14, 1848. They had by this union four children: Mary Tracy, born May 31, 1872; Charles F., born March 25, 1874; Anna E., born December 11, 1877, and Mary A., born July 20, 1879.

NEWTON DISHON,

farmer and dairyman, Section twenty-six, post office St. Joseph, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, September 15, 1827. In the fall of 1855, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. He was raised on a farm, and has followed the same during life. He came to this county in rather meagre circumstances and now has about 285 acres of land, 265 of which are in a home farm, and is lately directing his attention toward the raising of stock and the dairy business, keeping at the present time twenty to

thirty milch cows. He was married July 9, 1847, to Mis Mary Buckley, who was born in Surry County, North Carolina, April 9, 1831. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are now living—John W., born December 26, 1849; Sarah, born October 6, 1851; Francis E., born December 24, 1853; Frealen H., born February 10, 1856; Lena E., born April 29, 1858; Alexander J., born April 2, 1861; Robert, born December 25, 1862, and died August 17, 1863; Lucy A., born June 12, 1864; Stephen A., born November 11, 1866; Oliver N., born January 28, 1869, and May E., born June 26, 1879.

A. DISQUE,

postmaster, notary public and dealer in general merchandise, Elwood, Kansas. Although not a resident of Buchanan County, Mr. Disque has been so closely connected and identified with the business men of St. Joseph that he is deserving of special mention. He was born on the Rhine, in Bavaria, Germany, May 12, 1828, and is of French extraction; his father, George Michael, was a mechanic and farmer; his grandfather, J. Adam Disque, furnished the French army with provisions, under the Old Napoleon, during the war with Germany; the grandfather of J. Adam was among the Hugenots who were obliged to flee from France over three hundred years ago, on account of their religious views. The subject of this sketch was always a strong advocate of a republican form of government, and in 1848, came to the United States, locating temporarily in Cincinnati, Ohio, and other points, eventually taking up his abode in Louisville, Kentucky. There he resided until 1857, when he came to St. Joseph, and a month after his arrival, located in Elwood. He is a man well read and his comprehensive faculties well developed, and has held all the important offices in the town, discharging the duties satisfactorily to his constituents. During the war Mr. Disque was a strong Union man, and advocated the principles openly and defiantly. He was notified at different times by the pro-slaveryites to leave. To this he paid no attention. Was in the militia, and went to Kansas City in the expedition after General Price. He owns considerable land in the vicinity of Elwood, the most of which was above the high water-mark of 1881. He married in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1855, Miss Ann M. Schmidt. They have one son, G. A. He was formerly a student at the high school in St. Joseph, and is now a prosperous merchant in Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Disque was made a Master Mason in Louisville, Kentucky, and is a member of Wathena Lodge and St. Joseph Chapter.

JOHN A. DOLMAN,

notary public, conveyancer and real estate agent, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Zanesville, February 1, 1822. His father, Samuel F.,

was a native of New Jersey, and was among the early settlers of the Buckeye State. John A. was educated and resided in his native place until 1844, when he located in St. Louis, Missouri, and was engaged in the real estate business until 1854, when he became a resident of St. Joseph and has pursued the same vocation principally since. He laid off and sold the greater portion of the southern part of this city. As an official he has figured conspicuously hereabouts. Has been City Assessor; for three years, was City Recorder; for two years, City Register; and has been a member of the Council several years from the Third Ward, and for six years has been a member of the School Board. Was Coroner of the county for two years. In 1862, he was appointed Captain of the old 25th, 3d Provincial Missouri State Militia. A greater portion of the time was mustering in for Northwestern Missouri, and recruiting officer for Buchanan County. He served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. During the Legislative session of 1881, Captain Dolman was docket clerk. He has a wide and popular acquaintanceship. He has been twice married, first in 1845, to Miss Susan Murdock, of Zanesville, Ohio; she died in 1857. He again married 1858, Mrs. D. H. Banes, of Zanesville, Ohio. By the first union he had one son, James C., now in the insurance business in Chicago. By the latter union there are three sons, John A., Jr., Samuel Russell and Willie A. He is a member of the Masonic order, Blue Lodge, Chapter Council and Commandery. In 1880, was Grand Illustrious Master of the Grand Council for the State of Missouri.

DR. GEORGE K. DONNELLY

was born March 31, 1821, in the City of New York. His primary education was received in New York City, Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York, and Detroit, Michigan; and his medical education he obtained at Toluca, Mexico, and Chicago, Illinois. On account of ill health he was sent to Toluca, Mexico, in 1841, to be treated and to pursue the study of medicine. He was cured of his catarrh in less than two years and continued his studies until the end of four years, and graduated, receiving the diploma of the "*Colegio de Medicos y Cirujanos de Toluca, Mexico*," (College of Physicians and Surgeons of Toluca, Mexico) on the 20th day of February, 1845. He commenced the practice of medicine, as an allopathist, May 1, 1845, in the City of Mexico, and continued there until war was declared by the United States against Mexico, in 1846, when he made his way to the Texan frontier and joined the American United States Army, as a private, at Fort Defiance, afterwards known as Fort Brown. After the close of the Mexican War, he returned to the United States. In 1852, he met a friend who had graduated in the allopathic school, but had become a

homœopathist. Through his influence he was led to investigate its merits, and was so well satisfied with the results of the system that he decided to adopt it, and he has since been a disciple of Hahnemann. Sometime after this he went to California and remained there four years, and then returned to Detroit, Michigan. In 1860, he went to Kidder, Caldwell County, Missouri, at the solicitation of the late George S. Harris, to be physician for the great New England Colony to be established there. The spring of 1861, found the people around Kidder taking sides for and against the government of the Union. As his heart beat for his own country entire, and as he had received a number of leaden receipts for the dear old stars and stripes in Mexico, he could not see it trailed in the dust without striking one blow to redeem it from the dishonor intended to be heaped upon it by its enemies. He raised a company of Union men in Daviess County, Missouri, and joined Colonel Everett Peabody's regiment at St. Joseph, Missouri, in July, 1861. He was in the Platte River disaster September 3, 1861, where he was so badly mangled that he was taken to St. Joseph for dead and laid out in the old depot. He was reported killed by the disaster to his regiment, and was buried by proxy, with military honors at Lexington, Missouri, just before the battle at that place, September 20, 1861. He was in the battle of Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee; was Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade of General Prentiss' Division of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned July 2, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi, on account of reopening of wounds received in the Mexican War, and returned to Kidder, Missouri, where he remained until 1874. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, and attended the winter course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1875. He then located at Quincy, Illinois, and remained there until the fall of 1879. He then came to St. Joseph. He is a member of I. O. O. F and M. E. Church North.

COLONEL JOHN DONIPHAN

is descended from a Scotch family who emigrated to Virginia soon after the battle of Cullodon. His grandfather, Joseph Doniphan, at the age of eighteen was with Boone, at Boonesborough, and taught the first school in Kentucky at that fort, in the summer of 1778, and was a volunteer at the siege of Yorktown, in 1781. In 1783, he married Ann Smith, a descendent of Captain John Smith, who settled Jamestown. In 1790, he moved to Kentucky, and resided, until his death, in Mason County. He left three sons, Dr. Thomas S. Doniphan, surgeon of the Third Kentucky Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Payne, during the war of 1812, and the father of John; George Doniphan, and General A. W. Doniphan, of the Mexican War and a distinguished lawyer of Mis-

souri. In 1818, Dr. Thomas S. Doniphan married Rebecca Frazee, the daughter of Samuel Frazee, who was a companion of Simon Kenton in Northern Kentucky, at Washington, in Mason County, in the year 1775. He removed to Brown County, Ohio, where John was born in 1826, and educated at the Franklin Academy, in Kentucky. After the death of his father, in 1843, he entered a printing office at Maysville, Kentucky. In 1844, through the kindness of Colonel Marshall, of Kentucky, he got a position in the clerk's office in Mason County. He came to Clay County, Missouri, in 1846. In 1848, he took a degree at the University of Louisville, and returned to Missouri. In February. 1849, he commenced to practice law in Platte County, where he continued to practice law until 1872, when he removed to St. Joseph. He had, however, practiced law in Buchanan County since 1849, and was engaged in some of the most sensational trials in this county, among others the State vs. Doy, for stealing slaves; the State vs. Hardin, and the State vs. Jenkins, each for murder. In 1854, he was elected to the Legislature from Platte County, as a Whig, against a Democratic majority of over 600, where he was instrumental in passing a bill to remove the Branch of the State Bank from Fayette to Weston, which Governor Price refused to sign; and in chartering, with one and a half millions of state aid, the Weston & Randolph County Railroad, vetoed by Governor Price. This was the revising session, and likewise memorable for the triangular contest for Senator between Benton, Atchison and Doniphan. In 1862, Colonel Doniphan was elected to the Senate from the Platte District, and served as an active Conservative Democrat during the next four years. He was a bold opponent of the Drake constitution and the registration laws, which disfranceised so large a portion of the best citizens. In 1866, he canvassed the Tenth district, denouncing these iniquities at great personal hazard, and wrote the Democratic address for the state committee in 1866, setting forth the enormities of such legislation, and which did much to aid the revolution of popular feeling in 1870. While in the Senate, he was a member of the Judiciary and Internal Improvement Committees, and aided largely in shaping the revision of 1866, and examined and passed upon, by section, the statutes of that year. His is the only solitary vote against the act authorizing the Governor to sell the Iron Mountain & Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad. He declared the act was a fraud on the state, to whom the properties were indebted several millions, and that they were worth every dollar of it, but the bill would jeopardize it. His words were prophetic, as the state got practically nothing for the road, while the properties are now worth more than five times that sum, and the state is paying the debt by taxation. In 1861, being a Union man, he was offered the command of a regiment by General Lyon, which was declined, as well as several other posi- in the army, but in 1862, from the necessities of the times, he was com-

pelled to join the militia to prevent Platte County from being destroyed between the bushwhackers and Redlegs, who were alternately swarming around her, ready to swoop down upon the non-combatants. After serving two months as a private, Governor Gamble appointed him Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Missouri militia, and afterwards Governor Hall appointed him to a like position in the Eighty-first Missouri, where he served, when on duty, until after the Price invasion in 1864, when he resigned. It was through his personal intercession with General Rosecrans, who was a friend, that Jennison's Regiment was taken from Liberty Landing, to Fort Leavenworth, by steamboat, and thus saved Clay County from being pillaged and burned. In 1867, he was again elected to the Legislature, without opposition, and afterwards was elected Judge of the Weston Court of Common Pleas, during his absence, and without being a candidate. These facts show the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him well. He has always been prompt to serve the public without pay or reward, and has devoted much time to advance the cause of education and benevolence in the state. In 1848, he joined Phœnix Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Weston, and still remains a member of the lodge and Encampment there, having devoted much time to advancing the order, and has been honored as Grand Master and Grand Representative, has instituted lodges, traveled over the state instructing in the work, lecturing and giving his personal aid to the cause, and invariably refused to accept of compensation in any form for these services. In 1852, he married Miss Fanny Thornton, of Clay County, a daughter of the late Colonel John Thornton, and a sister to Mrs. General A. W. Doniphan, Mrs. Captain O. P. Moss, Mrs. William Morton, Mrs. R. W. Donnell, Mrs. James H. Baldwin, and Mrs. L. M. Lawson. In 1872, he was appointed attorney of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, which position he has continued to fill since to the satisfaction of the company and its patrons. In 1859, in connection with Judge James N. Burnes, he organized the Weston and Atchison Railway Company, and together paid out of their means the expenses of surveys, plats, etc., and having been elected the first President of the company, Colonel Doniphan gave a year in hard work to make a success of the project. In 1860, he assisted in the organization of the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, from Weston to Moberly, and was elected attorney of it, and had surveys and estimates made largely at his own expense, all of which were lost by reason of the war. Colonel Doniphan has never been a seeker for position or place outside of his profession, and those he has held have been more the result of solicitation than from any desire on his part to secure them. He is domestic in his habits and tastes, and has often said he would rather receive the "Well done," of his wife, than the plaudits of the multitude. As a practicing lawyer for more than thirty years, a member of the Legislature for seven

sessions, and an active hard worker of great practical common sense, he has done much to shape the law and political economy of his county and state, and takes a great interest in public enterprises calculated to ameliorate and elevate his fellow citizens; he is a trustee of the Lunatic Asylum No. 2, having been appointed by Governor Phelps, without his solicitation or knowledge; also the professor of medical jurisprudence in the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, and several other positions of trust for the public good. Colonel Doniphan was attorney of the Weston and St. Joseph Railroad, and its successor, the Missouri Valley, for ten years, and obtained the right of way and assisted in the construction from Kansas City to Hopkins and Forest City, resigning in 1870. He built from Atchison to Edgerton, thus making the Atchison bridge and Winthrop necessities, and additions to the wealth of Buchanan County. In 1879, as agent of Jay Gould, he built the Hastings and Grand Island and Blue Valley Railroads, as tributaries to St. Joseph. As a lawyer he has been successful in defending over one hundred and sixty cases of felony; he has never had but three clients ultimately convicted, and these were a part of those where he was defending under opposition from the court, and out of over thirty murder cases he has never had a client convicted capitally. Colonel Doniphan is an eloquent and forcible speaker, a compact and close reasoner, but seems to use pathos and logic only as a means of conviction. Perhaps the best illustration of his reserved powers as a public speaker was given in opposition to the sell-out bill introduced into the State Senate by Hon. David Wagner, afterwards Chief Justice, in January, 1864, by which the State sold the Missouri Pacific Railroad to John C. Fremont for seven millions State bonds, then worth twenty-five cents on the dollar. Fremont was then in the zenith of his fame, a favorite of the Missouri Republicans as against Mr. Lincoln for the Presidential nomination of 1864. He was in Jefferson City with a large hotel and restaurant run full, with many talented followers and lobyists, to aid in passing this bill. He had secured the promise from a majority of the Senate to favor it, and had it presented suddenly by one of the ablest members in a forcible and clear speech. Immediately upon Judge Wagner being seated, Col. Doniphan arose, and, in a speech of half an hour in length, dealt the proposition such fearful blows, and denounced the measure as one so fraught with peril to the State, that the Senate refused to receive the proposition. The Missouri Republican of the next day, says of the speech: "Thanks to John Doniphan when Wagner, of Lewis County, yesterday, introduced a bill to sell out the Pacific Railroad to John C. Fremont and others at seven millions of State bonds, the first installment of one million to be paid in 1864, John Doniphan, in the right way and on the instant, hit it just in the bull's eye, and Wagner may be thankful to our friend Bush that the

fraudulent thing ever kicked afterwards. The Senate refused to receive the bill, but the good nature of Mr. Bush had it so far reconsidered as to refer to a committee. We have seldom seen remarks more pertinent and killing to any measure than those submitted by Mr. Doniphan. He exposed with an effect which must have been electric upon the Senate, the infamous character of the proposition. Introduced at an unexpected moment, for it had been understood that the House was first to be favored with the bill, he seems to have comprehended at a glance the enormity of the provisions of the bill, the sacrifice of State, county, city and individual interests, and the disregard of State honor and State independence, and to have denounced it with a vehemence and a sense of the injustice even in entertaining such a proposition, which commands our admiration. We have no fear of the adoption of a sell out proposition while he stands ready to expose it, and we are quite sure he will." Col. Doniphan seems contented in the devotion of one of the noblest of women, and in humbly aiding in the development and advancement of the country.

COLONEL JOHN DONOVAN,

of the firm of Donovan & Saxton, real estate agents, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, February 28, 1828. He is the son of Captain John Donovan, a native of West Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Pattison. She was a native of Dorchester County, Maryland. Young John Donovan was one of a numerous family of children. He received the advantages of the best schools and academies of that country. His first business experience was in the capacity of Deputy Circuit Clerk in his own county. In 1857, he was elected Register of Wills for Talbot County, Maryland. In this capacity he served six years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He afterwards engaged in the real estate business and in farming. In 1868, he left Virginia for the west, and, arriving in St. Joseph, settled there in the practice of his profession and in the real estate business, in which he has since continued. December 1, 1851, Colonel Donovan was married to Miss Evalina M. Robinson, daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq., a farmer of Talbot County, Maryland. He has, by this marriage, five children, three of whom are sons. He is a member of Christ (Episcopal) Church, and of Zeredatha Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in St. Joseph, and is regarded as a representative citizen.

GEORGE DONALDSON,

conductor on the St. Joseph and Des Moines Railroad. This genial gentleman is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Allegheny County. His father, Hugh Donaldson, was an agriculturist, and George spent his

youthful days in tilling the soil. In 1863, he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served fourteen months. In 1873, he came West, and made his debut in railroading on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. in Iowa, and was in the employ of that company about six years. During three years he acted as conductor. He next became an employe of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. for a time, and in the autumn of 1879, became connected with the St. J. & D. M. Co. He is thoroughly proficient in railroading, and commands the confidence of his employers. In 1873, at Stuart, Iowa, Miss Clara Warner became his wife, and they have had three children—Pearl, Laura and Birda.

DR. EDMUND A. DONELAN,

was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 5, 1824, and is of Irish parentage. He obtained a common school education, and in 1839, removed to Wayne County, Indiana. For two years he was a student in the Beach Grove Academy, and then taught school for two terms. In 1844, he commenced the study of medicine at Liberty, Union County, and subsequently attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in 1847 and in 1848. Dr. Donelan first began practicing at Abington, but after six months he removed to Missouri, locating at Amazonia, and removed to Savannah in 1850. Returning to college in 1851, he graduated in the winter of 1851–2. In the fall of 1852, he was first elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1854, and served two full terms. In 1857, he removed from Andrew County, and located in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska. In 1858, he was elected a member of the Nebraska Legislature, and the succeeding year (1859) was elected to the Territorial Council, a body corresponding to the present State Senate. During the session of 1859 and 1860 he served as presiding officer. In the spring of 1860, Dr. Donelan removed to St. Joseph, and at once entered on a successful practice of his profession. During the winter of 1870-71, he visited New York, and attended Bellevue Medical College and the various hospitals of New York city. He has filled several public positions, among them those of county physician of Buchanan County and city physician of St. Joseph. He was elected Treasurer of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1873, and served as President of the St. Joseph Medical Society. In November, 1876, he was chosen Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and was re-elected to the Thirty-first General Assembly from St. Joseph. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of this city, and was one of its lecturers. He has filled the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics for two years. In 1881, he was elected Pro-

fessor of Diseases of Women and Children. Dr. Donelan is now devoting his time wholly to his profession.

ALEXANDER M. DOUGHERTY,

of the firm of Dougherty, Ray & Co., lumber dealers, was born in Kentucky, October 17, 1833. In 1834, he immigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri. He was raised a farmer, but afterwards learned and worked at the carpenter trade. In 1858, he engaged in the livery business, continuing in the same till the breaking out of the civil war. Inspired by a conviction of right, he united his fortunes with the South, and enlisted in Company A, of John Morgan's regiment of Confederate cavalry. By the fortune of war, he was captured at Buffington Island, near New Lisbon, Ohio, in July, 1863, and was incarcerated in a Chicago prison during the remaining days of the war, at the close of which he returned to St. Joseph and engaged in the lumber business. Three years after this, the present company was formed, of which he became the head. In common with many others, he sustained severe loss during the civil war, his own amounting to not less than eight thousand dollars. By energetic action and well directed enterprise, he succeeded in recovering his losses and now ranks with the successful business men of St. Joseph. March 17, 1867, he married Miss Celia Pullens, a native of Kentucky, born January, 1845, and a daughter of Judge Pullens, a prominent citizen of Buchanan County. The result of this union was three children, William, born February 14, 1868; Sarah, born August 17, 1870; and John, born January 5, 1872. Mr. Dougherty is a member of the Christian Church and an energetic and public spirited citizen.

DR. THOMAS H. DOYLE

was born in Doylestown, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1840, and received his literary education at the St. Francis Brothers' College. His taste led him to make choice of the practice of medicine as a profession, and he at once commenced reading with a prominent physician and attended lectures at the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in March, 1865, and it was the last class taught by the famous Prof. Mott. He afterward had the benefit afforded by practice in the Bellevue Medical Hospital, of New York. In March, 1869, he came to Missouri, and settled in St. Joseph, and at once took a front rank as an able and skillful practitioner. He is Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the St. Joseph Medical College. He is a prominent member of the American Medical Association, also a member of the Northwestern District Medical Association. He was Health officer of St. Joseph for the years of 1877 and 1878. He married Miss Margaret G. Sheehan, of this city, October 12, 1871. They have

two children living—Agnes and John M. In his religious preferences the Doctor is a Catholic, believing that the principles of the Bible applied to the hearts of men is the essential doctrine, rather than the sectarian idea—that I am right and you are wrong. As a citizen he is highly respected; as a practitioner he is very able and skillful; as a lecturer practical and progressive.

JOSEPH DREIS,

who devoted the best part of his life to the education of the children of the first German settlers of St. Joseph, and to whom many citizens are indebted for their knowledge, deserves specially to be mentioned. He was born April 11, 1828, at Bremen, on the Mosel, Prussia. When eighteen years of age, after having had his primary education, he went to Trier, where he visited higher schools and studied to prepare himself for the duties of a teacher. From 1850, he served three years as a soldier in the King's Body Guard of the Prussian Army. In 1853, he was honorably discharged, and immediately emigrated to America, arriving at New York City, which place he left after a short rest and went to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was employed for three months. In 1854, he came to St. Joseph and immediately opened a German school. He was successful and soon had thirty pupils, a large number for that time. In 1855, he married, and in 1856, left St. Joseph, but returned in 1860, when he again opened a private German school, and as his great merits as a teacher were known and acknowledged by the Germans, he soon had more than one hundred pupils. By the request of the directors of the German school, who had erected a school building, he accepted the position of teacher of the Deutsche Verein Schule. By his high qualities as a teacher, and his energy, he was so successful that in 1868, the old school house became too small, and a new and larger one was erected, which soon after was visited by one hundred and fifty pupils. In 1869, he resigned his position as teacher and opened a hotel opposite the narrow gauge railroad depot. In 1871, he added to the hotel a grocery business, which he carries on with great success. He was married August 22, 1855, to Miss Magdalene Elizabeth Bode. They have had eleven children, of whom four are living, Carl August, born August 5, 1863; George France, born January 1, 1866; Johanna Sophia, born February 23, 1871; Johann Philip, born October 9, 1877.

DUFFY BROTHERS,

grocers. One of the prominent business houses of the eastern part of of the city is the establishment of Duffy Brothers. Mr. Daniel Duffy was born in County Donegal, Ireland, September 10, 1837, and was there raised to manhood and educated. In 1863, he came to America, living tempora-

rily in different parts of the country until 1865, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. For a time he was in the employ of J. D. McNeely. In 1869, he engaged in trade and in the spring of 1880, he commenced the manufacture of brick, in connection with their business. In this branch of industry they do a flourishing trade. During the year of 1880, their entire business footed up $20,000, and the year 1881 promises to far excel this. Bernard Duffy, the junior member of the firm is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Donegal, May 15, 1850. He became a resident of St. Joseph in 1869. He is numbered among the sterling and live young business men of the city.

REV. E. S. DULIN, D. D. LL.D.,

was born near the banks of the Potomac, about five miles from Mt. Vernon, in Fairfax County, Virginia, January 18, 1821. On his father's side he is descended from the Huguenot family of Dulon, which in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settled in Maryland. His mother belonged to the English Quaker family of Shelton, which settled in Loudon County, Virginia. In 1823, his father moved to Washington, D. C., where he died when the subject of this sketch was nine years old, leaving his family in limited circumstances. Thus early the battle of life began. Hard work during the day, diligent study far into the night and at all leisure hours, was the rule and practice of his early days. He enjoyed the blessing of a Christian mother, and in 1839 united with the Calvert St. Baptist Church, Baltimore, and soon after determined to go as a missionary to Burmah. He entered Richmond College in 1841, where he remained four years, earning each vacation the money to pay the expenses of the following term. Upon his graduation, he was recommended by Dr. Ryland, and elected principal of St. Bride's Academy. Here, from overwork, etc., his health gave way, and he accepted the professorship of ancient languages in the Hollin's Institute. A year in this institute found his health improved, but his hope of going to Burmah was abandoned. He spent the next year in taking a special course at the University of Virginia. He was ordained as a minister in Baltimore, in August, 1848, and came to Missouri in the following October, settling as pastor of the Baptist Church in Lexington, March, 1849. August 28, 1849, he married Miss Sarah R. Gilkey. He was a member of the convention at Booneville, which, in 1849, located William Jewell College at Liberty; was elected its president the following October, and January 1, 1850, he organized the college. In the spring of 1856, he was recalled to the pastorate of the Lexington church. Two months later, the Baptists of Lexington bought the Female College property, and in the following September he became its president. The previous session had closed with about thirty pupils. At the expiration of the

second year Dr. Dulin had two hundred and eighty-six, but the labor was too great for his health and he resigned his position. He became pastor of the Baptist Church in Kansas City in 1858, and, in 1859, was called to the First Baptist Church in St. Joseph. He remained here for six years, and again accepted the management of the Female College at Lexington. The college building had been destroyed during the war and the school closed. He soon restored the college to its former prosperity. In 1870, he founded Stephens College at Columbia, which flourished with increasing patronage during his six years' management. Dr. Dulin removed to St. Joseph in 1876, and became the founder of St. Joseph Female College, intending to make this the crowning effort of his life work. Dr. Dulin ranks among the ablest preachers in the state. His sermons are carefully prepared, with sufficient rhetorical ornament to interest and please, and delivered with impassioned earnestness. He makes everything subserve in enforcing the sweet truths of the Gospel, as they affect the hearts and lives of men. These truths he enforces with keenest logic, and a fervid and fearless eloquence that makes no compromise with error. His literary and theological abilities have been fittingly acknowledged by the proper scholastic institutions, conferring upon him the degrees of A. M., D. D., and LL. D.

E. J. DUNFORD,

proprietor of hotel, Contrary Lake, was born in Burke County, Georgia, February 15, 1827. He had limited educational advantages in Georgia and Florida. He moved to Alabama, and clerked in a dry goods store for three years. In 1852, he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Buchanan County, and followed farming for nineteen years. He married Miss Phebe Ogle, in 1855. Mrs. Dunford died in 1869, leaving four children: A. Josephine, Edward, Ida and Lizzie. He was again married in 1870, to Mary Shields, a native of Indiana. By this marriage there are two children, Willie and George. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a School Director. In 1871, he built the Lake Shore House, a large frame structure, with ample stabling in connection. He also keeps boats, fishing tackle, minnows, and all the paraphernalia necessary for pleasure seekers, and at reasonable prices. He has made his house a popular place of resort by his genial and affable disposition, and in always anticipating the wants of his guests. During the flood of 1881, he lost 150 tons of ice, and sustained other damages, in all amounting to at least fifteen hundred dollars. Water stood one foot deep on the lower floor; had to move everything up stairs. The door yard and fields were one broad sheet of water, all around looking like an angry river.

HENRY DUNN,

engineer on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. Of the old stand-bys of this company Mr. Dunn occupies a prominent

place. He was born in Genesee County, New York, February 22, 1839, and when sixteen years of age came to Missouri, locating in St. Joseph. In 1864, he commenced railroading, for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, in the capacity of fireman, continuing for a time, when he retired and engaged in other pursuits. He was in the employ of the Western Stage Company, and for two years with the famous Ben Halliday. His next departure was in the capacity of fireman on the old Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, and one of the oldest employes with the present Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, and was one year in the employ of the Burlington and Missouri. He is a skilled and careful engineer, and is favorably known to the traveling public, and patrons of this popular line feel perfectly secure when Henry is at the throttle.

H. W. DUNN,

Street Commissioner, was born in Lee County, Virginia, April 9th, 1838. His early days, until he attained his nineteenth year, were spent in tilling the soil, his father, John Dunn, being an agriculturist. In 1857, the family migrated to Buchanan County, locating near Agency, where his father died, October 20th, 1859. In 1859, the subject of this sketch removed to Kansas, residing there until 1861, when he returned to Agency, remaining until 1865, thence to Page County, Iowa, sojourning one year, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. For twelve years he was engaged in street sprinkling, after which, for a number of years, he was Deputy Street Commissioner. In the spring of 1881, he received the appointment to the position he now occupies. His wife, Miss Malinda Reese, of Agency, he married July 4th, 1861. The union has been blessed by nine children, eight of whom are living: Franklin P., Mattie D., Charles H., Bertha E., Otie M., Fred. A., Nannie L., Jacob P. John L., the third eldest son, met his death on the 24th of May, 1877, by being drowned in the Missouri River. Mr. Dunn is a member of the A. O. U. W.—Select Knights—and the I. O. O. F. He is known throughout the city from the smallest urchin to the oldest inhabitant as "Commissioner" Dunn.

E. DURAND,

President of the Durand Organ Company, and manager of sales in the Chicago Temple of Music, was born in the state of New York, March 8th, 1833. At an early age he removed from that state, locating in Boston, a city famous for producing the finest musical talent in this land. Mr. Durand was designed to figure conspicuously in the musical world, and at an early age manifested a strong interest in that direction. In Boston, he learned the piano building trade and became proficient in

the art of tuning, and all the essential features connected with the business. After operating successfully in Boston, Worcester and other eastern cities for a number of years he traveled through the western states, engaged in piano tuning and selling musical instruments, eventually locating in St. Joseph, in 1874. He embarked in the musical merchandise business, which has been steadily on the increase. An estimate of his business may be inferred from the fact that in six years time his sales in organs amounted to over fourteen hundred. In 1880, his sagacity and live business qualifications came to the view of Mr. W. W. Kimball, of Chicago, who saw in Mr. Durand the right man to manage successfully a branch of his extensive industry, and as a result, in 1880, he entered the employ of W. W. Kimball, of Chicago, as manager of sales and placed in St. Joseph a stock of pianos and organs. Mr. J. L. Reeder presides as business manager, and Prof. Frank Glazier, who, as a manipulator of the ivories, is a success in showing the merits of the instruments to the visitors and patrons. Miss Hattie Thorp, a lady of culture, and an accomplished pianist and teacher, is a member of the corps of ushers in the Chicago Temple. The Durand Organ Company was organized and incorporated under the State Laws of Missouri, in 1879, with E. Durand as President; John A. Read, Secretary, and John F. Tyler, Treasurer and Attorney. The Western Cottage Organ Company, of Mendota, Illinois, manufacture their organs, and, although in existence but a short time, it has attained a wide reputation and promises a bright future. The salesroom of the Temple of Music is the first floor, where a large supply of the Durand organs, Chickering, Emerson & Hale and Kimball pianos, and all the standard makes of instruments, and also a full line of the latest popular sheet music of the day is kept. The third floor is used as the store room, where is kept a large surplus stock. The second floor, or music hall, is where ye refined St. Josephite delights to linger and hear discoursed instrumental and vocal music. Mr. D. has attained considerable celebrity as a vocalist, and to meet a long-felt want in St. Joseph had the music hall fitted up appropriately and seated, where the lovers of select music can enjoy a pleasureable feast. Regular levees are held here by the best musical talent in the city. In conclusion we would say, revising the immortal Shakespeare somewhat, he that hath no music in his soul had better attend one of them, and if his adamantine heart is not softened he is a fit subject for any office his enemies see fit to inflict.

MISS CARRIE A. DUTZSCHKY,

a native of St. Joseph, and the youngest of a family of four children, is a daughter of the late Charles E. Dutzschky, Esq., who died April 9, 1854, while Postmaster of St. Joseph, of which city he had been for many years

a representative citizen. He had, previous to his appointment as postmaster, held various positions of honor and trust under the national and state government, and served in the commissary department of the army during the entire period of the Mexican War. He was a native of Dresden, and son of an officer who served with distinction in the armies of the first Napoleon. He was an active and prominent member of the Masonic order, and at the period of his death, an officer of St. Joseph Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He was also a member of the Baptist church. He married his wife (then Miss Eliza Greason), in Michigan. In 1850, they moved to St. Joseph, where the subject of this sketch was afterwards born, as above stated. Miss Carrie was graduated in the class of 1871, in the St. Joseph High School. She early determined to embrace the profession of teaching. Some time after her first experience in Iowa as a teacher, she accepted, in 1874, the appointment as principal of the Avenue Primary School, the duties of which position she has ever since continued to discharge acceptably. She has long been a member of the Baptist Church, in St. Joseph, the religion of both her parents.

N. EGLY

was born Oct. 18, 1825, at Ober Mossan, Grossherzogthum Hessen, South Germany, where he was raised and learned the trade of cooper, with his father, Leonhard Egly, working at it until 1846. Then he left his home and went to Colmar, France, and, in 1847, went to Fredburg, Switzerland. After being employed there four months, a religious war broke out. Egly and his countrymen were ordered by the government to leave Switzerland, when he returned to his home, where he remained until 1849. At the outbreak of the German revolution, he went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and worked there without interruption until 1852, when he emigrated to America. He landed at New York, and worked as cooper up to 1857. Becoming ill, he returned to Germany, to recover his health, and again came to New York, in May, 1858. After a short stay there, he got a situation at Detroit, Michigan, where he worked four months. Thence to St. Louis, and afterwards to Leavenworth, Kansas, working in each place a short time. Attracted by the favorable news which he had heard of St. Joseph, he came here May 29, 1859, and opened his own cooper business, which he carried on successfully; but becoming sick in 1860, he went to Colorado by team. After four months, he was able to return to St. Joseph, and again opened his business. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the militia, called out to protect the city of St. Joseph, and did his duty as long as his services were required. In 1875, he paid a visit to his fatherland, where he remained one year and returned, in 1876, to St. Joseph, when he sold out and retired from business.

J. P. EMMERT,

dealer in live stock, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1844. He emigrated to Illinois in 1851, and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirth-seventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and was in the service three years, under General Herron Totten, entering as a private and returning as Sergeant. He was raised on a farm, and engaged in the stock business in 1868. He came to St. Joseph in 1873, and took charge of the stock yards until 1877, and since then has been in the commission and forwarding business. He is a Mason and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL ENSWORTH,

who for the past twenty years has been closely identified with the city of St. Joseph, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in February, 1816. He had good educational advantages in youth, and at the age of sixteen he taught a school near Providence, Rhode Island. The following year he followed a cherished plan of visiting the South and West, and traveled for some time in Kentucky, selling clocks. He formed the acquaintance of J. S. Henderson, a prominent attorney of Mount Vernon, Kentucky, who induced him to enter his office and study law. After reading with Mr. Henderson, he attended the Pennsylvania Law School, and was graduated in 1840. He at once commenced the active practice of his profession, and remained in Kentucky for seventeen years, doing a large business. In 1857, he became impressed that St. Joseph offered a wider field for his talents, and he came to Buchanan County, and formed a partnership with Governor Woodson. The firm did a large legal business, and dealt to some extent in real estate. This relation existed until Governor Woodson was elected Circuit Judge. Mr. Ensworth continued his practice until 1873, when his private business demanded his entire attention, and he abandoned active practice. He has large landed interests outside of the city and county, in Holt, Atchison, and Andrew Counties. His time is mostly spent at his farm in Andrew County.

FREDERICK C. ERNST,

of the firm of Ernst & Brill, booksellers, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, December 5, 1843, and came to this country in 1843, and, with his father's family, settled in West Virginia. He came to St. Joseph in 1862, obtained a situation in the Postoffice, where he remained for twelve years, in the meantime starting a news stand in the Postoffice on a small scale. In 1870, he formed a partnership with Henry Brill, and since that time the firm of Ernst & Brill have been doing a very large share of the book and stationery business of the city. Their stock is large, choice

and attractive, and the firm richly merits the success which has attended their career. He married Caroline E. Decker, of this city, May 12th, 1867. They have four children: Mary M., Frank R., Eda May and Emma L.

FRED. ERB, JR.,

was born in Lafayette, Indiana, November 25, 1859, and came to St. Joseph in 1874. He married Miss Addie Schaufert, of this city, May 18, 1880. They have one son, Freddie. He early developed a natural taste for hunting, and is an expert with a gun. In 1880, in St. Joseph, in a trial with the celebrated Bogardus, he beat him 93 to 83. In June of the same year, at Easton, Pennsylvania, he won the shot of Bogardus, by 50 to 47. These games were for large sums of money. At St. Louis, May 28, 1881, he shot with W. T. Mitchell, for $200, 100 birds each, English rules, killing 93 to Mitchell's 85, which is the best score on record by seven birds, using a Purdy Gun, English make. He has had trials with many of the professionals, and almost always was the victor.

DR. O. BURNETT ESTES,

magnetic physician, is a native of Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and was born April 28, 1854. His father, Woodson S., was among the first settlers in the Platte Purchase; his grandfather, Joel, was a native of Kentucky, and his great grandfather, Peter, was one of the pioneers of that state. Mr. Woodson S. Estes was also an early settler in Oregon, Holt County, and in 1847, was engaged in the hardware trade in St. Joseph. In 1861, the family removed to Illinois, and in 1862, located in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and that same year the senior Estes oraganized a company for the Union army and went in the service as its captain. O. B., in early life, conceived the idea of choosing the medical profession, and adopted the magnetic theory. He received the benefits of a good education, at Mt. Pleasant, and commenced the study of magnetism in Chicago, and in a short time became very proficient. He commenced and practiced several years at Riverton, Iowa, and in September, 1876, established in St. Joseph. His success in curing acute diseases of any description has been wonderful. His operating rooms contain one of the finest vitalizing electro-therapeutic cabinets for giving electric baths that is in use. The doctor has built up a good reputation in St. Joseph. Many of his patients are from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and other states. Since coming to St. Joseph he took up the regular study of medicine and is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His wife, Mrs. Allie Estes, is an accomplished electrician. Her maiden name was Hutton, and in December, 1878, married Dr. Estes. They have one daughter by this union—Pearl. They are members of the First Baptist church.

JAMES FAHEY,

one of our pioneer contractors, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829; was raised to manhood and educated in his native country, and in 1853 came to America. For two years he resided in New York; then went to Chicago, remaining a few years, and in 1858 came to St. Joseph. He engaged in working at his trade, that of a mason, on the Patee House, and has since been identified with the building interests of the city. His specialty has been basement work, and in this branch he has built the foundations of a large number of fine structures; was also foreman on the construction of the Cathedral. For a time Mr. F. was in partnership with Judge Patton, and at an early day was associated with C. Arnhold. He has been interested to a considerable extent in railroad contracting during his sojourn in St. Joseph. Mr. Fahey has a well stored mind, and when once made up it takes pointed and reasonable arguments to change it. In 1861, Miss Jane Burns, a native of Indiana, became his wife. They have seven children, Bernard, James, Mary, Annistasia, Susan, Belle and Jane.

WILLIAM G. FAIRLEIGH,

one of St. Joseph's most successful merchants, was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, February 9, 1830. In 1843, he removed to Weston, Platte County, Missouri. In the spring following, he made his first attempt at merchandising by selling apples on the streets, and to the numerous passengers who, in those days, arrived and departed on the steamboats frequenting that port. In the spring of 1845, he went to Savannah, in Andrew County, and entered a hotel as clerk. He soon after assisted Felix Robidoux in his store. The latter may be termed the initial point of his business experience. In the spring of 1846, then a lad of sixteen, he went in quest of a fortune, to St. Joseph. His first experience there was in cleaning out a new store for Smith & Donnell, by whom he was afterwards employed as clerk. In 1848, Mr. Donnell sold his interest to Milton Tootle, the new firm being Smith, Bedford & Tootle, and continuing so till July, 1849, when Mr. Smith died. The succeeding firm was Tootle & Fairleigh. This continued to exist till January 1, 1873. In 1853, this firm was the first west of St. Louis to start an exclusive jobbing trade. They continued in the business some twenty-five years. In the meantime, in view of declining health, Mr. Fairleigh determined to temporarily suspend business, and engage in traveling. In 1873, he sailed for Europe, visiting England and the Continent. Returning to the New World, he visited California, Colorado and Canada. His travels occupied six years of his life. In 1879, he was again in St. Joseph, when he entered into partnership with Bailey & Weil, in the wholesale dry goods business, constituting what is now the

firm of Bailey, Fairleigh & Weil. Mr. Fairleigh married, October, 1867, Miss Alice O'Neill, daughter of James O'Neill, deceased, and a sister of Mrs. Milton Tootle. They have four children: J. O'Neill, Jennie, Mary and William G.

J. P. FAIRCHILD,

inventor of the Boss Water Sprinkler, was born in Illinois in 1837, and received a good education and learned the trade of stone cutting. In 1866, he went to St. Louis and engaged in the street sprinkling business with the Shureman Bros., with forty-five wagons. Mr. F., after experiencing the inconvenience of using the common sprinkler, set about the improvement of it. In 1880, he matured his plans, made a working machine, got it patented, and now has a carriage and tank which is not only admired by all, but its work is perfection itself. It has been adopted here, and in Keokuk, Iowa, Oskaloosa, Atchison, and some other cities, giving great satisfaction. He expects by another season to be able to supply the large increasing demand. He is now running five of his wagons in this city, which are not only in appearance a credit to the city, but their work is more natural than a shower itself. Such improvements reflect great credit upon our inventor, and gives character to a city and the whole country. Mr. F. has chosen this city for his future home. He is a man of energy and enterprise, and is a worthy acquisition to the business enterprises of this growing city. He married Miss Matilda Mooney, daughter of Jonathan Mooney, a merchant of St. Louis. They have, by this happy union, seven children: Ida May, Florence Belle, Mary Louisa, Laura Emma, John Arthur, Louis Charles and Herbert Davis.

R. P. FALES,

blacksmith, is among the early settlers of St. Joseph, coming here in 1855. He was born in Perry, Allen County, Indiana, in 1844, and settled in this county with his father, Shepperd Fales, in the above year. His father was well and favorably known in the county for a number of years. and now lives in Ft. Pierre. Dick was raised to manhood and learned his trade in this city and has a large acquaintance. As a blacksmith he ranks among the first. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary F. E. Striblen. By this union they have five children: Eva, Charlie, Alfred, Nora and Gus.

PATRICK FARRELL,

carpenter and builder, was born in County Meath, Ireland, where he was reared and educated. In 1848, he came to America, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided for a number of years. After spending some time in the southern states, in the fall of 1859, he became a resident of

St. Joseph, where he has since been actively engaged in working at the carpenter trade. He married, in 1855, Miss Mary A. Lonergan. They have ten children living: Edward, Kate, Richard, Annie, Nellie, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, Frank and Agnes.

H. C. FARIS,

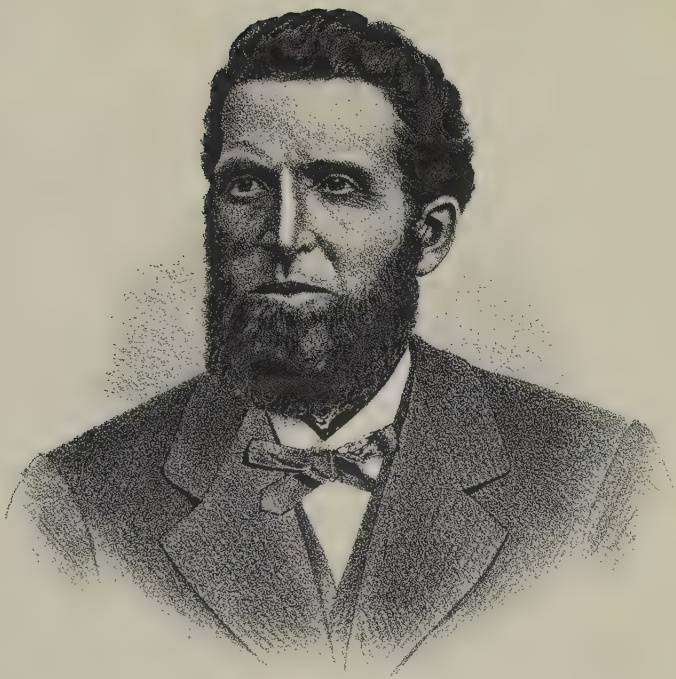
son of Dr. Wm. Faris, ex-Deputy Sheriff, was born in Martinsburg, Berkley County, Virginia, March 25th, 1825. He came to this city in October, 1856, and was engaged in contracting and building for years. In 1861, with Mr. G. M. Venable, he bought a saw mill, which they operated until 1874. He then sold out, and the same year was appointed Deputy Sheriff by Col. Gates, the Sherift, and served under him and also through the term of James L. Spencer, his successor. He was married to Miss Rachel J. Darling in Berkley County, Virginia, December 24th, 1845. They have six children living, John W., Robert M., Alexander N., Catharine R., Virginia Berkley and Mary Thompson.

G. W. FINN,

machinist, with Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, is a native of New York, and was born in Port Jervis, July 4, 1853; his father, M. J. Finn, was one of the first conductors on the Erie Railroad, and was killed a number of years ago in a collision. G. W. spent his youthful days in the place of his birth, receiving the benefits of a good education. He is a graduate of the Port Jervis public school. His trade he learned in the shop of the Erie Railroad, serving four years, after which he worked as journeyman one year. He next went to Oneonta, Otsego County, New York, and worked in the shops of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, remaining three and a half years. In 1877, he drifted West, taking up his abode in St. Joseph, and has since been in the employ of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. Co. As a machinist Mr. Finn has but few equals in the West. As a citizen he has a large acquaintanceship, and is always found genial and companionable. He is among the leaders in society with the younger class of St. Joseph *clitc.*

JOSEPH FISHER.

In an humble, low roofed cabin, near the spot where the Blacksnake Creek empties its bluish waters in the Missouri, resides the subject of this sketch. Mr. Fisher was born in a small village in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1830, landing at the Crescent City, which was at the time sorely stricken with the Asiatic Cholera. Taking a boat, he ascended the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and disembarked at Evans-



R. J. Davis

PROPRIETOR CITY MILLS

ville, Indiana. After remaining here for several years, he removed to Vincennes, Indiana, where he married Cerilda Brown, having by this union one daughter. He shortly afterwards settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and finally moved to St. Louis, Missouri, from which place he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in March, 1843. Here he has lived for thirty-eight years, being one of the earliest pioneers of St. Joseph. He has lead a quiet, unobtrusive life, at all times, earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. He is respected by all who know him, as a kind neighbor, and as an industrious and honest man.

CHARLES FITZNER,

carpenter, architect and builder, an able representative of St. Joseph's mechanics, is our subject. He was born in Prussia, Germany, November 4th, 1850, and when a year and a-half old was taken to Canada, where he was educated, raised and learned his trade. In 1870, he took up his abode in St. Joseph, and has since been a resident, with the exception of eighteen months spent in the Black Hills. He has been a contractor for three years, and has designed and erected many attractive and solid business houses and residences. He was married in 1873 to Miss Dortha Kachle, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have three children, Charlie, John and Willie. Mr. Fitzner is a member of Enterprise Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is numbered among the best workmen in the city, and as a draughtsman has attained considerable celebrity.

E. N. FLAISIG,

one of St. Joseph's railroad men, who is deserving of special mention, was born in Sydney, Ohio, February 16th, 1841. When quite young he removed, with his parents, to Sandusky, where he was raised to manhood and educated. His father, William Flaisig, was a merchant. In 1861, he commenced railroading, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, continuing with that company, as freight conductor, for twelve years, after which, for five years, he was with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in the same capacity. For three years he has had charge of the Hannibal & St. Joseph yard. He has served a long and continuous time at the business, and is one of the most efficient hereabouts. May 2nd, 1865, Miss Jennie Stevenson, of Xenia, Ohio, became his wife. They have two children: Nannie O. and William R. Mr. Flaisig is a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knight.

LEWIS V. FLEMING,

well known in St. Joseph, is a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and was born April 13, 1817. His father, Benjamin, and his grandfather,

Benjamin, were natives of that state. His mother was Raphel Bowman, and her father, Henry Bowman, was an officer in the revolutionary war. Lewis was raised in Morrisville, Pennsylvania. His father was a ship carpenter and died when our subject was quite young. After receiving the benefit of a limited common school education he went to Philadelphia and learned the coach finishing trade, and in 1838, went to Cincinnati and worked as journeyman, after which he took up his abode in Madison, Indiana, and there fitted up the first coach that ran on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. He was engaged for a time in conducting a shop at Georgetown, Kentucky, after which he located in Worthsville, Kentucky, where for nine years he was engaged in merchandising. In 1855, he came to Missouri, locating in DeKalb County, and was engaged in stock raising, until 1866, when he became a resident of this city. He first commenced steamboating, purchasing the ferry, and acted in that role until after the completion of the bridge. There were but few residents in Buchanan County, and in Doniphan County, Kansas, but what became acquainted with Captain Fleming. He was married at Madison, Indiana, in 1840, to Miss Amelia, daughter of James H. Wallace, an official on the Madison and Indiana Railroad. By this union they have had eight children, Ben W., Louis F., James W., Henry B., George, Edward and Charles S.; lost one, Robert. Mr. Fleming is a member of the I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of Washington Lodge, No. 11, of Madison, Indiana. During the nine years stay at Worthsville, Kentucky, in connection with his business, he held the position of Postmaster. He was one of the prime movers and directors of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad. His sons, Ben W., and George B., the hatters; are among the sterling business men of St. Joseph.

S. L. FLEMING,

the popular representative of the new American sewing machine, is a native of Canada, and was born February 23, 1845. When twelve years of age, he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was raised and educated, commencing the sewing machine trade when young. He was a resident of the Buckeye State until 1880, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. Although but a short time in the city, he has made hosts of friends, by his affability, and business qualifications. He married in 1876, Miss N. F. Bond, of Ohio. They have two children by this union, John B., and Annie A. Mr. F. is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Honor.

M. K. FLEMING,

freight agent, of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1841. In 1861, he was married to Miss Mary Northup. Mr. Fleming was for four years in the

army, serving in four different Ohio and Indiana regiments. In 1871, he emigrated to Nebraska, and in 1875, was transferred to Missouri, being all the time in the employ of railroads. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES FLEMING,

farmer and stock raiser, Section 34, Washington Township, postoffice St. Joseph, was born February 2d, 1830, in County Tipperary, Ireland, and was there reared and received a common school education. On the 8th of March, 1848, he emigrated to America, and landed at Quebec on the 20th of May. From there he went to Franklin County, New York, thence to Fleming County, Kentucky, in the spring of 1849 and from there to St. Louis, arriving in St. Joseph in the spring of 1850. He worked at odd jobs until 1857, and on the 22d of June of that year he married Miss Lydia Miller, a native of Athens County, Ohio. They settled in St. Joseph and remained for 12 years. He was in the employ of Nave, McCord & Co. for some time, also with Andrew L. Kerr & Co. and others. He went West in 1860, and spent 7 years among the territories. He purchased the farm he now resides on in the spring of 1868, commenced improving it, and is now the owner of 114 acres of well improved land. He has a handsome residence, and a fish lake on the farm. He has filled the office of school director several terms. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have five children, Mary, Margaret, (now Mrs. John Smith,) Agnes, Elizabeth and John D. Himself and family are members of the Catholic church.

HON. NICHOLAS FORD,

member of Congress, was born in Ireland, in July, 1830, and came to the United States in 1848, and to Saint Joseph in 1859. He has been a merchant for twenty years. As a business man, he has always won the confidence and support of the community.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FOWLER

was born in the State of Delaware, in 1798. At an early age he removed to Indiana, where he was married to Miss Comfort L. Alley, who survives him (1881). In the early history of Indiana, his name occupies a bright page, he having served six years in the Legislature of that State, five in the House and one in the Senate, only retiring with his removal to Missouri. He came with his family to Missouri in 1836, settling in Crawford Township, Buchanan County, on the quarter section of land now occupied by the town of Wallace. In 1839, he was elected Circuit and County Clerk of Buchanan County, which position he occupied till 1852. In 1846, when the county seat was changed from Sparta to St.

Joseph, he removed to this city, where he continued to reside up to the period of his death, which occurred at a few moments past two o'clock, on Tuesday, November 23d, 1880. At the breaking out of the civil war, Captain Fowler was commissioned and assigned to the Quartermastership of General William R. Penick's regiment, and, at Mr. Lincoln's second election, was made Postmaster of St. Joseph. In all the positions of trust, filled by Captain Fowler, he invariably acquitted himself with credit, and honor to the state and government. He left, at his death, an aged wife and four children : Mrs. Benj. F. Loan, of St. Joseph ; Mrs. W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison ; Theodore A. and Miss Louisa Fowler. Captain Fowler was a man of great force of character, and during the period of his long and useful life achieved the reputation of an eminently honest man, loved by many and respected by all.

HENRY C. FOX,

foreman for J. W. Ambrose & Co., is a native of Missouri, and was born in St. Louis, July 15, 1841. Was there raised and educated, and learned the machinist trade in the shop of Gatey & McCune, after which, for three years, he was foreman in McCoard's foundry, and, for eight years, was steamboat engineer on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. In 1870, he came to St. Joseph, and, for eight years, held the responsible position of pattern maker in the shops of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. He then went to Terra Haute, Ind., and held the same position in the car works in that city, until his return to St. Joseph, in September, 1880, with the exception of a temporary sojourn in Chicago. He has been with Ambrose & Co. since the autumn of 1880, and occupies a prominent place in the mechanical world. He was married in 1862 to Miss Lettia Newell. They have two children, Charles and Ada. Mr. Fox is a member of St. Joseph Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and has been Master of the lodge.

B. B. FRAZER,

of the firm of Smith, Frazer & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of boots and shoes, was born in Pennsylvania, March 15th, 1826, and emigrated to Clark County, Ohio, February 15, 1845. In April, 1846, he came to Missouri in the employ of Wm. Sloan for the purpose of selling goods at St. Joseph. After investigating the situation, and not being pleased, he decided to locate at Weston. At that time, and for many years, Weston was the leading town on the river of Northwestern Missouri. Continuing business there for two years, he exchanged his goods for cattle and drove them to Philadelphia, which, at this time, seems impossible. After his return, through the kindness of Mr. A. P. Goff, who was then clerking at Fort Leavenworth in the commissary department, a situation was

obtained, where he remained four or five months, after which he was employed by Young & Belt, of Weston, remaining with them until they sold out, and was retained by the new firm, C. A. & E. Perry. In 1854 and '55, great excitement prevailed over Kansas and Nebraska lands. Mr. Frazer and R. Brown bought land and laid out the town of Brownsville, Nebraska. Mr. Frazer remained there for two years, improving and selling lots and at the same time managed a small stock of goods, which was the first in the town. Returning to Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, in 1856, he was elected mayor of the city, and afterward he was elected County Commissioner. The war then breaking out, and demoralizing business, in the fall of 1861, he, with R. E. Turner, loaded ten or twelve ox and mule teams with goods, which they took to Denver, Colorado, and remained until the following February. In the fall, Mr. Frazer visited his old home in Pennsylvania, and while there, in January, 1863, he married Miss Annie E. Sterrell, daughter of Hon. Robert C. Sterrell, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. By this union they have had seven children, five of whom are living. In March, 1864, he returned to Missouri, and a partnership was formed by R. E. Turner, H. L. Williams, J. M. Frazer and B. B. Frazer. He and Mr. Williams took charge of the business at Forest City, Holt County, Missouri, and R. E. Turner and J. M. Frazer established a wholesale grocery trade at St. Joseph, the firm name being Turner, Frazer & Williams. The business at St. Joseph increased so rapidly that it was decided for the best interests of all, for Frazer & Williams to move to St. Joseph, which was done, and the business continued for two years, at which time Messrs. Williams & Frazer sold their interest to Turner, Frazer & Co., which firm still exists. The subject of this sketch has always been interested in Holt County, and is now a partner in retail business in Craig, and is President of the Frazer & McDonald Bank, at Forest City, which was established in 1873. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church since 1864 and an elder in the same, and has always contributed liberally to churches and educational institutions, and every good cause receives his hearty support.

J. M. D. FRANCE, M. D.,

was born in the District of Columbia, in 1841, and there received his literary as well as his professional education, and was graduated at the Georgetown Medical University. In 1873, he moved westward, and settled in the practice of medicine and surgery in St. Joseph, where he soon achieved a reputation which ranked him with the first men of the profession in that city. He has held, at different periods, the positions of City and County Physician. The latter office he has held uninterruptedly since 1877. He is (1881) a member of the State Medical Society, and of the District Medical Society, of Northwest Missouri. He also is a mem-

ber of the faculty of St. Joseph Hospital Medical College, filling the chair of materia medica, therapeutics, and medical and surgical clinics in that institution. He is also secretary of the faculty of the college. Dr. France was married to Miss Lida Sheed, a native of New York. She died in 1873, leaving one child, a son, Duncan Eugene.

L. W. D. FRERKING,

fruit grower, section 25, post-office, Saxton, was born March 6th, 1855, and is a native of St. Joseph. He was educated in the German and public schools of this city, and was principally engaged in the grocery business till the spring of 1876, when he moved to his present location. His farm contains over forty-eight acres. He was married September 21st, 1876, to Miss Eliza Sholl, a native of New York, but of German ancestry. They have two children, Clara L. and George L.

JOHN ADAM FREDRICK,

upholsterer, was born March 28, 1824, at Wertheim, Baden, South Germany, where he was raised and learned the trade of upholsterer. Having always nourished liberal ideas, he took an active part in the movements of the republican party in South Germany, against the government. He was president of a working men's association, and did active service. When the revolution was suppressed he was condemned to imprisonment, but was successful in making his escape. He left his fatherland in 1849, and emigrated to America, settling in Chicago, Illinois, where he worked as a carriage trimmer for four years. There he opened his own upholstering business, which he carried on for five years. In 1858, he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he was employed as trimmer for three years, and thence removed, in 1861, to Muscatine, Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1863, he came to St. Joseph and commenced his upholstery business, which he has carried on successfully. His experience in this line enables him to turn out some of the best work done, and is securing for him a large patronage. He married, in 1849, Miss Susanna Kapper, who died three months after their marriage. He married again October 11, 1850, Mrs. Anna Kebekop, widow of Mr. Funk, who had two children, George Funk, born October 4, 1848, and Friedrich Funk, born September 28, 1850. The fruits of the present marriage are eight children, of whom four are living, Christine, born March 13, 1852, died November 11, 1854; Marie, born November 4, 1853, died December 14, 1856; Anna, born November 15, 1855, died April 25, 1856; Emilie, born April 29, 1857, died August 20, 1859. Those alive are Edward, born December 22, 1858; Charles, born September 12, 1860; Margaretta, born January 14, 1866; Ottilie, born June 2, 1871.

W. C. FREDERICKS,

of the firm of Fredericks & Morrison, contractors and builders, was born in Spain, March 1st, 1833; was raised, educated and learned the bricklayers trade in Carroll County, Maryland. The first work he did after his apprenticeship was on the Capitol, at Washington, and the Armory, at Harper's Ferry. In 1854, came to Dayton, Ohio, sojourning for a time. In 1856, took up his abode in St. Joseph. The first work he did was on the Dr. Martin School Building, on Fifth Street, in May, 1856, after which he built the residences of A. Vories and Major Burrows. In 1863, went to Denver, Colorado, and was interested in erecting the first first-class work at that place. A large number of the finest buildings in the city have been built under his supervision. He also has had contracts in Iowa, Nebraska, and other states, building schools, court houses and private buildings. Among these is a female seminary, at Malvern, Iowa, and a banking house, at Creston, Iowa. Mr. Fredericks has worked at his trade in twenty-two states and five territories. He is one of the most efficient workmen of the day. Is a member of Zereda-tha Lodge 189, A. F. & A. M.; St. Joseph Chapter No. 14, R. A. M.; St. Joseph Council No. 9, R. & S. M.; and St. Joseph Commandery No. 4, K. T.

E. H. FUDGE,

attorney at law, is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1850, received a good education and graduated at Missouri University. He read law under General William Skeen, of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1874; married June 30th, 1880, to Miss Katie Stone, a native of Missouri. He is at present associated with L. R. Lancaster, the firm being Lancaster & Fudge, and they are securing a remunerative practice.

H. M. GARLICHS,

druggist, has been prominently connected with the commercial interests of St. Joseph. He was born in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, October 9th, 1839, and was there raised and educated. His father, Dr. F. A. H., was a practitioner in Clay County for thirty years, and was also of the firm of Garlichs & Hail, druggists, at Liberty, where H. M. learned the business. In 1857, he removed to St. Louis, where his father engaged in the foundry business, under the style of Garlichs, Beck & Fisher, known as the Monroe Iron Works. This enterprise proved very disastrous to Mr. G. financially, and in 1860, he came to St. Joseph with his family, where he was well known. His death occurred in 1865. The drug house of H. M. Garlichs was established twenty-one years ago, and is one of the substantial institutions of the city. The proprietor understands

his profession and under his careful supervision it has attained more than local notoriety. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. In 1864, Miss Emma Minturn, a native of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, became his wife. They have three children: Frederick, Ellis and Hartley M.

JOHN GOSTINE,

engineer, with R. T. Davis, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1832, and was there raised to manhood, and educated. He came to America in 1859, locating at Madison, Indiana, where he made his home for fourteen years. In 1863, he enlisted in Company C, 188th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, passing through the usual ordeal of warfare. At Wartress, Tennessee, he assisted in constructing and operating a saw mill, for making bridge timbers. Was honorably discharged in 1865, and returned to Madison, Indiana, where, for a number of years, he was engaged in a starch factory. He came to St. Joseph in 1873, as an employe in the starch factory that was there established, and continued in that work during its existence. He is an accomplished engineer and a worthy, unassuming man. He married in Ireland, in 1855, Miss Susan Gillan, daughter of Aleck Gillan, a prominent millwright in that country. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are living: Jane, John, James, Nellie, Mollie, Charlie, Aleck and Eddie; lost four; James, Elizabeth, Annie and Charlie.

JOHN G. GEIWITZ,

is a native of Germany and was born in Wurtemberg, October 3, 1827, was there reared to manhood, educated and learned the miller's trade, and also became proficient in the mechanical department of mill building, wood, iron, stone work, etc. In 1851, he came to the United States, locating in Louisville, Kentucky, where he was engaged at steamboat building. In 1858, he came to St. Joseph and engaged in working at his trade. He worked on the line of the overland stage route in building the stations between Fort Kearney and Julesburgh, and for a number of years was engaged in contracting and building many substantial and attractive buildings in this city. He has but few equals in the general branches of mechanism. The position he has filled with the St. Joseph and Western Railroad for several years—that of having under his control the wood work of the machine department—requires great care and is a responsible charge. He was married in 1853, to Miss Barbara Weymiller. They have by this union nine children, William, Emma, Charles, John G., Rosa, Henry, Edward, Clara and Oscar. He is a member of the Druids, Wallhalla Grove.

DR. JACOB GEIGER.

Jacob Geiger was born in Obernarie Province of Wurtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1848, and is the son of Anton and Mary Geiger, both natives of the same place. His father died May 2, 1851, leaving a widow and five children, of which the subject of our sketch is the youngest. In 1857, in company with his mother, his sister and her husband and brother, he emigrated to America, and on the 2d of May of that year landed at New York. They first settled in Champaign County, Illinois. During his stay in Illinois, Jacob attended the country schools, and soon learned the English language perfectly. In 1858, they removed to Brown County, Kansas, where they purchased a farm. On the 10th of November of the same year, Mrs. Geiger died, and the subject of our sketch, with an older brother, came to St. Joseph. In 1860, his brother and family having returned to Illinois, Jacob followed them, and during the summer months assisted his brother in order that he might go to the Homer Seminary in the winter. In 1865, he returned to St. Joseph, where he took a course in Bryant's Business College. While pursuing his studies he became acquainted with Dr. Bishop. At this time Mr. Geiger had a very delicate operation performed on his foot by Dr. Bishop, requiring much time and the greatest skill. This required him to be away from his studies much of the time, and after a year's continuance at the college he left and entered his brother's store. He early formed a desire to study medicine, and soon commenced the study with Dr. Bishop as preceptor, but being unable, both financially and physically, to devote his entire time to that study, he entered the drug store of Penick & Loving, where he remained nine months. During this time he did not cease his study of medicine, his only opportunity being the latter part of the evening, two o'clock in the morning often finding him at his books. After leaving the drug store, he resumed reading with Dr. Bishop, and at the same time getting considerable practice. He had by this time accumulated sufficient means to enable him to attend lectures at the Medical University at Louisville, Kentucky, where he went in 1871. Here he passed a successful examination and received a diploma. He then returned to St. Joseph and opened an office, and has succeeded in building up a large, successful and profitable practice. In the fall of 1879, the College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized, and Dr. Geiger was chosen to fill the chair of Professor of the Principle and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, which he still holds. The Doctor possesses a talent for surgery, and has turned his attention almost exclusively to that branch. He has performed nearly all of the major operations in surgery, and the profession and people are a unit in giving to him the honor of being the leading surgeon in the Northwest. He has figured prominently in all of the

medical organizations of the state; was one of the founders, and, for five years, the Secretary of the District Medical Society of Northwest Missouri; was Vice President of the State Medical Society of Missouri, and Secretary of the St. Joseph Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association. The Doctor has been very successful, and has accumulated a large amount of city property, and has an elegant residence and office. Dr. Geiger has been favored in obtaining everything to make life happy, with the exception of a wife, he being yet unmarried.

STEPHEN GEIGER

was born in the Province of Wurtemberg, Germany, December 25th, 1838, and came to this country in 1852, settling in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He came to this city June 16th, 1858, and immediately commenced the dairy business and continued in it for five years, when he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business and this he has since followed. In 1862, he was awarded a contract to furnish the army hospital with milk and other articles, which he continued for two years, to the great satisfaction of the government. He has always been a true Union man and a Republican, but was so reasonable in his views that he has always maintained an honorable position with those who differ from him in their political views. Mr. G. began business very poor, but by great energy, enterprise and economy he has accumulated a fine property and enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community. His education was very limited, but he has closely applied himself and is a scholarly business man. He was elected councilman from the First Ward in 1880, and a better and safer officer for the proper care of a city could not be found. He is a self-made man and his life has been a success. He married Nannie A. Carroll, in this city, January 10th, 1860. They have five children: Delia, Wm. H., Emma, Veta and Ole.

WILLIAM GERNANDT,

wholesale dealer in hides, leather and wool, was born June 18, 1833, at Gundersblum, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, and, after being educated, he learned the trade of barber. In 1852, he went to Liverpool, and thence came to the United States, and landed at New York City. After having been employed there for nine months, he left for Auburn, New York, to work with his brother, Jacob. After a time, he felt desirous to work for himself, and made his desire a reality by going to Binghampton, New York, and carrying on his own business for one year there, and, afterwards, three years in Indianapolis, Indiana. Then he kept a barber shop at Syracuse, New York, for one year, and at Leavenworth, Kansas, for three months. He came to St. Joseph in March, 1858, where he at

once opened and carried on for years a barber shop. In 1862, he paid a visit to his native home. There, at Gundersblum, he married Miss Charlotte Loos, and returned with her on the Great Eastern, and arrived at New York City, July 13, 1862, coming directly to St. Joseph, Missouri, and to carry on his old business. In 1869, he discontinued this, and went into the tanning business. One year later, he connected with this a wholesale hide, leather and wool business, which enlarged every year. By his energy and integrity, he has gained a high standing in commercial circles. Mr. and Mrs. G. have two children: Wilhelm Frederick, born September 24, 1863; George Otto, born October 18, 1865.

H. E. GIBSON

was born September 30, 1842, and was among the first born in the county. He was educated in the schools of St. Joseph, and until 1874 was a farmer. In that year he came to this city, and engaged in merchandising, and continued it for five years, when he entered the employ of S. H. Rice & Co., and there has since continued. For many years Mr. G. has been interested in the fire department, and in 1878 was appointed Assistant Chief, and in 1880 was elected Chief. His judgment and prompt action at fires and command over men has won for him hosts of friends. He married Miss Mary L. Cross, of this city, December 24, 1868. They have three children—Annie Estella, Edward R. and Jessie May.

THOMAS J. GIBSON,

farmer and gardener, section 15, post-office St. Joseph, was born in Clay County, Kentucky, November 13, 1828, and when about eleven years of age his parents moved to Grundy County, Missouri, and came to Buchanan County in the spring of 1840. He was educated in the common schools and Maj. Ramey's College and the Academy of St. Joseph. From 1846 until 1847, he acted as assistant wagon master, his father being general wagon master. In 1850, he went to California and remained till 1858, and was there engaged in mining, farming and freighting. His landed estate consists of fifty acres, containing a fine orchard and a small vineyard. He was married November 4th, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Payne. She was born in Spencer County, Kentucky, June 11th, 1839, and died March 2nd, 1881. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: Wm. D., Mollie, Eliza O., Frank, Henry T., Katie T. and Josie.

MARTIN GILL,

of the firm of Gill & Son, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County Galway, November 8th, 1831; was there reared and educated, and in 1852 came to America,

residing in different places, until 1858, when he became a citizen of St. Joseph. For a time he was in the employ of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and for a number of years was car inspector of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. In 1877, he engaged in his present business. His trade, which is large and increasing, is a sufficient testimonial of his popularity. He married, March 4th, 1854, Miss Maria Winston. By this union they have five children: John T., Martin J., Michael F., Charles P. and James H.

ELISHA GLADDEN,

was born in Franklin, Howard County, Missouri, October 3, 1818. He came to this city in 1834, when there was no other man here but J. Robidoux. Young Gladden went into Mr. Robidoux' small store as clerk, all their customers then being Indians. He remained with him until January 1838. He made a claim and sold it to Mr. Highly, and was helping Mr. Robidoux more or less until the county organization. He has been in various kinds of business, speculating in anything he could make pay. He is and will always be known and remembered as "Lish Gladden." His recollection of events connected with early life are fresh in his memory, and we are indebted to him for many early reminiscences. He married Miss Eliza Jane Bailey, of Ohio, January 27, 1848. They have two children, Corinne, who married W. L. Pappan, of this city and Mabel, wife of J. L. Haggett. He lost one son, Elijah, who died in August, 1850.

MICHAEL GLEASON,

City Weigh Master, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in November, 1843, and came to this country and city in July, 1863. He engaged in the grocery business, and then commenced running an express and hack line, and for six years has been Weighmaster at the city scales. By his faithful and upright course he has won the confidence of the public. From an injury received on one of his limbs at eleven years of age, in 1877 he was obliged to suffer its amputation. He married Bridget Ryan in June, 1869. They have five children, Mary, John, Patrick, Michael and Agnes.

J. GOODLIVE, JR.,

jeweler, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 26, 1838, and there was raised and learned the jeweler's trade. His father, J. Goodlive, Sr., was a hotel keeper in McConnellsville and other points. In 1858, he came to St. Joseph, engaging in the wholesale grocery trade, which he continued until 1861. The subject of our sketch was engaged in business at various localities until 1871, when he purchased his present site.

His store is conveniently situated and very complete in all its appointments. He was married in 1860, to Miss S. E. Miller, a native of Missouri. She is a daughter of Isaac Miller, one of the first settlers of Buchanan County.

H. G. GORDON, Sr.,

farmer, Section 25, Postoffice Saxton, was born in Surry County, North Carolina, August 10, 1820, and when eighteen years of age he went to Shelby County, Kentucky. In 1842, he came to Buchanan County. Was raised on a farm, and when twenty-two years of age he learned the carpenter's trade, and has worked at it more or less during life. He has also dealt quite extensively in stock, and he now owns one hundred acres of land. But a few years ago he was a heavy landholder in this county. Was married May 9, 1861, to Miss Violet Jackson. She was born in the same county as himself, in 1833. They have four children—Lucy J., Andrew L., Harden G., Jr., and Murray.

JOSHUA ALLEN GORE, M. D.,

was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, November 27, 1823, and moved to Paris, Monroe County, Missouri, and practiced for nine years, and then to Gentry County and practiced seven years. In April, 1861, he came to this city, where he has since been in the active practice of his profession. He married Elizabeth E. Davis, of Bloomfield, Kentucky, in January, 1846. She died twenty-two months after her marriage. In October, 1848, he married for his second wife, Zuelda Vaughn, of Kentucky. They have three children living: Thomas A., Annie E. and Walter Ogden. He received a good education at the St. Joseph College, Beardstown, and studied medicine with Drs. Merrifield and Beemis, of Bloomfield, Kentncky, and attended the medical course at Louisville, Kentucky. He was appointed Health Officer of this city in 1870, and again in 1878–9. He is a man of good judgment and of great experience in his profession. He is a member of the State Medical Society. Dr. Beemis, his honored preceptor, is now a Professor in the Medical College in New Orleans, and a member of the National Board of Health.

SAMUEL GOSNELL,

carpenter and builder, was born in Vigo County, Indiana, June 3, 1831, and was there raised and educated. In early life his vocation was that of a farmer. His father, Jehu, was an early settler in the Hoosier State, locating four and one-half miles northwest of Terra Haute. He was a carpenter by trade and Samuel adopted that profession. He there resided until 1856, and then came to Worth County, Missouri, engaging in agricultural pursuits. In 1859, he came to St. Joseph, and during the

summer season he has principally followed his profession. During the winter season, for thirty-four years, has worked in pork packing houses, and is very proficient in this important branch. During his residence here he has worked in all the leading houses, and as a carpenter and builder is a success. October 1, 1857, he was married in Indiana to Miss Rhoda Ransdell. They have four children, Isabelle, David, Eddie and Frank.

WILLIAM GOULDING,

carpenter and builder. A typical mechanic and a skilled workman is our subject. He was born in Manchester, England, August 14, 1837, and was raised, educated, and learned his trade in his native city. In 1861, he came to the United States, and for one year resided in Buffalo, New York, after which he returned to his native country, sojourning there for eight years. He again came to this country, and for a number of years worked in Chicago, Illinois, and Manistee, Michigan, when he again visited England, remaining a short time. After returning, he located in Kansas and worked at his trade, and during the winter of 1879 came to St. Joseph. He was married in England to Miss Mary Harrold.

D. B. GRAY,

architect, contractor and builder, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 7, 1837, and in 1848, removed to Iowa, his father, Samuel, locating with his family at Des Moines. He is still a resident of Polk County. D. B. was there raised and learned his trade. For a time he pursued his vocation at Leavenworth, Kansas, and for two years was in the employ of the Rock Island road as bridge builder. In the spring of 1877, he took up his permanent abode in St. Joseph, and has since been recognized among its prominent builders. Samuel Gray was identified with the early history of Polk County, Iowa, and in 1849 held the office of county judge, and was well known in political circles. Our subject was married, in 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Brown, of Des Moines. By this union they have four children, Clara, William, Florence and Robert.

W. S. GRANT,

lessee of Contrary Lake Club House, was born in Connecticut, February 3, 1842, and received a good common school education. Emigrated to Indiana in 1871. Was married to Mary A. Bruder, a native of Indiana. She was born March 3, 1854. By this union they had one child, which died when four years old. Mr. G. removed to Chicago in 1877, and thence to St. Joseph May 24, 1881. He has been connected with hotels, etc., for twenty-five years. Mr. J. W. Bailey owns the above described

property, and Mr. Grant devotes his time and talent to the enterprise. He has a large and attractive house, refurnished throughout. The Club House has two ten-pin alleys, billiards, croquet, lawn tenis, archery, lawnette, grace hooks, DeSoto, rolette, and all new games suitable for ladies and gentlemen. Bath houses and ample stabling in connection with the hotel. He has fifteen fine boats, and one twenty-five feet cedar boat, upholstered in gorgeous style, suitable for the most fastidious.

R. F. GREER,

dealer in general merchandise, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, September 23, 1830, and when quite young, removed with his parents to Vigo County, Indiana. He remained in that state until August, 1862, when he tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company E, Seventy-first Indiana, and served two years and ten months, when he was honorably discharged. In 1865, he came to Missouri, and engaged in trade six miles east of St. Joseph, continuing there for several years. After this he was in the employ of A. A. McIninch, for five years. Mr. Greer carries a very complete stock of goods, and being favorably known throughout the city and county for square dealing, does a lucrative business.

A. S. GREENE,

grocer, is a native of New York, and was born in Berlin, Rensselaer County, November 10, 1839. His father, Nicholas, was a son of John Green, a general of note in the Revolutionary War. The former died when A. S. was in his ninth year, and his educational advantages were limited, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. When he attained his nineteenth year he went on the road with a notion wagon, in the interests of D. B. Darrow, of Syracuse, New York, continuing one year, after which he entered the employ of Bordwell & Hopkins, of New York City, and was their representative for eight years. He was engaged in different pursuits in New York, New Jersey and other eastern states, and a large portion of the time was in the patent right business. In 1870, he came West, and located in St. Joseph, on the 4th of July, of that year, and soon after engaged in trade at his present location. Mr. Green commenced life in very meagre circumstances. He is of a liberal and sympathetic nature, and has had some heavy losses financially, by accommodating other people. He has been twice married, first at Watertown, New York, in 1867, to Miss Azelman Van Pelt, her death occurred in St. Joseph, in 1871. In 1878, he married Miss Mattie Nelson, of Platte City, Missouri. Mr. Greene is a Master Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

A. D. GREEN,

attorney-at-law, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, in 1855, and was raised on a farm. He was educated in the schools of St. Joseph and the State University at Columbia, Missouri. He made choice of the practice of law as a profession, and graduated from the Law Department of the State University in 1876. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the duties of his chosen occupation.

WILLIAM GRILL,

musician, was born July 12, 1828, at Grossen Rhueden, Hanover, Germany, and when only one year old his mother died, and his father was shot by accident and died when W. was twelve years old. His uncle then took charge of him and sent him to school. After his education, having shown much talent for music, his uncle gave him permission to join a musical combination, which went to Russia. He was with them for one year, and returned to his birth-place to secure a thorough musical education. In 1843, he was sent to Salzgitter, and became a pupil of Otto Schmidt, the leader of the city musicians, where he served his apprenticeship for five years. Then went to Hanover and joined the citizen's military band for one year and a half. Returning to his first teacher, he played with his orchestra at different watering places for several seasons. In 1853, he was a member of the First German Marine Band of the man-of-war, Ernst August, which made a concert tour for two years through Northern Germany. Having had the desire to see America, he formed in 1855 a musical band and came to New York. He performed there and at Baltimore. In 1855, they dissolved, and Mr. Grill enlisted as a musician in the United States marines, on the man-of-war, Merrimac, which was dispatched on a long trip. They visited England, France, Spain and the West Indies, and returned, after a stoppage at all the principal commercial points there, to Boston, Massachusetts, where the musicians were transferred to the frigate, Roanoke, which made a trip to Key West, Havana and Aspinwall. As the ship was damaged in a storm, they returned to Boston, and Mr. Grill was discharged. He went to New Orleans, where he stayed one year, and from there to St. Louis. In 1860, he enlisted as musician in the Third Infantry Regiment for three months, and August 17, 1861, he became leader of the music band of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, which position he retained until March, 1862, when he returned to St. Louis. To recover his health and to take advantage of the good prospects St. Joseph offered to a musician, he came to this place in 1865, and joined the St. Joseph Band. By his fine qualities as a musician and his great experience, he succeeded in bringing his band to a high standing, and found his troubles well paid by the acknowledgement of the public. He has been twice married—in 1858,

to Miss Emilie Grill, who died in 1867. In 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth Knoth. They have five children—Mina Emilie and Elise, twins, born March 29, 1869, of whom Elise died when fourteen months old; Johann Fleinrich, born October 28, 1870; Henrietta Ottilie, born May 17, 1873; and Elise Wilhelmina, born October 25, 1879.

HEINRICH GRONEWEG.

dealer in cigars and tobacco. Mr. G. is the pioneer in this line in St. Joseph, and was born April 24th, 1821, at Lemfoerde, Hanover, Germany, where he was raised. After having received his education he was employed as clerk in the revenue collector's office at Lemfoerde, which position he filled until 1848, with the exception of a year and six months, which he served as soldier. In this year he emigrated to America and went from New York city to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained two years, then removed to St. Louis and was employed until 1852, when he came to St. Joseph and engaged in the cigar business. One year after his arrival he opened his own cigar manufacturing and tobacco business, which he carries on very successfully. He was married April 26th, 1857, to Miss Catharine Becker. They have six children: Heinrich, Carolina, Charles, William, Emma and George.

AUGUST GROSS,

cooper. This enterprising workman was born in New York city, March 27th, 1854, and when ten years of age came to Missouri with his parents, his father and the family locating in Weston, Platte County. There our subject was raised, educated and partially learned his trade. He worked as journeyman at various points, eventually locating in St. Joseph in 1874. He is well up in the business in all its branches and does a large amount of work. In 1880, Miss Lizzie Veosteen became his wife.

C. L. GROSSCUP,

engineer on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, is a native of New York, and was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery County August 11, 1842. His father, Henry, was a stone mason by trade, but followed farming. The family emigrated to Illinois when our subject was quite young, and after a short sojourn removed to Galesburg, Illinois. In 1865, he commenced railroading on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as fireman, and in 1867, took charge of an engine, continuing with this company until 1870, when he came on what is now the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and has since been in their employ. During the war he was a soldier in the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and participated in sixteen

hard battles and numerous skirmishes; served until the close of the war when he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. Mr. C. has a versatile and inventive mind, and has recently invented a packing for locomotives, which promises to revolutionize the old system, being a great improvement. It is highly indorsed by all railroad men and will no doubt come into general use. Was married, March 17, 1861, to Miss Mary M. Keller. By this union they have five children, Ida L., Mary L., Ellen A., Hattie and Charles K. He is a Master Mason, Knight Templar, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

PETER HABIG,

manufacturer of stoneware and terra cotta goods. An important industry, is operated by this gentleman. He is a native of Germany and was born on the 24th of May, 1836, and was there raised until he attained his 19th year, when he came to America, locating in St. Louis. In 1866, he removed to St. Joseph, engaging in the manufacture of terra cotta in a small way, and has been gaining until now he has one of the largest institutions in Northwestern Missouri. In sewer and drain pipes he has a very extensive trade. On the 18th of March, 1866, Miss M. A. Miller became his wife. She is the daughter of D. and Mary Miller, pioneers of Andrew County. Her grandfather Miller, in his time, was a prominent politician of Virginia, and a personal friend of Cabe Jackson. The Millers are among the leading families of Virginia.

T. H. HAIL.

commercial job printer, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, May 18, 1838. His father, Micajah, and mother, Elizabeth, nee Vaughan, were natives of Virginia. T. H. spent his youthful days in farming, receiving the benefits of common schools. In his fifteenth year he entered the Somerset Gazette office, where he received his primary knowledge of the printing business. He eventually came to Muscatine, Iowa, worked at his trade about a year and then came to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, and became the editor and publisher of the Democrat, which he published until 1861. The strong prejudices which were existing at that time in this section culminated, and Mr. Hail found his sanctum, one morning, minus the requisite paraphernalia for operating a first-class newspaper. After this serious loss he tendered his services to the Confederate army and fought for the cause he advocated with his pen. After returning from the army he went into the employ of the St. Joseph Herald. He spent one year in Montana, and after returning became foreman on the Herald, which position he held until he engaged in the job printing business. In 1868, he was one of the members of a new job printing company, which is now the Steam Printing Company, and after-

wards was associated with C. P. Kingsbury in the book and job printing business. During A. Beattie's administration as Mayor, Mr. Hail was President of the City Council, and to him the city is partly indebted for cheap gas, for through his instrumentality the second gas company secured the privilege of laying pipe.

W. G. HALL, M. D.,

a representative physician of the City of St. Joseph, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, whence he emigrated to Ohio, in 1858. He read medicine three years, under the direction of Dr. W. R. Cowden, and, during the winter of 1853 and 1854, attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He also attend lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, under Professor Weber, in the winter of 1857. He subsequently took a complete course in the Homeopathic School of St. Louis, Missouri. He was graduated in both these institutions. After careful investigation of the respective merits of the two systems, he adopted the Homeopathic, which he continues to practice to-day. In August, 1864, he left Ohio, and moved to Quincy, Illinois. In February, 1865, he again moved, settling permanently in St. Joseph, Missouri. During the civil war, Dr. Hall served in the Army of the Cumberland as surgeon of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, and at present (1881) Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State of Missouri. He is also a member of the thirty-second degree of A. A. S. R. In recognition of his valuable official services, the members of St. Joseph Commandery presented the Doctor an elegant gold badge. His professional visits are confined to the city, only visiting points beyond its limits which may be reached by rail. He has strong faith in the virtue of electricity, the application of which he considers indispensable in the treatment of certain diseases. His laboratory and dispensary are amply supplied with every appliance of modern excellence, and his library is one of the most complete to be found in a Western city. Dr. Hall and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church South.

J. HANNAN,

bridge superintendent on the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Canada West, and was born February 28, 1841. He was partly raised in that country and learned his trade in Saginaw, Michigan, where he resided several years. In 1864, he enlisted in the Second Michigan Artillery; was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee, but effected an escape soon after, and served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Michigan, thence to Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1866, came

to St. Joseph and commenced bridge work with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, after which, for four years, he was in the employ of the Missouri Valley Company, and has since been on the St. Joseph and Western Railroad. To Mr. H. much credit is due for the excellent condition which the bridges on this road are in. He married February 8, 1868, Miss Mary McEvoy, of this city. By this union they have five children, Frank J., Eugene Elizabeth, George, Maud and James Mark.

ERNEST HANSEN,

foreman of car and building department for the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, April 29, 1846. He came to America with his parents when young. His father, Henry, was a cabinet-maker, and located with his family in Chenango County, New York, where our subject was raised, educated and learned his trade. In 1869, he came West and located at Netawaka, Kansas, and was in the employ of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific until 1872, when he came to this city, and has since been with the St. Joseph and Western Railway. He is among the excellent mechanics of the country, and well up in car building and general railroad work. In 1870, Miss Beatrice E. Bibb, of Nemaha County, Kansas, became his wife. They have three children—Joseph, Arthur and Victor. Mr. H. is a Master Mason of Polar Star Lodge, No. 31, of Netawaka, and a member of the Druids.

JOSEPH HANSEN,

Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, was born in the City of Cologne, on the River Rhine, in Prussia, April 19th, 1840, and emigrated to America September 13th, 1853, landing at New York, where he remained but a short time and then settled in Chenango County, where he attended school for one year and then entered as an apprentice in the establishment of Hays, Lattin & Co., manufacturers of pianos, and remained until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted as a private, April 19th, 1861, in Company H, Seventeenth New York State Volunteers, Colonel Lansing commanding. May 10th, 1861, he was appointed sergeant major, and in 1862 was transferred to Company G, Fourteenth United States Infantry, and served through the Peninsular campaign, and participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Malvern Hills and others. He was wounded at the latter place, and being disabled, he learned the art of telegraphy, and after his recovery was ordered to report to the United States Military Telegraph Corps at St. Louis, and served until the close of the war, very efficiently, in this branch of the service, in Missouri and Arkansas. At the close of the war he remained at Weston, Missouri, as agent and telegraph operator

of the Missouri Valley Railroad. In 1870, he left the employ of this company and was in the employ of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in different positions, at various stations, until 1873, and then came to St. Joseph, where he has been connected with the St. Joseph and Denver, now St. Joseph and Western, first as General Agent, then Master of Transportation and Superintendent of Telegraph. In 1878, he was appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent, and also has charge of the telegraph department. He now holds the position of Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent and Master of Transportation and Superintendent of Telegraphs. In 1879, he raised a company of State Militia called the St. Joseph Light Infantry, and was soon after elected Major of the Second Battalion National Guard of Missouri. Mr. Hansen married Miss Rebecca Thompson, of Van Buren, Arkansas, August 15th, 1864.

W. P. HARTMAN,

painter, is a native of Missouri, and was born January 6, 1854. His father, Michael, was an agriculturist, and W. P., until he was thirteen years old, spent his days in farming. He then went to Kansas City and learned his trade and resided there until 1874, when he became a resident of St. Joseph, and has since applied himself diligently to his trade, in which art he stands among the foremost. He was married August 26, 1877, to Miss Nettie Dennison. By this union they have one son, William Arthur.

J. M. HARRISON,

merchant tailor, stands among the popular cutters and fitters of St. Joseph. Was born in Springfield, Ohio, January 14, 1842. His father, J. M., was one of the pioneers of that city, and well known in commercial circles. For a number of years he was in partnership with James Leffel, of turbine water wheel fame. The subject of this sketch, in 1861, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three months call, after which he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close. After the war he went to Muscatine, Iowa, and assumed the management of a tailoring establishment, a business he had become familiarized with in his native state. In 1869, he came to this city, and has since been recognized among its most enterprising business men. He is one of the patentees of Harrison's kitchen safe, an article of furniture that has won a well merited reputation. Was married, in 1872, to Miss Abby Sanderson, a native of Springfield, Illinois. They have two children, Francis and Charles.

C. F. HARRAL,

foreman of the paint shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, was born in Leeds, England, December 24, 1845, and when young, came to the United States, with his parents, his father, B. F., locating in Aurora, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was principally raised. He learned his trade in Aurora and Galesburg, and in the latter place was a resident for eleven years, being in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. On the 15th of August, 1878, he took charge of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs shops. His long experience has made him proficient in the various details of railway painting, and few in the profession have a more enviable reputation. He was married in 1869, to Miss Mary Stockdale, of Ohio. They have four children, Frank, Minnie, Lillie and Edith. Is a member of Blue Lodge of Masons.

JOHN S. HARKEY,

carpenter and builder, was born in Montgomery County, Illinois, December 30, 1850, and when sixteen years of age, his father, Daniel V., who was a carpenter, removed to Gentry County, Missouri. John S. was raised and learned his trade in Missouri, and resided in various places till he finally located in St. Joseph in the spring of 1881. He married May 22, 1869, Miss S. R. Shaffer, and by this union, they have five children, Dora S., John D., Mary E., Thomas E. and Lillie M.

MAJOR HENRY R. W. HARTWIG,

of the firm of H. R. W. Hartwig & Co., was born at Niedermoellrich, near Cassel, Province Hessen, Germany, April 11, 1837. Here he received his education. At the age of seventeen years, actuated by a restless spirit of enterprise, he determined to leave the home of his fathers and try his fortune in the New World. Embarking at Bremen, he, in due time, landed in the city of New York. After a short stay, he proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained till the fall of 1856. Eager to see the West, he visited the states of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and, in the fall of 1857, landed in St. Joseph, where, one year later, he engaged in active mercantile business. His first experience was in the retail grocery business, in which he met with highly encouraging success. In 1863, he engaged in the grain and produce trade, shipping largely up to 1864, when he embarked in the wholesale grocery and liquor business. In 1870, he abandoned the grocery trade, and confined his attention exclusively to the sale of wine and liquor, engaging largely in importing. In 1869, his brother, Ernst F., engaged in partnership with him, creating the present firm, which by well directed

energy and scrupulous integrity, has achieved merited success. Mr. Hartwig has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has at different periods, held several important positions, both civil and military. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in Captain Harbine's company of Missouri militia, and August 21, 1862, was promoted by Governor Gamble to the grade of First Lieutenant. October 7, 1864, he was commissioned by Governor Hall Captain of Hartwig's Independent Artillery Company. June 29, 1865, he received from Governor Fletcher a commission as Major in the First Regiment of Buchanan County militia. His merits as an upright and competent business man were fully recognized by his fellow-citizens, who elected him in April, 1870, to the Collectorship of the City of St. Joseph, a position the duties of which he discharged acceptably to the close of his two years' term. He is now (1881) First Vice President of the Board of Trade. He is also a Director and First Vice President of the St. Joseph Exposition Company. He is also a Director of the St. Joseph and Northwestern Missouri Immigration Society, of which association he holds the office of Treasurer. In 1867, Governor Fletcher showed his personal regard for Mr. Hartwig by appointing him one of the Commissioners to represent the State of Missouri at the Paris Exposition, an honor which, however, in view of the sudden illness and subsequent death of his child, he was prevented from accepting. Mr. Hartwig married March 1, 1860, Miss Carolina Kuechler. He has had two children—George Henry, born in 1860, and Ernst Charles, born January 1, 1864. The former died in 1867.

E. F. HARTWIG,

of the firm of H. R. W. Hartwig & Co., was born February 20, 1844, at Niedermoellrich, near Cassel, Province Hessen, Germany, where he was reared and employed in the grocery business. In 1862, he followed his brother and emigrated to America, arrived in New York City, and came to St. Joseph in April, 1862. There he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in the dry goods house of Stix & Eckhart for seven years. In 1869, he joined partnership with his brother, and opened a wholesale business under the firm of H. R. W. Hartwig & Co., and helped, by industry and energy, to bring the business to the high standing it now occupies. He married March 18, 1868, Miss Emma Friedrich, of St. Louis. They have four children, Henry Oswald, Emma, Metta and Katharina.

PHILIP HAUCK,

carpenter and builder, was born in Germany. His father, Theo., was a cooper, and before Philip attained his majority came to America, locating in Buffalo, New York, where he learned the carpenter trade, and

became proficient in architecture. During the war, he was a soldier in Company A, 100th New York, and during his term participated in twenty-four engagements, among which were Nashville, Lookout Mountain and Pittsburg Landing, where he was severely wounded. Was honorably mustered out as Orderly. After his discharge, he traveled through Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, and other portions of the West. His party consisted of eighteen, Mr. Hauck owning several teams and a large amount of provisions. They were captured by the Sioux Indians, and detained eight months. He received an ugly arrow wound on the hand, and a severe scalp wound from a tomahawk. His weight at the time of capture was 165 pounds, and when released was 105 pounds. For days his sustenance was a small portion of raw buffalo meat. In 1870, he came to St. Joseph, where he has since been engaged in working at his trade. He married Miss Carrie Christensen, by whom he has four children: John, Christena, Charles, A. S. He is a Druid, and member of the A. O. U. W.

JACOB HAUCK.

of the firm of Hauck & Bro., millers, is a native of Germany, born June 10, 1820, in South Germany. When eleven years old he came with his parents to America, and landed at New York. After a short rest they went to Cincinnati, where his family settled. Jacob assisted his father in the butcher and lard oil manufacturing business until 1844. Hearing of the prospects offered at the growing city of St. Joseph, he came to this place in 1852, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law in the business of manufacturing soap, candles and lard oil. Two years later, in connection with this business, engaged in packing, which they continued with great success until 1865. In this year he went into the milling business with his brother, George M. Hauck, by opening the Excelsior Mills, first working on a small scale. With great industry, and giving all their attention to the business, they had an increase every year. Now having four runs, they are able to turn out one hundred barrels of flour per day. They ship to St. Louis and the States of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. He married June 23, 1846, Miss Christine Pinger, at Cincinnati, Ohio. They had eight children, George William, born April 2, 1847; Mary, born August 28, 1849; Lydia, born March 8, 1853, died in January, 1873; Emilia, born June 4, 1855; John P. born April 6, 1859; Charles and Wesley, twins, born February 10, 1862, Wesley died when six months old), and Emma, born July 12, 1864.

S. R. HAWLEY.

St. Joseph is not deficient in having inventors who have contributed to the world's machinery implements to facilitate labor, and one who ranks

among the first in this class is S. R. Hawley. In the invention of the check rower and corn planter, he has placed before the agriculturists a want long felt. It is simple and durable in its construction, can be operated by one person and it checks and drops the corn with rapidity and uniformity. It is adapted for rough ground and triangular fields, a feature that has always been a drawback to other implements in this line. The testimonials Mr. Hawley has received from prominent farmers in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and other states, is *prima facie* evidence of the satisfaction it gives. Mr. H. was formerly a resident of Illinois, where he patented the check rower and planter, November 19, 1878.

DAVID J. HEATON,

was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 16th, 1808, and with his parents moved to Butler County, Ohio. When ten years of age he lost his mother by death, and was then apprenticed to learn the cabinet trade in Maysville, Kentucky, and served seven years. After working for five years in different places, he located in Ripley, Ohio, and remained three years. He married Emily Donovan, of Augusta, Kentucky, July 31, 1832. They had seven children, three of whom are living: Mary Ann, Augusta C., and Elizabeth H. In the fall of 1834, Mr. H. went to Mississippi, and remained there until the spring of 1845, at which time he came to this city, and started a cabinet shop. St. Joseph at that time contained about three hundred inhabitants. He commenced here very poor, but immediately started a good business, but by the signing of a sheriff's bond had $3,000 to pay. In 1857, he lost a warehouse by fire, losing $6,000. He kept at work enlarging his business and was very successful. He was the first undertaker in the city, and continued in the business until 1881, when he sold out to his son, David E. He was the first City Marshal, and in 1858 and 1859 was elected City Councilman from the Third Ward, and was chairman of that body. In 1876, he commenced keeping a boarding-house, and in 1877 he built additions to his house, and opened the Heaton House, on Sixth Street, now the St. James. Mr. Heaton has always been a Democrat, but when the rebellion broke out he was a strong Union man and assisted in every way to do his duty as a loyal citizen. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1839. In 1849, his wife died, and in 1851 he married Miss Lucinda King, of Boone County, Missouri. They had five children, four of whom are living: Laura, David E., Bell and Melsonia.

EDWIN HEDENBER,

carpenter and builder, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, July 5, 1840, and was reared, educated and learned his trade in that city, there resid-

ing until 1870. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Illinois infantry, and participated at the sieges of Vicksburg and Atlanta, and many other stirring events. He was honorably discharged May 25, 1865. In 1870, emigrated to Salina, Kansas, and engaged in building until 1880, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. As a mechanic he has few competitors. He was married December 24, 1869, to Miss Annie T. Underwood, of Ohio. They have a family of six children living, Walter E., Annie C., Mary L., Reuben C., Ellen E. and Milton D. Lost one, Charles U.

J. C. HEDENBERG,

attorney at law and abstractor, is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1843 ; received limited school advantages up to the age of fourteen, and then commenced working on a farm, where he resided until 1863, at which time he went into the army. He was Orderly Sergeant, and was detailed in the Commissary Department for two years. Came to St. Joseph in January, 1866, and read law under Parker & Strong, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1869, and has been a successful practitioner for many years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F, and was married, in 1871, to Miss Mary S. Reeves, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union they had two children. Mr. Hedenberg has been in the abstract business since 1869. He has a complete and thorough abstract of titles for the County of Buchanan, and is the oldest abstractor in the county now in business. He is a thorough going, active, energetic man, having secured his present condition in life by industry, economy and strict attention to business.

WILLIAM I. HEDDENS, M. D.,

was born in Preble County, Ohio, February 14, 1828. His father was a Pennsylvanian, and his mother from South Carolina. He received his literary education in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he prepared himself for the profession of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. Immediately after receiving his diploma, Dr. Heddens began the practice of medicine and surgery in Barboursville, Kentucky, where he remained three years, but desirous of securing a wider field of usefulness, he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he has since continued to practice with satisfactory success, both professionally and financially. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and of the I. O. O. F.; also, a member of the International Medical Congress, a permanent member of the American Medical Association ; also, a member of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, and has served as Vice President and was President of the Medical Association of Northwest Missouri in 1875 and 1877, and in 1877 President of the St. Joseph Medical Society. His whole

time is given to his professional studies and practice, and as a citizen and physician is held in high esteem by those who know him best. He has been twice married—first to Miss Katherine Adams, of Barboursville, Kentucky. She died June 6, 1874, leaving six children. He married for his second wife Miss Mattie D. Offutt, of Shelbyville, Kentucky.

THOMAS HEENAHEN,

policeman, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, September 22, 1839, and was there brought up, making it his home until he attained his nineteenth year, when he came to the United States. In 1859, he came to St. Joseph, and during his sojourn here, has been in numerous pursuits, for a number of years was engaged in boating on the river, and since 1878, he has been on the police force, and ranks as one of the best guardians of the peace in the city. He was married in Ireland to Miss Bridget Knight. They have had eight children, four of whom are living, Margaret, Bridget, Catherine and Thomas. Lost four, Mary Ann, Mary, John and Thomas.

J. B. HEIN

was born September 7th, 1820, at Girzhagen, Prussia, where he was reared. In 1832, his father moved to Oettershagen and bought a farm, J. B. assisting him with its cultivation. May 9th, 1849, he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, and from there went to St. Louis, where, for nine years he was engaged at different occupations. In 1858, he came to Jefferson City, Missouri, and for three years he and his wife had charge of the residence of Governor Robert M. Stewart. Hearing of the favorable reports of the good prospects of St. Joseph, he came here in May, 1861, and commenced work as a carpenter. In 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri militia and was detailed for hospital duty; first, at the military hospital, in the Allen House, on Fourth Street, St. Joseph, and afterwards transferred to the general hospital at Jefferson City. In 1865, he returned to this city and was employed for over ten years on the Missouri Valley Railroad, now known as the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. He was married at St. Louis, August 24th, 1856, to Miss Anna Geck.

JAMES HERSON,

of the St. James Hotel, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 31st, 1852, and came to Daviess County, Missouri, in 1855, and to St. Joseph in 1864. He received a good education in Dr. Huffaker's seminary, in Gallatin, Missouri, and commenced his eventful career as a hotel keeper while very young, occupying every position, from a waiter boy to an accomplished landlord. He became a favorite of the railroad officials and the

traveling public as the keeper of the Kansas Pacific dining hall at Lawrence, Kansas, and at Hago, Colorado, where he remained for several years. He also was the popular clerk at the Otis House, at Atchison, Kansas. In all these positions he gained hosts of friends by his kind and affable manners and uniform courtesy to all. He conducted a restaurant in this city for two years. At the Exposition of 1880, in this city, he managed the main dining hall, which he conducted with marked success, giving general satisfaction. In October, 1880, he leased the old Heaton House, on Sixth Street and changed its name to the St. James, and has opened a house which is a credit to St. Joseph and its worthy proprietor. He married Miss Mary E. Fuller, in Atchison, Kansas, Nov. 28th, 1877. They have two children: Maud and James.

LOUIS HERWIG

was born in Germany in 1850, and emigrated to America in 1867, landing at New York. He came direct to St. Joseph. Had a good common school education; was married, June 6, 1868, to Miss Rosa Zillas, a native of Germany, and by this union they have two children. He is a member of the Mannærchor, and German benevolent societies.

M. E. HERBERT,

of the firm of M. E. Herbert & Co., was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 15, 1851, and there was educated, raised to manhood and learned the trade of plumbing and gas fitting. He came to St. Joseph in January, 1880, engaging in trade on Market Square. His business soon increased to such an extent that he was obliged to remove to the commodious store he now occupies, which is well filled with a line of gas fixtures, lamps, etc., that will compare favorably with any in this vicinity. His trade extends into Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. He is one of the most thoroughly skilled gas fitters and plumbers in the West.

IGNATIUS HERBERT,

carriage trimmer, was born November 11, 1841, at Fladungen, Bavaria, South Germany, where he was raised. In the spring of 1854, his family emigrated to America, and settled in Utica, New York, where they resided six months. September 1, 1854, they came to St. Joseph and located. Here Herbert served his apprenticeship with Alexander Doeff. In 1861, upon the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the First Nebraska Infantry, and served three years. In 1864, after being honorably discharged, he returned to St. Joseph and followed his trade, and in 1876, he opened the Herbert House, which he carried on successfully, and rented it in order to give his whole attention to his business as carriage

trimmer. Was married, June 11, 1865, to Miss Clara P. Walter. She died August 19, 1880, leaving one child, Flora Matilda, born September 1, 1866.

GEORGE HERBST,

contractor and builder, was born in Baden, Germany, September 6, 1825, and was there raised and learned his trade. He came to the United States in 1853, his father, Matthias, locating with the family in St. Joseph, where he was a constant resident. Our subject engaged in working at his trade, and to-day in St. Joseph there are many specimens of his skill, among which are the St. Joseph and New Ulm breweries, the canning factory, and others. In 1873, he met with a severe loss. He constructed the Exposition building, and as it neared completion, a cyclone demolished the entire structure. It crippled his finances to an alarming extent, but with an energy characteristic of a German, soon recovered his losses. He was married in Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Tris Waldenspul. They have two children, Anson and Herman, a promising young man, and a carpenter.

JOSEPH HERMANN.

brick manufacturer, was born in Baden, Germany, March 10, 1842, and in 1857, came to America with his parents, the family taking up their abode in St. Joseph, where our subject has since been a constant resident, with the exception of a few years spent in the far West. He here learned the brick making trade, which he has given his entire attention. He has been closely identified with the building interests of the city, furnishing the brick for many of its substantial structures. In this important branch of industry, he is numbered among the largest manufacturers in the northwest. He was married in 1867, to Mary Weidberger. By this union they have three children, Emma, Phena and Eliza. He is a member of the German Benevolent Society.

J. F. HESCHONG,

book binder and paper hanger, has been a resident of Buchanan County for twenty-four years, and was born June 4, 1825, at Zweibrucken, Rheinflake, South Germany. There he was raised, and learned the trade of book binding. In 1847, he opened his business, which he carried on successfully until 1849, when the revolution broke out. Having nourished for a long time liberal ideas, he joined the Republican party and took an active part in their fights and struggles. When his party was conquered, his property was confiscated, and he had to leave his birth-place. He went to Strasburg, France, where he was employed for about one year; then emigrated to America, and arrived in 1850 at New Orleans, and

after a short time went to Cincinnati, Ohio. There he remained for two years; and having accumulated a fair fortune, came to Hannibal, Missouri, where he opened his business, and continued it for five years. In 1857, he came to St. Joseph and opened immediately after his arrival a book bindery and paper hanging establishment, which he carried on, aided by his two sons, with great success. He was married in 1851, to Miss Katharina Kiefer, who died six months after. In 1852, he married Miss Augusta Sauppe. They have four children—John Friedrich, born August 2, 1856; was married to Miss Ottilie Neuendorfer, and settled in Peoria, Illinois; Gustav Adolph, born October 6, 1860; Emma Louise, born November 23, 1862; Wilhelm August, born December 6, 1864.

HESSE & WICKENHŒFER,

manufacturers of carriages, buggies and spring wagons. This firm established their trade in the spring of 1881. They are both accomplished workmen, and in first-class work and general repairing, promise in the future to rival the older establishments. Fred. Hesse is a native of Saxony, Germany, and was born October 30, 1840; was reared and learned his trade in his native country, and came to the United States in 1868, locating in St. Joseph. For a number of years he was in the employ of Conrad Tanner. In 1877, erected the shop now occuped by John Haflinger. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Brombecker. They have two children, Minna and Herrman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment, and Foresters. Jacob Wickenhœfer was born in Hessen, Germany, March 25, 1855, and came to the United States in 1871, locating in Farmington, Iowa, where he learned the wagon making trade. After this he worked in different points in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, coming to St. Joseph in the spring of 1877. Until 1881 he was in the employ of William Pape. Mr. W. is one of the accomplished workmen and popular young men of this city; is a member of the Turner Rifles.

JOHN HILL,

of the firm of W. W. Scott & Co., roofers, was born in DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri, August 25, 1852. His father, Thomas Hill, was a farmer, and in 1865 went to Montana, engaging in stock raising. John accompanied him, and returned during the autumn of 1867. In 1874, he again went there, remaining three years, and later visited the western country, spending a few years in Texas and the Cherokee country. In the spring of 1881 he formed a partnership with Mr. Scott. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

F. HENSHAW

of Henshaw & Co.'s carriage repository, is an early settler of Buchanan County, and has contributed much to St. Joseph's enterprises. Is a

native of Prussia, Germany, and was born March 25, 1826. In 1845, he came to the United States. After a short sojourn in New Orleans he removed to St. Louis, where he resided for a time, engaged in the jewelry trade, and in 1849, came to St. Joseph. For a number of years he worked on the river between St. Joseph and Omaha, in the capacity of steward, after which, for seventeen years, he was employed in keeping the eating house at the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway depot. Was at Cameron in the same capacity for some time. Few men of St. Joseph were more closely identified with the early steamboat trade than Mr. Henshaw, or of latter years as a business man. In 1880, he engaged in his present business. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar.

WILLIAM HINDENNACH,

the premium boot and shoe man, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 3rd, 1840, and received instructions in his trade at London and Paris. In 1872, he came to the United States and located at once in St. Joseph, in a short time establishing himself in his trade, which has been very successful. In 1877, he married Rosa Craps. They have one daughter, Hellaman. Mr. H. well merits the title of the "Premium," as can be shown by the number of diplomas and silver medals which he has received for the finest workmanship on boots, shoes, etc. Such workmen as he are few and far between.

GEORGE T. HOAGLAND,

retired banker, etc., is a native of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and was born February, 7, 1814. His father, Cornelius H. Hoagland, was an old resident of that state, and died in 1832. His mother, formerly Catharine Brown, died in 1880. The subject of this sketch came West in 1837. In 1838, he located in Boonville, Missouri, and opened the first lumber yard at that point, remaining until 1852, when he located in St. Joseph, opening a yard on the corner of Fourth and Edmond Streets. He also opened the first regular yards in pine and domestic lumber, at Council Bluffs and Omaha, the latter, his son, G. A., now operates. He also opened a yard at Hannibal, and afterwards became one of the organizers and is now President of the Badger State Lumber Company, their wholesale point being Hannibal, and their mills are located on the Chippewa River, Wisconsin. In that state they own extensive tracts of pine lands. For a number of years Mr. H. was President of the Buchanan County Bank, and he has been a member of the City Council, and has been closely identified in all matters pertaining to the city's interest. Owing to failing health, of late years, he has been obliged to retire from active business. Religiously Mr. Hoagland's sympathies are with the Metho-

dists, and in that cause has been an active worker, and also a local minister of that denomination. He was originally a Presbyterian, having been united to that faith in 1832. To him much credit is due for establishing the Presbyterian Church at Boonville, of which he was an elder for several years. He was married in February, 1842, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to Miss Nannie Gale, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. She is an estimable lady. They have had three children, George A., Theodore B., and Emeline B., wife of Benjamin R. Vineyard, one of St. Joseph's attorneys.

JOHN A. HORN,

was born in Germany, November 25, 1808, and emigrated to America in 1835, locating at Baltimore, Maryland, thence to Wheeling, Virginia, Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1847, located permanently at St. Joseph, where he has resided ever since. He was married to Louisa Hornung in 1841. She was born August 18, 1826, in Germany. They had five children, Louis, born November 26, 1843; John, born March 23, 1845; August, born September 18, 1853; Bettie, born June 15, 1856; and Charles, born August 20, 1864. All the children are living. In early life Mr. Horn learned the trade of a baker, and afterwards became a farmer. In 1856, he was shot through the head by a colored man, but fortunately nothing serious resulted therefrom. The bullet entered in front of the left ear, ranging upward, passing out between the upper portion of the right ear and temple. The assassin, whether a colored man in reality or imitation, was in pursuit of money, but owing to the report, became frightened and made a hasty retreat without securing anything of value. Mr. Horn lost considerable property by the late war. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM E. HOSEA,

of the firm of Tootle, Hosea & Co., St. Joseph, one of the largest dry goods jobbing houses in the West, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, April 26, 1846. He was the youngest of a family of ten children. His father, John Hosea, was a farmer. He died in 1852. His mother's maiden name was Nancy T. Jefferson. Young William was raised on his father's farm, from which he attended school in the winter season. In 1862, he determined to seek a wider field for the development of his energies, and starting West, he settled in St. Joseph, Missouri. He first secured a position as porter in the house of Tootle & Fairleigh at a small salary, which was increased from year to year till, by the year 1867, he had rendered his services of sufficient value to secure an interest in the business. He was the first salesman from St. Joseph to go out upon the road with samples of dry goods. He continued, for five years,

to fill the position of traveling salesman, meeting during that period with excellent success. January 1, 1877, the firm name was changed to Tootle, Hosea & Co. Since that time he has devoted his attention entirely to the management of the business and making purchases for the house. In 1873, he married Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of the late George Smith, one of St. Joseph's early, as well as most reputable merchants. They have a family of five children living, Jeannie N., William Edwin, George Smith, Lenora and Katie B. One daughter, Edna May, died in infancy. Mr. Hosea, in his success in life, is a living evidence of what pluck and perseverance, coupled with sterling integrity, may accomplish.

J. B. HOWEL,

grocer, among the first settlers of the Platte Purchase, and a man who has figured conspicuously in the pioneer days in Northwestern Missouri, is our subject. He is a native of Washington County, Kentucky, and was born December 1st, 1816. At an early age he removed to Indiana with his parents, and afterwards to Illinois. His father, Benjamin, died when J. B. was quite young. The latter subsequently returned to Indiana, and in 1839, came to Missouri, locating in what was known as Jimtown, Andrew County, five miles northeast of the present site of St. Joseph. Here he engaged in the furniture trade, continuing until the autumn of 1841, when he removed to Savannah, where he was interested in trade for a number of years, and at times was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In September, 1867, he established himself in trade in St. Joseph. For forty-two years Mr. Howel watched the development of the Platte Purchase, and to that development he has contributed amply, and few residents at the present day are more widely known. He is a gentleman, unassuming in his demeanor, and popular with the masses. In 1850, he went to California by the overland route, and was gone about a year. Was married in 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Carroll, of Kentucky. They had two children, one of whom is living, Benson A. Prince Edward is deceased.

Dr. JOHN BLACK HOWARD

was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 16th day of December, 1819. His parents, John H. Howard and Sarah Marrifield, were most excellent persons, but very poor. His father died when he was but eight years old, leaving his family, consisting of a wife and eight children in very destitute circumstances. He was fortunate enough to be able to attend a seminary for a short time, and became so well versed in the rudiments of English that he afterwards taught schools, successfully, in the same neighborhood and also in Washington County.

When twenty-three years of age he began the study of medicine in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and continued his studies four years and nine months before he commenced the practice. He was wholly without means and had to struggle hard to make a living for himself and his mother's family. A young friend of his, Mr. E. H. Haycraft, a young apothecary, having determined to come to the then promising town of St. Joseph, he concluded to accompany him. His business flourished and he prospered. His advice and prescriptions became so popular that he was compelled to resort to the practice of his profession, and very soon he had a large and lucrative practice, and, in 1851, notwithstanding his immersion in the mysteries and labors of his profession, he felt a restlessness and disquietude which he could not cast off, and for which he could not account. A fair girl, a Miss Herndon, had recently come to St. Joseph, and the Doctor was accidentally thrown into her association. He found her image constantly rising upon his mental vision wherever he might be, and he could only be satisfied when in her presence. He had been so platonic and reserved in ladies' society theretofore that no one suspected that he could ever have awakened in his bosom a tender sentiment, but that cunning little god, who takes delight in discharging his arrows everywhere, saw fit to shoot one straight into the Doctor's heart, and, like all others who receive the fatal shaft, he had to succumb, and the consequence was he married Miss Sarah Herndon, of Richmond, Kentucky, April 10th, 1851. They have five children living: Kate R., Martha, Ann M., Dixie and Leo P.

JAMES HOY,

of the firm of James Hoy & Son, ice dealers, was born in County Louth, Ireland, and came to America with his parents when seven years of age, locating in Maryland, and was there raised to manhood, and educated, and came west in 1855, locating at Sioux City, Iowa, where he resided a few years. He owned one-half the land, and assisted in laying out the town of Covington, Nebraska, and in 1858 came to St. Joseph. For a number of years he was engaged in trade, and for two years has confined his attention to the ice business. In 1861, he was married to Miss Ann Shea. By this union they have had eleven children, five of whom are living: James H, John, Annie, Will and Kate; lost six: Ellen, Peter, Michael, Rose, Richard and Joseph.

CHRISTIAN A. HUBACHER,

manager of the Eagle Milling Company, was born in 1843, at Fraubrannen, Canton Bern, Switzerland, and when six years old, came with his mother to the United States. They arrived at New Orleans, and went to St. Louis, remaining for six months. From there Christian came to St.

Joseph, in 1849, where, after having received his education, he was employed in a bakery and grocery until 1863. Having had the desire to see the Far West, he went to Montana, where he opened a store, which he kept with great success for three years and a half. In 1866, he returned to St. Joseph, and was in the employ of Hartwig & Brother until 1873, when a partnership was formed with C. N. Mayer, in the boot and shoe business. From this Mr. H. retired in October, 1873. In June, 1874, he became business manager of the Eagle Milling Company, which responsible position he still holds. The company are able to turn out one hundred barrels of flour daily. Was married May 3, 1869, to Miss Hannah L. Schmidt. They have five children—Theodore Rudolph, born May 5, 1870; Charles Edwin, born July 6, 1872; Albert Wilhelm, born November 14, 1875; Eda Fredericka, born January 6, 1878; Clara, born April 19, 1880.

DR. CLARENCE G. HUBBELL

was born in Clay County, Missouri, December 13, 1845, and was raised a farmer, receiving a common school education in youth, which he supplemented by a three years' course at Bethany College, Virginia, making choice of the practice of medicine as a profession, and attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated. At Columbus, Boone County, Missouri, in 1868, he commenced the active duties of his profession, and continued his residence there until 1877, when he came to St. Joseph. For several years he has given a great deal of attention to the study of the eye and ear, and he has become very successful in their treatment. The Doctor is connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is Professor of Chemistry, and also lecturer on the eye and ear; is a member of the Northwestern Medical Society, and while living in Boone County was one of the organizers of the Boone County Medical Society. Miss Marian Russell, daughter of Col. F. T. Russell, an able attorney of Columbia, is his wife. They have one daughter, Carrie.

DANIEL J. HUBBARD,

farmer, Section 27, post office St. Joseph, was born in Virginia, November 7, 1822, and had a very limited education. He emigrated to Missouri, in 1847, locating in Buchanan County, and has followed farming all his life. Was married December 5, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Adams. She was born in Caldwell County, Missouri, March 8, 1844. By this union, they had four children, Smith, born October 16, 1863, died August 1, 1865; William, born July 17, 1865; Katie, born November 17, 1868, and Mattie, born April 4, 1871. By his own assiduity, he has saved 160 acres of land, mostly under fence, with a good house and barn, and in a

good state of cultivation, with ten acres of orchard and three and one half acres of vineyard. He also has valuable property in St. Joseph. He has been school director for several years.

LOUIS HUGGINS,

of F. L. Sommer & Co., is a native of Kentucky, and was born February 1, 1843, and is the son of James and Mary Huggins, pioneers of that state. When Louis was in his fifteenth year, the family removed to St. Joseph, where he was raised to manhood and educated. It may be said that since he came to this city, he has been constantly identified with the business circles, as for a number of years he clerked in different houses, and was also engaged in the notion trade. In 1874, he embarked in the soap manufacturing business, in which he continued until 1877, when he became one of the firm of F. L. Sommer & Co., cracker manufacturers.

W. A. HUNTER,

of the Vulcan Iron Works, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1837, and was raised to manhood, educated and learned his trade in that city. Upon immigrating west, he located at Jacksonville, Illinois, pursuing his trade for five years. In 1880, he came to St. Joseph. His specialty is in making steam boilers, oil and water tanks, bank and jail vaults, etc. He is an accommodating gentleman, and is doing a lucrative business.

H. H. HUGHES,

General Agent for the St. Joseph and DesMoines Railroad, one of the popular railroad agents in St. Joseph, and one who is deserving of more than a passing notice, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, January 7, 1841, and there received his education and spent his boyhood days. At the age of eighteen, he became cashier in the Law and Fire Insurance Company of London. The duties of this important position he discharged creditably to himself and the satisfaction of his employers for ten years. At the same desk worked Mr. Charles Cushman, brother of Charlotte Cushman, America's favorite actress. The lineage of the Hughes family is traced back to the Norman conquest, as per De Brito Baronetage. His father, William, was a barrister, and a son of the Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, baronet. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Hughes came to the United States, taking up his abode in St. Joseph, and for five years was with George Olds, the General Freight Agent for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. On the 1st of November, 1878, he accepted his present position. Few men in railroad circles stand higher or have a larger circle of appreciative acquaintances than Mr. Hughes. He has been

twice married. First to Miss Elizabeth Howell, daughter of Rev. H. Howell, an Episcopalian minister of Hampshire, England. By this union he had one daughter, Beatrice. Mrs. Hughes died in her native country. His present wife was formerly Miss P. H. Wilson, of London, England, whom he married in 1869.

A. L. HUNT,

the Market Square painter, is a native of Platte County, Missouri, and was born February 19, 1847; was there raised and educated, learning his trade principally in Kansas City. In 1875, he took up his abode in St. Joseph, and worked as journeyman until 1878. For a time he conducted business in Platte City. In 1878, he engaged in trade. He married, in 1871, Miss Clara Wardtfager, They have a family of five children: Minnie, James, Emma, Jennie and an infant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Foresters.

JAMES HUNTER

is a native of New York and an old bachelor, consequently never tells his age. He had a fair education, and emigrated to St. Joseph in 1857. In early life was raised on a farm, and at the age of twenty-three read law under S. A. Goodwin, of the firm of Larned & Goodwin, of Chicago, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar. In 1860, he was appointed Justice of the Peace by the County Court. He enlisted in company A, Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, under Colonel Severance. Was elected captain and served one year as captain of company A, then promoted to major, after which he was on detached duty on General Hall's staff. In 1864, he was elected City Attorney at St. Joseph; served one term and was re-elected, and continued until the Legislature abolished the office. In 1869, he was commissioned postmaster. In 1871, commenced the practice of law with C. A. Mosman, but his health failed and he abandoned the profession. Mr. Hunter, in connection with James T. Beach, Wm. Fowler, Jr. and Judge Lock, were first to organize an anti-slavery organization in Missouri and the Northwest.

HUGH M. HUTCHISON,

carpenter and builder, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, August 2, 1848, and when thirteen years of age emigrated to Wisconsin with his parents, his father, John Wesley, locating in Fond du Lac County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Hugh was here educated and learned his trade; his early days were spent in tilling the soil. In 1868, he came to St. Joseph, and has since pursued his trade. In March, 1870, he married Miss Melissa Lewis. They have four children, John Wesley, James William, Theodore and Alice.

SAMUEL HUTTON,

proprietor of the Hutton House, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Sangamon County, March 13, 1824. When twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Henry County, Iowa, where his father, Samuel, Sr., engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the subject was there reared and educated. After attaining his majority, he opened a farm in Henry County, comprising a section, and was identified with the interests of the leading agriculturists of that county. After leaving the farm, he built and opened the Wiggins House, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. In 1866, Mr. H. came to St. Joseph, engaging in the lightning rod and pump business, in which he continued until his embarkation in hotel keeping. In 1850, he married Miss Rebecca J. Cole, an estimable lady. They have had nine children by this union, five of whom—Allie, wife of Dr. O. B. Estes, Cora, Belle, Clara and Marry—comprise an interesting family. They lost four—William, Sylvis, George and John. The Hutton House was erected in the spring of 1881, and is a substantial three-story brick, containing forty rooms, well ventilated, lighted and complete in all their appointments. The furnishings are new and first-class.

A. C. HYDE,

farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, post office St. Joseph, was born January 11, 1819, in Bath County, Kentucky. His father was a native of the Green Mountain State, and his mother of Massachusetts, and both were among the pioneers of Kentucky. A. C. was taken to Greenock County when quite young, and lived on a farm and received a limited education in the schools of that vicinity. He emigrated West in the fall of 1840, and settled in this county, upon the claim where he now resides. He may truly be called one of the pioneers of Buchanan County, for the settlers were few and far between. They built cabins and improved their farms, facing many privations and hardships, and it is to such sturdy pioneers as Mr. Hyde, that the rising generation are largely indebted for the present growth and prosperity of the county. He has never been an office-seeker, but has always preferred the quiet of his legitimate business. During the war he displayed his patriotism by shouldering his musket and going to the front, to defend the lives and property of the citizens. He belonged to the famous Pawpaw militia, and served some six months. His landed estate consists of 456 acres of fine farming land, and is well adapted to stock. He has been twice married, first in 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Whitlock, a native of Clay County, Missouri. She died in 1846, and he was again married to Miss T. Cure, a native of New York State. They have had a family of nine children, J. L., Eliza J. Mrs. H. S. Martin, of Augusta, and Mrs.

George W. Conner, William, James, Cassie, Charles and Calvin. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of King Hill Lodge No. 376, and has been six times elected Master of the lodge.

JOSEPH H. IGLER,

was born in Germany, Jan. 17, 1846, where he was raised to manhood and educated. In 1866, he crossed the ocean and took up his abode in Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained until 1870, when he came to St. Joseph. The trade of boot and shoe making he learned in his native country, and for a number of years he was connected with Messrs. Morgan & Fink, and latterly with F. Wenz. In the spring of 1881, the St. Joseph Boot and Shoe Company was established, of which he is a member. The company comprises Mr. Igler, F. Wenz and Christian Frenger. This enterprise is in its infancy, but under the auspices of the above parties, it is designed to figure prominently in the future wholesale interests of St. Joseph. Mr. Igler is thoroughly schooled in his profession. In 1876, Miss Mary Keshel became his wife. Their union has been blessed by two children, Ida and Fannie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

T. J. IMEL,

carpenter and builder, is a native of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, and was born December 7, 1849. His father, William, was a millwright by trade, and when our subject was in his fourth year, the family migrated to Knox County, Illinois, where he resided until August, 1862, when he tendered his services to the Union cause, and became drummer boy in the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and passed through all of Grant's campaigns on the lower Mississippi, being honorably mustered out in August, 1865. After the war, he returned to Knox County, Illinois, and commenced to learn his trade. In 1866, went to Franklin County, Kansas, where he resided two years, and, in 1868, enlisted, at Iola, in Company C, Nineteenth Kansas Vol. Infantry, served eight months in the Southwest, and, after his discharge, he returned to Coffey County, Kansas, where he pursued his trade for a time. He also resided temporarily in Texas, Colorado, and other portions of the West, and for two years lived in Wichita, Kansas. After a sojourn in Illinois, he returned to Missouri in 1875, locating in DeKalb County, near Stewartsville, where he pursued his vocation three years. Thence to Nodaway County, and in January, 1881, came to St. Joseph. He is a skilled workman, and has had a varied experience in mechanism. In 1877, Miss Maggie E. Bradbury, of Illinois, became his wife.

AMER JACKSON,

farmer and stock raiser, Section 3, postoffice Saxton, was born August 28, 1843, in Surry County, North Carolina, and was reared there until

twelve years of age, spending his boyhood days on a farm. Came west with his parents in 1855, and settled in Buchanan County, where he remained up to 1864, when he engaged in freighting to Colorado. This he continued until again engaging in farming. In 1870, he commenced the mercantile business at Saxton, and also held the position of postmaster. His was the first permanent store kept in the place. In July, 1880, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and owns 160 acres of land, well stocked and improved. He has filled the position of school director and road overseer several terms. During the late war he served for six months in the famous Pawpaw militia, assisting in defending the lives and property of the citizens. Was married, July 8, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Jackson, a native of Missouri. They have seven children living: Louisa E., Jacob, Robert Lee, Alexander, Susan V., Nellie M, Alfred and Arthur B. They lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he holds the office of trustee. Is also a member of the Masonic chapter at Saxton.

SEYMOUR JENKINS

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1826, and emigrated to St. Joseph in 1856. He engaged in brick making and followed the business of a mason, and has always ranked among the best of his trade in the city. In 1871, he was elected member of the City Council, and his record as an official, for ten years, is without a stain. He was married in April, 1854, to Miss Frances Groves, of Delaware County, New York. They have three children, Albert E., Alice H. and Cora A.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON,

engineer, with F. L. Sommer & Co., was born in the Lowlands of Scotland, October 10, 1840, and was there reared to manhood, educated and learned his trade. In 1866, John came to the United States, and took up his abode in St. Joseph. During his residence here has been in the employ of John Burnside, J. W. Ambrose and K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. Co. He is a close observer in mechanism, and keeps pace with the progress of the scientific world. He married in Scotland, Miss Agnes Welch. They have a family of three children—James, Mary and David. Mr. Johnston is a Master Mason.

JOHN W. JOHNSON

is the efficient Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, and was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 9, 1842. He received his education in his native place, and was reared with a

mercantile experience. He commenced as a clerk in his father's store, and after arriving at manhood, engaged in business on his own account. In September, 1869, he decided to avail himself of the wider field of the West for his operations and selected St. Joseph and formed a partnership with Captain F. M. Posegate, under the firm title of Posegate & Johnson. After a short time he sold his interest and engaged in the mercantile business at Lathrop, Clinton County, Missouri, with satisfactory results. He sold out his business here during the year, and once more returned to St. Joseph and assisted in organizing the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, and has been its Secretary and Treasurer from its organization, a fact that is very complimentary to him for the manner in which he has discharged his duties. He has been twice married, first in September, 1863, to Miss Annie M. McClure, of Ohio. She died in 1868, leaving one daughter, Sallie. His second marriage occurred in 1871, to Miss Annie E. Milner, a native of Highland County, Ohio. Their family, by this union, consists of one son, Ralph.

J. B. JOHNSON,

of the firm of J. B. Johnson & Son, marble dealers, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1831, and many of his early days were spent in tilling the soil. He learned his trade at Zanesville, residing there three and a half years, after which he removed to Indiana, and remained until 1857. He then came to St. Joseph. Johnson & Son deal in American and Italian marble, and one account of their long sojourn in the county is their first-class workmanship, which have thus secured them a lucrative trade. He was married in 1857, to Miss H. M. Albertson, a native of Orange County, Indiana. They have four children—H. B., J. M., Mollie and B. Mr. Johnson is a Master Mason.

W. C. JOHNSON,

contractor in plain and ornamental plastering, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, November 29, 1832, and was there raised and educated. Learned his trade principally in Louisville, residing there three years. Lived in Shelbyville several years, and other parts of the state. In June, 1858, he took up his abode in St. Joseph. He did the work on many of the old landmarks, one of which is the Sixth Street Baptist Church, and on a host of the fine structures, more modern, among which are the Hax and Michau buildings. Was married in Shelbyville, Kentucky, December 23, 1857, to Miss Hattie Boland. They had five children by this union, three of whom are living: John B., Maggie and Clara. They lost two, Lula and Albert C.

JOHN J. JOHNSON,

carpenter and builder, was born in Covington, Kentucky, December 23rd, 1823. At the age of twelve years he removed to St. Louis with his parents, residing there until 1844, when he became a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, there learned the trade he now pursues and resided there until he came to St. Joseph, in the spring of 1849. His hammer and saw have done much toward converting the small town he found it, in 1849, to the booming city of 1881. In the years 1858 and '60 the city found him an efficient councilman, he being always on the right side in all questions that would have a tendency in advancing the city. He married January 24th, 1850, Miss Martha Bancroft, a native of Missouri. They have six children by this union: John P., William F., Robert T., Luella, Sydney L. and Georgia.

J. K. JOHNSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, post-office St. Joseph, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, January 31st, 1824. He has followed farming all his life. Was married February 27th, 1845, to Mary E. Stephens, a native of Kentucky. She was born January 20th, 1823, and they had nine children; Sarah Ellen, born December 15th, 1845, died June, 1848; William D., born February 6th, 1847; Elijah A., born September 1st, 1848; Mattie A., born September 26th, 1850; Mary A., born April 2nd, 1853; Samuel, born January 15th, 1855; Nancy, born December 19th, 1856; John F., born January 12th, 1860; Emma B., born June 26th, 1864. Three are married. He has lived in Buchanan County since March 1st, 1845. By industry he has saved 160 acres of land, which is mostly under fence and in good state of cultivation; has six acres of orchard and two fine never-failing springs. He was a defender of his country by being a member of the Pawpaw militia. He is a member of the old Hard Shell Baptist Church, and has been School Director for years. His father, Samuel Johnson, was born July 18, 1796, and was one of the first Territorial Judges. It was he that proposed and named Andrew County.

MARX JUDA,

dealer in dry goods, notions and groceries, is one of the leading merchants on South Sixth Street. Was born in Prussia, February 26, 1828, and was there raised, educated and resided until 1854, when he came to America, locating temporarily in the East. In 1855, he came to Missouri, engaging in trade at Richmond, Ray County, and afterwards in Chillicothe. He came to St. Joseph in 1861, and has since stood prominent among its business men, and has been in trade at his present loca-

tion for ten years. Mr. Juda has been twice married—first in 1858, to Miss J. Straus, whose death occurred in 1866. In 1867, Miss Hannah Bear became his wife. By this union, they have three children—Millie, Charlie and Lena. He is a charter member of the B'Nai-Brith Society.

WINSLOW JUDSON.

Among the prominent attorneys of Buchanan County, may be mentioned the subject of this biography. He was born in Ogdensburg, New York, on the 21st day of February, 1845. He received good educational advantages in youth, and entered Hamilton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1865. His father, General R. W. Judson, was an attorney of prominence, and the son early formed a preference for the legal profession, and with his father as preceptor, after the most thorough preparation, he entered the Albany Law School, and graduated in 1866. He then came to this city and entered upon the active duties of his profession. His prominent characteristics are energy and perseverance. As a lawyer he is attentive to his cases, examining the minutest points that may present themselves in the final trial, and as a careful, pains-taking attorney, has an enviable reputation. His social qualities are admirable and his moral character irreproachable. He married Miss Emily Carpenter, of Providence, Rhode Island, November 5, 1868. Their family consists of four children.

FRANK R. JUDSON,

was born in Ogdensburg, New York, April 20, 1849. Received a good education in the city schools, and in 1865, entered Hamilton College, and received a thorough course. He studied law in his father's office, and graduated at the law school in Albany. Was engaged in the lumber business for some time. Then entered his father's office and practiced law for four years. In 1879, he came to this city and entered the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, where he remained for eighteen months. His father was R. W. Judson, a celebrated attorney, and during the late war raised the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, and became its colonel, and for meritorious conduct was breveted brigadier general.

GEORGE S. KARNS,

farmer and stockraiser, Sec. 32, Postoffice Saxton, was born December 23, 1821, in Bedford County, Virginia, and was taken to Lee County, Virginia, by his parents when about four years of age, and remained there until twelve years old, spending his boyhood days on the farm, and has made farming his occupation through life. In the fall of 1837,

he emmigrated West, and settled in Buchanan County, Missouri. The Indians were just leaving the Platte Purchase, and he had his full share to contend with. It is to such as he that this county is indebted for the position she now occupies. Mr. Karns took up a claim, and commenced improving a farm. His landed estate consists of 1,200 acres of fine land, most of which is improved, and he owns some of the best stock farms in the county. Commencing in life at the bottom round of the ladder, he has worked his own way to the position he now holds. He is no office seeker, but always gives his attention to his business, and well merits the esteem in which he is held by his many friends. October, 1850, he was married to Miss Matilda Watson, a native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. She died in the fall of 1872, leaving a family of nine children: Mary, now Mrs. Williams Yager; Elizabeth, now Mrs. L. Jeffers; Sarah J., now Mrs. F. Winn; Pasal W.; Abigal B., now Mrs. Wm. Gilpin; John N., Carrie, Margaret and Matilda. He is an active member of the M. E. Church. A few of the first sermons preached in this vicinity were preached in his house. He has always been a strong Union man, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

HERMAN W. KASTOR,

editor of the St. Joseph Volksblatt, daily and weekly German newspaper, was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, Germany, October 26, 1838. He studied in college at Bamberg, and came to New York in 1854. Was married May 6, 1860, to Miss Theresa Rudolph, of Magdeburg, Prussia. They had nine children, of whom eight are living. Mr. K. was in the Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., when President Lincoln called out the first 75,000 men, and was one of them. He came to Leavenworth Kansas, in 1862. Was Second-Lieutenant of the First Kansas State Militia, and was in active service at Price's raid, etc. In 1864, he was in Kansas City, Missouri; in 1865, at Wyandotte, Kansas, where he edited a weekly German paper called "Die Fackel." This he moved to Atchison, Kansas, in 1867. He came to St. Joseph, in 1868, as editor of the Volksblatt, and became, in the same year, one of the proprietors of that paper, in the firm of C. Eichler & Co., and afterwards, when this firm was dissolved, in the firm of H. Brunsing & Co. He has been editor and one the proprietors of the Volksblatt, with the exception of six months in 1869, ever since he came to St. Joseph, in 1868. His eight children are Benjamin, Louis, Amalia, Ernst, Fredric, Richard, William and Gertrude.

HARRY KEENE,

of the firm of H. Keene & Co., manufacturers and bottlers of soda and vinegar. Mr. K. is a native of Bristol, England, and came to the United

States in 1864. After residing in Chicago for a time, he took up his abode in St. Joseph in 1866. For ten years he was employed on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., as engineer; also, for a time, was engaged in the restaurant busines. In 1878, he commenced his present trade, which is the largest of the kind in the Northwest. He is a Mason, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery. His wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth Dunstan.

J. H. KEENE

is a native of Daviess County, Missouri, and was born April 24th, 1849. There he was raised as a farmer, his father having been one of the early settlers of that county. In 1874, he came to St. Joseph, engaging in the livery business with M. I. Couch, and was afterward of the firm of Ireland & Keene, and later of Keene & Moore. For a time he was employed in buying horses for the government. He is numbered among the best horse fanciers in the country. He is a member of the Temple of Honor.

KELLER & MERLATT.

Identified with the carpenters, builders and first-class mechanics in St. Joseph is the above firm. Mr. Scott Keller was born in Bedford, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania, April 11th, 1845, and at an early age removed with his parents to Maryland. There his father, W. V., engaged in farming, and there Scott was raised, educated and learned his trade. In 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army and passed through many stirring events, under General Stonewall Jackson. He served until the close, then came west and located in Urbana, Illinois, following his trade for fifteen years. Also for a time was in Chicago. He came to Moberly, Missouri, in 1877, and to St. Joseph, in July, 1880. In 1868, Miss Annie Myers became his wife. They have three children: Charlie, Willie and Harry. E. B. Merlatt is the son of George Merlatt, one of the pioneers of this city, and one well known among the early settlers. E. B. was born here, May 25th, 1846, and was here raised and educated, and has made it his home, with the exception of twelve years, spent in the south. Mr. Geo. Merlatt has seen the growth of St. Joseph, from its infancy to a large and prosperous city.

J. A. KELLEY,

contractor for plain and ornamental plastering. A pioneer plasterer who was well and favorably known in this county was Arthur Kelley, who took up his abode in this city over twenty-two years ago. Here he resided until the time of his demise, November 20, 1877. His son, J. A., was born in Omaha, Nebraska, November 9, 1858, and came to St.

Joseph with his parents when six months of age. He was here educated and learned his trade. He is a young man of sterling business qualifications and a skilled workman, has a large trade, not only in St. Joseph and Missouri, but also in Kansas and Nebraska.

SIMEON KEMPER,

one of the oldest citizens of Buchanan County, in point of residence and years, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, February 5, 1799. He moved to Missouri with his family in 1837, and to what is now St. Joseph in 1840. He made a claim and worked some land which is now a part of the city. In May, 1843, when the land came in market, he entered 160 acres and built a double log house, where he lived for several years. This place he afterwards sold to a Mr. Highly, who called it "Highly Springs." In 1860, he built the house that is now the residence of James McCord, Esq. The 160 acres he entered in 1843, has been laid out in lots and mostly improved with residences and business houses. Mr. Kemper surveyed the city and laid it out in lots, and was the first to fill the office of County Surveyor after the organization of the company. He married Miss Jane A. Shortage, of Kentucky, in 1835, and of a family of ten children born to them, only one is left to cheer his declining years. This a son, Charles S., is connected with the firm of John S. Brittain & Co., wholesale dry goods. He married Miss Mary Robertson, of Danville, Kentucky, October 22, 1843, and has a family of four children, James R., Charles S., Simeon, and Mary Lee. Few men have lived in the community as long as Mr. Kemper, and no one has enjoyed in a greater degree the respect, esteem and confidence of the community than this sturdy pioneer, who has now passed his four-score and two years. He has long been an earnest and consistent member of the M. E. Church (south), and his sterling qualities of mind and heart and his Christian graces will long live in the memories of the citizens of St. Joseph who are favored with his acquaintance.

JOHN KENMUIR

was born in Lisburn, County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, February 14, 1831. His father, William Kenmuir, was a watchmaker and manufacturing jeweler, and bred his sons to that business. In 1827, W. K. established himself in Ballynahinch, County Down, Ireland. The firm name was Kenmuir & Sons. The reputation of the house was soon established, and a vast flow of patronage followed. This firm is yet extant, and the venerable William Kenmuir, now (1881) in his eighty-third year, still continues to give personal attention to the supervision of the concern. John Kenmuir, the subject of this sketch, is one of a family of

seven children, four of whom were boys, all bred to the trade of watchmaking. James Kenmuir, a brother, is a representative watchmaker and jeweler of Kansas City. August 17, 1850, after having served his seven years' apprenticeship, John left his native home for the West. Landing in the city of New York, he immediately established himself there as a manufacturing jeweler and watchmaker. His marked ability and strict attention to business soon achieved for him a reputation which commanded for him an immense business. Seized with a desire of visiting the West, in 1863, he determined to leave New York, and finally landed in Leavenworth City, Kansas, where he established, on Delaware Street, between Third and Fourth, a retail business in clocks and watches, which at one time amounted to $80,000 a year. In 1873, he moved to St. Joseph, where he established himself on Felix, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, moving from Leavenworth City to that point his immense stock of goods and fixtures. He also established in St. Joseph the Bell telephone, a full history of which enterprise will be found in the body of this work under its proper head. Mr. Kenmuir sustained serious loss by the unauthorized compromise, on the part of his attorneys, of a law suit in which he was engaged. The effect of this compromise was to temporarily cripple his resources. He is, however, (1881) again established in business on Felix Street, three doors above his former stand, where he is rapidly recovering his losses. At every fair and mechanical exposition at which his work has been displayed, his ability has received substantial recognition in the way of diplomas, medals and premiums. At one Kansas State Fair he was presented with a gold medal valued at fifty dollars, and at another a silver pitcher of similar value. Other associations in Canada and New York have recognized and similarly honored his skill.

CAPTAIN F. B. KERCHEVAL

stands among the first settlers of Buchanan County, and is thoroughly conversant with the first commercial transactions done at Robidoux' Landing. He is a native of Montgomery County, Tennessee, and was born near Nashville, July 9, 1817, was there brought up, and received his education. John, his father, was a native of Virginia, and settled in Tennessee when a young man, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron, in that state. Our subject came to Missouri in the fore part of 1841, engaging in business at Fredricktown, and in the spring of 1842, came to St. Joseph. Mr. Kercheval brought with him a stock of general merchandise, with the intention of engaging in trade, but abandoned the idea and engaged in farming, a short distance from this place, in Washington Township, and he took an active part in laying out the wagon roads, building school houses, churches, and develop-

ments of the township generally. In 1852, he embarked in the hardware business in St. Joseph, continuing until 1856, when he commenced steamboating. At Louisville, Kentucky, he had built the steamer Omaha, which he placed between St. Joseph and Omaha. In 1857, he built the Hesperian, which was burnt opposite Atchison, a few years later. Captain Kercheval is an old steamboat man of the Missouri River, he having established the lines between St. Joseph and Omaha, and St. Joseph and Kansas City. After the war broke out, he embarked in the wholesale grocery trade here. The firm was known as Kercheval & Donovan, and afterwards F. B. Kercheval & Co. In 1864, an enterprise was successfully carried out by Messrs. Kercheval, Joseph Kinney, J. C. Ogden, Thos. Tootle and Powell & Levy, which eclipsed any previous commercial undertaking in St. Joseph. They fitted out forty-six wagons, loaded with general merchandise, and had 220 yoke of oxen, which they drove through to Virginia City, Montana, and established a wholesale grocery house, the style of the firm being Kercheval, Kenny & Co. In 1865, Mr. Kercheval withdrew, and established a wholesale grocery house at Helena, Montana, continuing until 1868, when he returned to St. Joseph, and engaged in the milling business, he building the Kercheval Flour Mill, and, in connection with this branch, was extensively engaged in grain buying, with which interest he was identified until the memorable crisis of 1873, when he was obliged to succumb to the pressure, and lost heavily. In 1839, he was married to Miss Helen Kay. They have, by the union, four children: Sarah Ann, wife of Judge A. H. Gambrill, of Alton, Illinois; Minnie, wife of F. M. Long, Civil Engineer, at Alton, Illinois; John K., and Fanny, wife of J. H. Thorp.

J. K. KERCHEVAL,

was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, December 15, 1848, and is a son of the veteran pioneer, Captain F. B. Kercheval. J. K. was raised and educated in St. Joseph and received the benefits of the University of Columbia, Missouri. He was associated with his father in trade in the western country, and later in this city. He is a young business man and one of St. Joseph's popular citizens. He was married on the 14th of May, 1872, to Miss Ella M. Sites.

KESSLER & SHALE,

dealers in dry goods, groceries, notions, etc. Frank S. Kessler was born in Marion Township, Buchanan County, Missouri, November 1st, 1853. His father, Fidele Kessler, was one of the pioneers of that township, and took an active part in developing its agricultural resources, until his death, which occurred several years ago. Frank was here raised to manhood and educated, his early days being spent in farming. That

vocation he pursued until 1877, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. In the autumn of 1878 he engaged in trade. Henry B. Shale, the junior member of the firm, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, September 9th, 1854. His father, John Shale took up his abode in this city at an early day and was closely identified with its progress. At the breaking out of the rebellion he tendered his services to the union cause and did good work as a recruiting officer, for a time, after which he was an orderly in Company H, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was killed on the Fourth of July, 1863, at the memorable conflict at Helena, Arkansas. Henry received his education in this place, and here has always resided. For five years he was in the employ of George F. Shaeffer, as clerk. On the 25th of December, 1877, Miss Sally Whitman became his wife. She is the daughter of Mr. David Whitman, of this county.

Dr. C. J. KESSLER,

dentist, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Easton, Northhampton County, February 9, 1835. His father, Charles J., was a native of that county. The Kesslers are of German extraction. His mother, Martha Johnston, was a native of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and his grandfather, Johnston, was born in the same county. The Johnstons are of Scotch extraction. Our subject was raised, educated and learned his profession in Easton. In 1855, he came West, locating temporarily in Chicago, Illinois, and afterwards at Elgin, Illinois, where he did a prosperous business for several years. Was also for a time at St. Charles, Illinois. In 1865, he came to St. Joseph, and has since been a citizen here. Dr. Kessler is a dentist of twenty-five years continual practice, has been a close student, and keeps pace with the accepted and new theories pertaining to the profession. During his sojourn in the city he has represented the first ward in the City Council, and was one of the directors of the St. Joseph bridge. In 1857, Miss Mary Frittz, of New Jersey, became his wife. They have one son, Samuel.

L. KEYWOOD,

dealer in staple and fancy groceries, has figured conspicuously in the development of the state and county. He is a native of Sullivan County, Tennessee, and was born January 2, 1819. When young he removed to Overton County, Tennessee, where he was raised and made his home, until 1840. His father, John Keywood, was an old resident of Tennessee. In 1840, our subject came to Missouri, locating in Andrew County, where he engaged in farming. The country at that time being sparsely settled, he had many difficulties with which to contend. In 1850, in company with D. M. Steele and others, he went to California by the overland

route, remaining eighteen months; then returned to Andrew County, and in September, 1862, took up his abode in St. Joseph. For several years, he was engaged in teaming and trading, and in 1860 engaged in his present business. Mr. Keywood has been twice married. In 1843, Miss Celia LaNeir became his wife. She died in 1855, leaving two children—Matilda J. and Isabelle. In 1855, Mrs. Cordelie Reno became his wife, she being the daughter of William Nave, one of the early settlers of Northwestern Missouri, and was married in 1846 to Jefferson Reno, who died in 1847, leaving one son—William J. Mr. and Mrs. Keywood have two sons—Alfred Tinsley and Isaac T.

JOHN KIEFFER,

wholesale liquor dealer, may be numbered among the most successful business men of St. Joseph. He is a man who owes his success to his own energy and industry. Without having any schooling when he was young, he had a hard struggle with life. But he overcame all difficulties, improved himself, bent all his energy to one point and reached it. He was born July 9th, 1837, at Hesperingen, Luxemburg. When ten years old, his parents died, and John left home and went to France, with an object to get work, and this he obtained from a farmer, who paid him a mere trifle. He worked for five years, and in 1852, returned to his home, where he served his apprenticeship as a blacksmith, for two years, with his brother-in-law. Then again went to France and worked at his trade up to 1858. His brother, Peter, who had been in California, had paid a visit to Europe, and when returning to America, persuaded John to accompany him. This he did March 15th, 1858, and arrived, May 7th, at New York City, when, after a few days he started west. He visited Chicago, Dubuque, Iowa, St. Louis, and finally, July 4th, 1858, came to St. Joseph, where he settled and worked for three years at his trade. In 1861, he opened a blacksmith shop on Frederick Avenue, which he carried for four years. To recover his failing health he made a trip over the plains to Denver, in 1865, and returned in the spring of 1866. He then paid a four months visit to Europe and returned in July, 1866 to St. Joseph, where he started a hotel and saloon, in which business he was engaged up to May, 1868, then opened a summer garden at Corby's Grove, which he managed for one year. He then engaged in the ice business, and in 1876, formed a partnership with Christ. Mast and Joe Schreiber and started the St. Joseph Ice Company, and of which business he is now sole manager. October 20th, 1880, he opened, with Mr. Koenigsmann, under the firm, Kieffer, Koenigsman & Co., a wholesale liquor and wine business. Mr. Kieffer married December 10th, 1861, Miss Katharina Ohler. They have had four children: John Peter, born September 13th, 1862, died July 20th, 1876;

Henry, born June 18th, 1864; Emma Louise, born November 16th, 1866; Louis Albert, born September 20th, 1868.

L. B. KIMBERLY,

plasterer, one of the pioneer plasterers of St. Joseph, is a native of Marion County, Indiana, and was born January 1, 1826. His father was Zenas, and his mother's maiden name was Isabelle Drum. When our subject was in his ninth year, he removed with his parents to La Porte, Indiana, where he was raised, educated and learned his trade. In 1854, he came to Iowa, locating at Panora, Guthrie County, where he followed his trade until 1859, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph, where he has since been engaged in his profession of plastering. He married in 1848, Mrs. Hoagland, a native of Sweden. They have two children, Candee, now Mrs. P. McGregor, and Emma, now Mrs. Hiram Hershberger. Mr. Kimberly is one of St. Joseph's popular and most respected citizens, and in his profession stands among the most proficient.

GEORGE E. KING,

was born on the 29th of May, 1851, in the town of Milford, Decatur County, Indiana. His early education was very liberal, and was received at the Hartville, Indiana, University, and the Missouri University of Columbia. Taught school about seven years in the States of Indiana and Missouri, devoting his leisure hours to legal and literary studies. Attended law lectures at Columbia University in 1873, and was admitted to the Andrew County Bar in 1874. Practiced law with W. S. Greenleaf, Esq., at Savannah, during 1874–5. In the spring of 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Lilly A. Cook, daughter of Wm. Cook, banker, of Savannah. He entered journalism in 1875, and edited the Adams County Union, of Iowa, till August, 1876. Was associate editor of the St. Joseph Chronicle in the fall of 1876. In December, 1876, he purchased the Andrew County Republican and merged it into the Andrew County Advance. From Savannah he came to St. Joseph, and established the St. Joseph Saturday Democrat, of which he is now (1881) the editor and proprietor. The history of the Saturday Democrat in St. Joseph is worthy of more than a passing notice in a work of this character. It was started on a highway strewn with the wrecks of many a like venture. It was forced to contend with the suspicions, distrust, and indifference of the reading public, rendering its first days especially trying to the endurance and perseverance of its enterprising proprietor and publisher, but by a steady and fearless course in the cause of honesty, as well as by purity of utterance in its political and social statements, and by its general excellence as a family newspa-

per, it has forced its way to the front rank which it now occupies in the estimation of the intelligent reading people of the state. The paper is an elegantly printed eight-page fifty-six column journal, and is already firmly established financially, and in the esteem of the reading public. George E. King, its founder and present editor and publisher, enjoys the merited reputation of the most fearless, pointed and most forcible writer on the newspaper press of this section.

THOMAS KINCAID,

farmer and stock raiser, Section 32, postoffice, Saxton; was born October 12, 1821, in Adams County, Ohio, and was taken to Montgomery County, Indiana, when about twelve years of age. There he was principally raised; his father was a blacksmith, and Thomas worked considerable at that trade. He received the benefits of a common school education, and by self application has obtained a thorough knowledge of the events of the day. In 1851 he emigrated to Fayette County, Iowa, and remained there for twenty-three years engaged in agricultural pursuits. He came to this county in the spring of 1874 and settled where he now resides; his farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, improved, containing three good springs. He also owns three hundred and forty-four acres in Tremont Township. During the late war he espoused the Union cause, and twice enrolled his township. He has been married three times: first, in 1843, to Miss Margaret Danner, a native of Ohio. She died December, 1846. His second marriage was in 1848 to Miss Catharine Danner, a sister of the former wife, whose death occurred in December, 1875. She left six children, Frederick, Franklin, Margaret (now Mrs. George Cliff), Horace G., Ida, and Ella. He was married again June 14, 1877, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bedford. She has seven children by her former marriage. By the last union there is one child, Thomas. They are members of the M. E. Church, in which Mr. K. holds the office of Recording Steward of the St. Joseph circuit. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. M. KINGSBURY,

carpenter and millwright, was born in Hebron, Toland County, Connecticut, June 6, 1818, and was there raised until he attained his seventeenth year, and partially learned the carpenter trade. He then removed to New York, remaining until 1848, when he came West, locating in Columbia County, Wisconsin. For a number of years was on the improvements of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. In 1864, he went to Montana and engaged in mining, and became a resident of St. Joseph in 1865. During his sojourn here, he has been closely associated with the progress of the city, and has contributed amply towards its development. As a mechanic

he is among the first in the country. Was married in 1844, to Miss Mary Gay, of Monroe County, New York. Mr. K. is a Royal Arch Mason, becoming a Mason in 1844.

C. P. KINGSBURY

was born in the City of Boston, September 26, 1841, and upon reaching the requisite age he entered the office of the Lawrence Courier, where he served his apprenticeship as compositor. After this, he took the foremanship of the Dover Enquirer, at Dover, New Hampshire, in which capacity he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Eleventh New Hampshire. At the battle of Fredricksburg he was severely wounded, being incapacitated for duty, was honorably discharged, returned to Massachusetts, and for two years was assistant foreman in the State Printing House, at Boston. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and pursued his trade in that city until 1869, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. He was one of the original members of the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, organized in that year, and, in 1872, sold his interest. In 1875, with Mr. T. H. Hail, he bought the present establishment, which they conducted until 1879, when Mr. Kingsbury became sole proprietor, by purchasing Mr. Hail's interest. This establishment is one of the most complete in its appointments to be found in this vicinity, and the trade which he controls in job printing and bookbinding is large and increasing. Mr. Kingsbury traces his lineage to English ancestry. Is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1859, Miss Lizzie L. Moores, of Vermont, became his wife.

JOHN PETER KIRSCHNER

was born in Germany, Kingdom of Bavaria, on the River Rhine, May 8, 1821. He came to this country in 1843, and settled in Clay County, Missouri, near Parkville, then removed to Independence, Jackson County, and thence, in 1846, to St. Joseph, where he started the first bakery established in the city, and continued to operate it for many years with a good degree of success. He purchased a farm near the city of 160 acres, and moved on it in 1867. He married Miss Annie E. Groh, in Clay County, Missouri, April 18, 1846. They have a family of four children, John, Peter J., George E., and Lena. John is married and lives near his father. Peter J. was educated in the schools of St. Joseph until seventeen years of age, and then, in 1869, went to Cincinnati and attended a private school for two years. In 1875, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. Geiger, as preceptor, and in 1877, he attended the medical department of the University of Louisville, and in 1878–79, he attended Bellevue Hospital College, and was graduated from that institution. While pursuing his medical studies he taught school, and paid

his way through the entire course by his own exertions. In 1879, he commenced the active practice of his profession. In 1880, he was appointed City Physician, and re-appointed in 1881. He was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the session of 1879–80, and professor of physiology in 1880–81.

ARTHUR KIRKPATRICK,

Secretary and Business Manager of the Merchants' Insurance Company, of St. Joseph, is one of a family of seven children, four of whom were sons. His father, Judge W. Kirkpatrick, a native of Tennessee, was a large farmer and stock trader in his own state. Was also, at one period, an influential member of the county bench, and was all his life an active business man. When his son, Arthur, was eight months old, he moved with his family to Missouri, and settled in Cooper County, where his children were all reared in habits of industry and practical business. In 1843, Judge Kirkpatrick moved with his family to Johnson County, Missouri, and here the subject of this sketch received a practical business education. His first effort in the way of earning an independent livelihood was in the profession of teaching. An experience of two successive summers in this calling, however, determined him to select another course of life, and he accordingly engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which his efforts were generally crowned with success; also, at different periods previous to the breaking out of the civil war, successfully engaged in the milling business. In March, 1863, he moved to St. Joseph, where he engaged in the grain, shipping and general produce business. He subsequently engaged in freighting across the plains. In 1866 and 1867, he was engaged in mercantile business in Utah and Montana, where his efforts were crowned with uniform success. In 1869, he married Miss Lettie J. (Ransom) Poteet, of St. Joseph. By this marriage he had two children, the eldest, a daughter, born in 1870, survives. In January, 1876, Mr. Kirkpatrick had the misfortune to lose his wife by death. In 1873, he engaged in the insurance business. Is at present (1881) a member of the Board of Managers of the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, No. 2, and a Director and Manager of the Citizens' Railway Company. Mr. Kirkpatrick has, since his residence in St. Joseph, been more or less actively engaged in mercantile and other enterprises, and ranks prominently among the successful business men of St. Joseph, and deservedly enjoys a large share of personal popularity.

J. B. KITCHEN,

one of the firm of Kitchen Bros., and manager of the Pacific House in St. Joseph, Missouri; was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, May 25, 1832. His parents emigrated from Virginia to Missouri in 1829. Henry

Kitchen, his father, was by occupation a farmer. He died in Leavenworth City, Kansas, in 1862, at the age of sixty-five years. His mother, who still lives, is now (1881) seventy-six years of age, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. No mother was ever more highly or deservedly respected. She raised ten children, five sons and five daughters. Six of these still live. James "Butter," the subject of this sketch, named after his mother's family, was the fifth child. He moved with his parents from St. Louis in the fall of 1848 to Platte County, Missouri. In 1854 he left his parents and went to New Mexico without pecuniary means, but with great ambition, a restless energy, and full determination to become a successful man. Arriving at Santa Fe, he obtained a situation as clerk in a large mercantile house. After a year's experience in this position he secured from the government a hay contract at Fort Union, New Mexico. He filled this contract from the Ocate Bottom, about twenty miles from the Fort, working all the summer in water over his shoe-tops. The grass, after being cut, was hauled on the high upland, where it was cured and stacked. The result of this, his first business venture, was a profit of $900. In the meantime, he had made a friend of Dr. Connelly, a rich merchant of Albuqurque, who set him up in business in a small town called Tecolate, in New Mexico, with a stock of merchandise worth $15,000, on which not a cent was paid for two years, the doctor, in the meantime, furnishing as required, the merchandise necessary to keep up the stock. At the end of seven years the doctor received his money in full, and Mr. Kitchen had made a few thousand dollars. In the meantime his brother Dick, who was yet with his parents in Platte County, went to Kansas and settled on a quarter section of land, the claim to which he sold, in 1860, for $2,000. About this period J. B. sold out his business in New Mexico and returned home. The two brothers then joined capital, bought a few teams, and engaged in the freighting business. In this they met with excellent success, at times, during the war, having contracts with the government amounting to over a million of dollars. The two brothers have now (1881) been doing business together twenty years, in all of which time they have never kept an account against each other, everything being held in common. The completion of the railroad ruined the freighting business on the plains. They were forced, in consequence, to learn a new trade, and to-day the Kitchen Bros. are known to the world as the leading hotel firm of the West. This firm includes Charles W., the eldest, who is in charge of the four houses on the Union Pacific Railroad; J. B., of the Pacific, in St. Joseph, and Richard, the youngest, who is in charge of the Withnell House, in Omaha, Nebraska. It is a remarkable fact that J. B. Kitchen during his long period of residence in New Mexico, never indulged in gambling, drinking, or even smoking, a course which, while it rendered him unpopular with the common herd of humanity there,

accomplished for himself the great object he sought when he went out, and he returned to the home he had left an honored son and brother. The Pacific, under his management, has become one of the most popular houses in the West.

ANTON KLOS

was born November 30, 1829' at Prombach, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, where he recived his education. When sixteen years of age he emigrated to America, embarking for New Orleans, where he arrived in 1845. Soon after he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he learned the trade of cigar-making, and remained five years. In 1850, he came to St. Joseph, and engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, which he carried on fourteen years. In 1864, he commenced as a wholesale leaf tobacco dealer, buying and shipping leaf tobacco, which was raised from forty to fifty miles around St. Joseph. Having accumulated wealth, he invested much in real estate, and is among our large tax payers. In 1876, he retired from active business life. He married October 25, 1864, Miss Elise Deppen, who died November 17, 1869. He has two children, Harvey, born May 13, 1865, and Edward, born December 23, 1867.

F. K. KNAPP,

dealer in hardware, furniture and queensware, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, March 18, 1853. F. K. Knapp, his father, was an early settler of Buchanan County, coming here in 1854. Our subject was here raised and educated. For a number of years he was engaged in the marble trade with his father, and also conducted a jewelry store and engaged in the present business, in 1877. Carries a complete stock in his line, being favorably known in town and thoughout the county, he commands a large trade. F. K. Knapp, Sr., was one of the pioneer marble men of the county, and was prominent among its business men to the time of his death, in 1874.

E. J. KNAPP

was born in Newburg, Orange County, New York, April 15, 1809, and came to St. Louis in 1819. Learned the painting trade in all its branches, becoming very skillful as an ornamental painter and grainer. Came to St. Joseph in April 1847, and opened a shop and established a large and successful business, which he conducted for twenty years. In 1875, he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for four years. He was never an office seeker, but believed that the office ought to seek the man. Six canes were made from a log of the old market house and given to six old citizens, one being given to Mr.

Knapp. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Catholic. Was married to Emily Matlett, of St. Louis, in 1838. They have nine children living: George M., married to Miss Eva Brown; Mary F., married to Wm. Hand, who died in 1868, leaving one child, Anna A.; William F.. married to Miss Moran; John O., Emil V., Edward J., Margaret R., Felix and Josephine. They lost two. Mr. K., died July 8th, 1879, leaving a devoted family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

E. R. KNAPP,

dealer in general merchandise, was born in Strausburg, Ohio, December 25, 1857, and is the son of Jonathan Knapp, who was a prominent attorney in the Buckeye State. When E. R. was quite young, the family remove to Valparaiso, Indiana, residing there several years, and he was also a citizen of Philadelphia, Ohio. When eighteen years of age he located at Chicago, and became a clerk in the grocery house of E. A. Woodhull. In 1876, he came to St. Joseph, established himself in trade, which has steadily increased, and will compare favorably with the majority of houses in the city. Mr. Knapp's motto is, quick sales and fresh goods.

WILLIAM KNEER,

wholesale confectioner, was born July 15, 1828, in Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1849, landing at New Orleans. There he remained for eight months, and then went to St. Louis, and afterwards to Brunswick, Missouri, where he remained nearly a year. He started from there with the intention of going to California, by the overland route. He came to St. Joseph, May 3, 1851, and was so favorably impressed with the business appearance that he concluded to locate here. He soon engaged in the saddlery business, which he carried on for eleven years. In 1862, he started in the confectionery business, with the late Emil Vegely, under the firm name of Vegely & Kneer, which business he carried on until 1876. Then Mr. Kneer took charge of the business himself. He married, in 1855, Miss Carolina Vegely. They had six children, William, Joseph, Mollie, Emma, Carrie and Johnny.

Dr. CHAS. F. KNIGHT

was born in Frederick County, Virginia, November 14th, 1829. He attended school at the Greenway Court Academy and also the Winchester Academy, and read medicine with Dr. Hugh H. Maguire, of Winchester, Virginia, and graduated, in 1852, at the Winchester Medical College. He practiced three years at White Post, Clark County, Virginia, and then, in 1855, came to St. Joseph, where he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession. He has been appointed

health officer four terms, and was for a number of years the local surgeon for the Hannibal Railroad. He took a very active part in establishing the Hospital Medical College and was elected President of its faculty and one of its trustees; also professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He has been twice married, first to Miss Mattie Keyes, in 1861. She died in four months. In 1864, he married Miss Annie M. Keyes, sister of his first wife. They have six children living, five sons and one daughter. Among the many physicians in the city, few rank higher than Dr. Knight. He is one of the oldest of the regular physicians and has always taken a leading position as a surgeon and practitioner.

CHARLES E. KOCH.

Mr. W. F. Koch became a resident of this city in 1856, and for a number of years was engaged in the hotel business. His son Charles E. was born in Prussia, Germany, September 15th, 1844, and came to America with his parents when ten years of age, and to St. Joseph in 1856, and was here educated and has since made it his home. On the 9th of June, 1873, Miss Christena Weidman became his wife. They have five children: William, George, Sophia, Amelia and Harry. Mr. Koch is a member of the I. O. O. F., Humboldt Lodge.

WILLIAM KOLLATZ

was born December 22, 1834, at Oderberg, Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, where he was raised. In 1864 he emigrated to America and arrived at New York City, and from there he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and thence to Atchison, Kansas. In 1865 he came to St. Joseph, where he opened a first-class restaurant and coffee house which, being conducted in a superb style, became much frequented, and is the most popular business of its kind in St. Joseph. He was married in 1865 at Atchison, Kansas, to Katharina Kollatz. They have three children, Robert, born May 16, 1861; Louise, born July 13, 1862; Lina, born August 25, 1869.

WILLIAM KRUMM,

gardener and raiser of small fruits, Section 22, post office St. Joseph, was born April 3, 1832, and is a native of Germany. He was there educated in the common and high schools, and also studied architecture. In 1848, he came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, and from there went to Cincinnati, where he learned the bricklayer's trade. After this he traveled till 1855, working at his trade in thirty-two different states and territories. In 1855, he went to Quincy, Illinois, and February 16, 1857, was married to Miss Margaret Buff. She was born in France, August

19, 1834, and came to America when about two years of age. In 1863, they moved to Macon City, Missouri, and in a few months moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1867, came to St. Joseph. Since then he has been engaged in his present business. His lot contains twenty-five acres, which is improved in good style and well watered. Mr. and Mrs. Krumm have had nine children, seven are living, Jasper Wm., Adeline L., John Wm., William H., Henry Wm., Frederick Wm. and Maggie.

F. C. KUEHL,

merchant tailor, was born March 8, 1850, in Oldenburg, Holstein. After having been educated at the high school at Eutin, and having learned his trade with his father, he left home when sixteen years of age, and went to Hamburg, where he was employed as a clerk in the wholesale grocery business. He emigrated to the United States, arriving at New York in 1868. Soon after, he went to Chicago, and thence to St. Louis. From here he paid a visit to Memphis and New Orleans, and returned, but only to soon go to Omaha and Cheyenne. After a short stay at the latter place, he returned to Omaha, and in 1870, came to St. Joseph. Here he worked with Collatz & LaCruneril up to February 26, 1871, when he bought the business, and formed a partnership with Mr. Long, under the firm name of Kuehl & Long. July 1, 1871, Mr. Long retired, and F. C. Kuehl carried on business alone. Having a large experience and good taste in selecting goods and executing his work, he deserves the patronage which he receives from the public. Was married April 10, 1872, to Miss Bertha Volk. They have had five children—Heinrich, born September 14, 1872, died July 29, 1873; Heinrich, born September 2, 1874; Friedrich, born March 26, 1875, died September 29, 1876; Friedrich, born June 29, 1878; and Caroline, born June 29, 1880.

SIMEON LaCHAPELLE,

car inspector and repairer for the Wabash St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, was born July 11, 1846, in Sorel, County Richelieu, Canada, and was there raised and educated. For a number of years he was engaged in working on the lakes between Quebec, Montreal and Whitehall, and stood prominently among the transportation companies and boat owners until a serious loss befel him, his schooner and cargo being destroyed by fire. In 1871, he came to Missouri, locating at Brunswick, and entered the employ of the Wabash Company as bridge builder, and was soon promoted to his present position. Mr. LaChapelle is a man of superior workmanship, and is well respected by his fellow citizens. He was married in 1874 to Miss Raphel Critser, of Indiana.

ISRAEL LANDIS

a pioneer and representative citizen of St. Joseph, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1808. Was one of a family of ten children, five of whom were sons. Clerked in the store of his father, a general merchant, till he was eighteen years of age, when he learned the trade of saddle and harness making. He determined, with that spirit of enterprise which has marked his course through life, to seek an ampler fortune in the West, and in 1833, landed in St. Louis, then a town of about six thousand. Here he established himself and soon built up a prosperous trade, continuing in the business of saddle and harness making for about eight years, when he sold out and purchased a farm, eight miles from the city, to which he removed. Continued to reside here till the spring of 1844, when he again made a westward move, landing and settling upon the site of what is now the city of St. Joseph. With an abiding faith in the future of his then newly adopted home, a faith which he has lived to see confirmed in the splendid development of 1881, he opened a small shop. With the growth of the town his business increased, till from $3,000 it has reached the aggregate business of $30,000 per annum, and given steady employment to twenty or thirty men. Mr. Landis has contributed in no insignificant degree to building up the business portion of the city. Among others, the large double brick store on the corner of Fourth and Felix, now owned, and until recently occupied, by R. L. McDonald & Co., was built by him in 1857. Subsequently he erected other business blocks, among which are included some of the best appearing of that character of buildings in the city. He is probably the oldest business man actively engaged in the state, and certainly the oldest engaged in the city of St. Joseph, having been forty-eight years in the former and thirty-seven years in continuous business in St. Joseph. His capital, when he embarked in business in St. Louis, was fifty dollars. His general and ultimate success in life are due to uniform habits of industry, economy, and a fairness of dealing, which has always commanded for him friends. Among other investments, Mr. Landis was one of a company of three, which also included Reuben Middleton and Simeon Kemper, who laid out, for the purpose of a cemetery now known as Mount Mora, in the northwest corner of the city, a tract of twenty acres of land. This beautifully improved spot afterwards became, by purchase, the individual property of Mr. Landis, who subsequently sold it to the association who now (1881) own it. Israel Landis early took a lively interest in the public affairs of his town. He was an active member of the first city council of St. Joseph, and a representative Odd Fellow, contributing largely, both in time and means, to the erection of that splendid building, the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Felix Streets, which afterwards

became his by purchase, and was subsequently destroyed by fire, as referred to in our notice of that order. He married Miss Sarah Stibbs, in St. Louis, May 3d, 1836. She was a native of Berkshire, England, and was born April 23, 1809. At the age of sixteen she came with her parents to the United States, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where she received the advantages of a finished education. In 1834, her father moved with his family to St. Louis, where Miss Stibbs, with her three sisters, established a female seminary on a superior scale, then known as the St. Louis Female Institute, the first school of the kind of importance organized in that city. She remained connected with it till her marriage to Mr. Landis, as above stated. On their removal to St. Joseph, Mrs. Landis taught the first school established in the city, a reference to which enterprise will be found in our chapter on schools. Mr. and Mrs. Landis have, from the earliest settlement of St. Joseph, taken an especially active part in advancing the scholastic, literary and religious interests of the city, and their efforts have been uniformly crowned with success. They have a family of five children living: John C., Benjamin F., Mary E., wife of George Connell, Anna Stibbs, wife of Dr. McDonald, Jr., and Lila. Colonel John Landis, the eldest of these children, served with distinction in the late civil war. In 1861, he left St. Joseph in command of an independent company of infantry. He was afterwards appointed, by Governor Jackson, major of a battalion of artillery in the state service. This position he subsequently resigned and organized a battery of artillery in the regular Confederate service. This he commanded till he was appointed chief of the Missouri division of artillery with the grade of lieutenant colonel. He held this rank at the siege of Vicksburg. He was afterwards inspector of artillery for the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Mobile, Alabama, which position he held till the close of the war, when he returned to St. Joseph, where he has since continued to reside.

L. R. LANCASTER,

attorney at law, was born in Fulton County, Missouri, and received his education at the Plattsburg school. In 1861, he enlisted as private in the Thirteenth Missouri Regiment, under General Peabody, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and had command of the company for some time; was captured at Lexington, Missouri; participated in all the engagements with the regiment, which, in 1864, was consolidated with another regiment, and from that time forward belonged to the engineer corps; his time expired in 1865, and he returned home. In the spring of 1865, he commenced reading law under Gov. W. P. Hall, and acquired his knowledge by hard study and close attention to business; was admitted to the bar in August, 1865, at St. Joseph, then went to Gallatin,

Daviess County, and formed a partnership with James McFarin, and took charge of the Torch Light, a Democratic paper, as editor. He came to St. Joseph in the fall of 1866 and commenced the practice of law; was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held until 1870, and then was appointed clerk and held the office until 1876. Mr. L. was married, in 1865, to Miss Kate Stuppy, a native of Missouri. They have been blessed with five children, four of whom are living. He has been doing an extensive and successful commercial business in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the Northwest. January 1st, 1880, Hon. E. H. Fudge was admitted as partner, and the present firm is known as Lancaster & Fudge.

FREDERICK LANGTHIMM

was born in Holstein, Germany, March 2, 1838, and came to this country and to St. Joseph in 1861. In June of the same year he enlisted into Company B, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and in December, 1862, was discharged on account of disability. After his health was restored he accepted a situation in the round-house of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, remaining in this capacity for seven years. In 1871 he commenced the grocery business in Pateetown on a small scale, but by diligence and strict attention to business, soon established a fine trade, and was enabled to build a commodious store for his large and increasing business. He continued in trade until July 12, 1878, when he died. He married Miss Catharina Hoyadone November 20, 1864, in this city, and by this union they had two children, Emma D. and Alvina C. Mrs. L. was born in Germany, near her husband's birthplace, February 5, 1838. She has built a beautiful home between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, on Sylvania. She is educating her daughters with great care.

WILLIAM S. LEACH, M. D.,

was born in Chenango County, New York, November 14, 1828. His father, Rev. Fowler Leach, was a native of Connecticut, and a minister of the Baptist Church. His mother's maiden name was Malinia Degrass Pardee. She was the daughter of Dr. Pardee, a celebrated physician of Paris, France. In 1800, the family moved to New York, where, twenty-eight years after, the subject of this sketch was born. His earlier education he received at St. Gabriel's, a Jesuit College at Vincennes Indiana. He was graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, in 1847. He then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of his profession till the close of the year 1848, when he started West, and, by chance, reached Robidoux' Landing (St. Joseph). Here he engaged in the practice of his profession, and, with a firm reliance on the future growth and ultimate importance of the place, invested his

carefully accumulated means, which he to-day sees fructified into elements of permanent and substantial wealth. In 1848, Dr. Leach was married to Miss Lucille A. Massey, a daughter of Captain Massey, of Franklin County, Missouri, and a lady of rare mental endowments, and elegant culture. The result of this union was four children, a son who was drowned in childhood, and three daughters, all married. Bon Cora, wife of Colonel Bradbury, of Peoria, Illinois; Anna L., wife of John P. Hooper, of this city; Helen A., wife of Charles Dinnbleby, of Peoria, Illinois.

JOHN G. LEE,

cooper, is a native of New Jersey, was born in Flemmington, September 7, 1818, and removed to Delaware with his parents when quite young. His father, William, was a cooper, and John G. adopted and learned that trade. In 1848, he came to Quincy, Illinois, where he did a large cooperage business for twenty years. In 1870, he came to St. Joseph, and engaged in trade. Mr. Lee is an agreeable conversationalist and a courteous gentleman. In 1840, Miss Hattie Bannar, of Wilmington, Delaware, became his wife. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living: George, Agnes, Julia, Fannie, Annie, Magdalene, Charles, Elkana, John S. and Nathaniel; lost two: E. J. and Eva.

JOHN S. LEMON

was born in Kentucky, August 15, 1833. He enjoyed the advantages of a fair education in the schools of Bullett County, and his first business experience was in a general store, where he was employed until 1850, at which period he came to St. Joseph, where he immediately embarked in mercantile business. After an experience of two years, he entered the extensive wholesale dry goods house of Powell, Levy & Co., remaining in the same till 1861, when the firm of Lemon, Hosea & Co., was formed. He continued a member of this partnership till 1871, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Hosea in the concern, and the new firm of J. S. Lemon & Co. was instituted. At the end of a period of two years, in view of ill-health, Mr. Lemon decided to retire from active business, and sold out his interest in the house. The two succeeding years found him out of active employment. In 1876, however, deeming his general health sufficiently improved to warrant a return to business, he became interested in the Blue Rapids, Kansas, and St. Joseph, Missouri, woolen goods factories. Of the company operating them Mr. Lemon is Secretary. In 1880, he was elected Councilman from the Second Ward, discharging with ability the duties of his position. January 13, 1870, he married Miss Anna Samuel, of St. Joseph. Of the children of this marriage there are (1881) living: Flora, Todd S. and Mary M. As a private citizen, in an

official capacity, and as a business man, Mr. Lemon commands the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JOHN L. LEONARD,

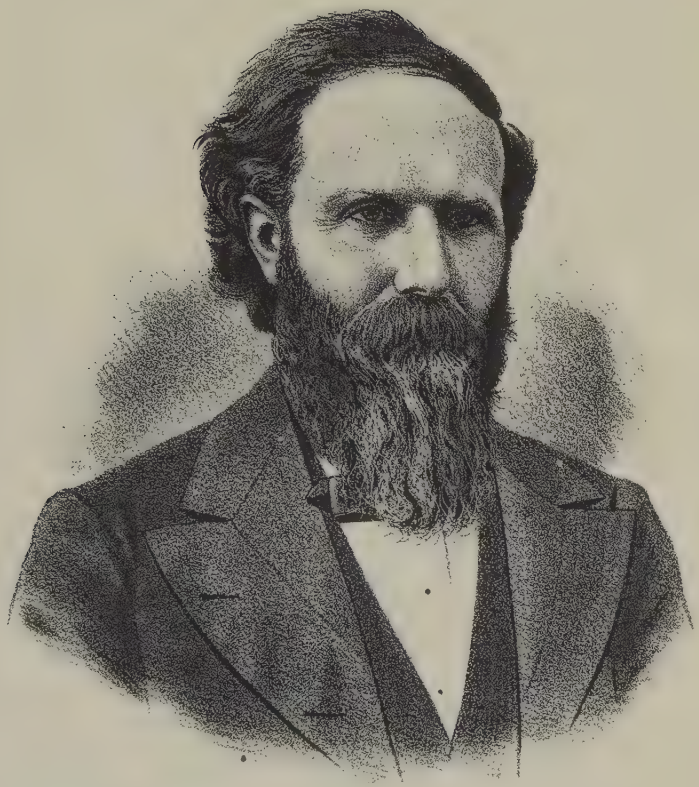
farmer and stock dealer, section 24, postoffice St. Joseph. The suject of this sketch is a son of Judge S. L. Leonard, deceased, of whom mention is made elsewhere. He was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, May 2, 1853, and was educated in the common schools of this county, also in the High School of St. Joseph. His landed estate consists of 250 acres in this county, and about 1,000 acres in Texas. He was married August 29, 1876, to Miss America J. Patterson, who was born November 13, 1853, and is a native of Illinois. They have had two children, one of whom is living, Solomon L.

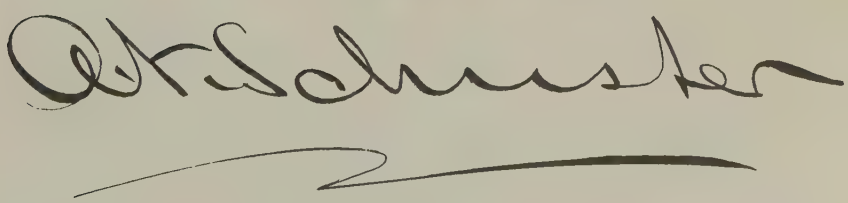
GEORGE LEVRICH,

of the firm of Brown & Levrich, blacksmiths, was born in Gentry Country, Missouri, December 14, 1851, and spent his early days in his native county, where he partially learned his trade, and also became proficient in the milling business. In 1875, he removed to Worth County, and for four years worked in a mill. In 1880, he came to St. Joseph, and formed a partnership with J. R. Brown. He is a live workman, giving the business his entire attention. In 1872, Miss Sarah E. Cox, of Gentry County, became his wife. They have two children: Dillie and Charlie.

JAMES H. LEWIS,

insurance and real estate agent, was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, May 24th, 1834. In 1836, his father moved to Booneville, Missouri, and purchased 1,000 acres of land, improving a fine farm. His father was a cousin of the person named Lewis, who, with a Mr. Clark, first navigated the Missouri River and made valuable discoveries for the government. Young Lewis, at the age of twenty-one went into business in Tipton, Missouri, at that time the terminus of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, where he remained until 1865, when he came to this city and was employed by Messrs. Nave & McCord, for one year. He then established the insurance and real estate business, which has grown into one of the large and reliable agencies of the city. His reputation as an honest business man has secured to him many friends all over the county. He married Miss Lucy R. Hackett, in Louisa County, Virginia, September 9th, 1859. They have four children: William Hackett, Nettie May, Lucy Rayland and Emma Theresa.





C. Q. LEWIS,

proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel. One of the early settlers of Pike County, Missouri, was Charles Thornton Lewis, who, with his family, migrated from Virginia and settled near Louisiana, in 1835, residing until the spring of 1837, when he became a resident of Cooper County, landing near Boonville, and engaged in cultivating tobacco. He was the pioneer in that industry in the county, and so extensively was he interested in this product, that he was familiarly known as "Tobacco Lewis." He was closely identified with the development of Cooper County until his death, which occurred May 1, 1849. The ancestors of the Lewises are of the family into which George Washington married. The subject of this sketch has in his possession traditional relics, spoons, books, etc., said to have belonged to Robert Douglass, of Scotland, of whom the Lewis family are descendants. Charles Q. was born in Charlottesville, Virginia, March 6, 1826, and removed with his parents to Pike County, Missouri; thence to Cooper County. He was one of the Forty-niners, and with a party, on the 1st of May, in that memorable year, crossed the state line, below Kansas City, and arrived at the mines, in California, August 10, making one of the best trips on record. Remained engaged in mining about three months very successfully, but at the cost of his health, which he did not fully recover for years, and returned home by the Panama route, arriving on the 14th of February, 1850. In 1855, engaged in milling and merchandising at Jonesboro, Saline County Missouri, and was favorably known in commercial circles in that section for a number of years. In a business sense of the word, his enterprises were a success, but he met with many serious drawbacks in the form of floods, fire, and during the war. For several years was postmaster of Jonesboro. In 1865, he made a tour to Montana, and did good service by furnishing the steamer Twilight with fresh meat and fish, which was much needed on a trip of seventy days. In 1877, took up his abode in St. Joseph, engaging in the insurance business, and, in 1879, opened the St. Charles Hotel, naming it after himself, and also the street upon which it is located. On the 23d day of October, 1845, at Charlottesville, Virginia, he was married to Miss Virginia Gooch, and by this union they have five children living: Lillian L., Ada B., Mary M., Lizza H. and Charles Q., Jr. Mr. Lewis has frequently been called upon to be a candidate for political honors. Is a Democrat, was strongly opposed to the rebellion, and took no part with either element. In his domestic habits, he is among the most social, genial and companionable men to be found. He is charitable in his judgments, ever seeking to put a favorable construction upon the actions of others. His wife is one of the best and most noble of her sex.

F. W. LEWIS,

stair builder. This gentleman has attained a wide reputation for assisting his fellow mortals to get up in the world, and a person who undertakes to get their by Lewis' route need not stop to stare at the stairs; they have been weighed but not found wanting. Mr. Lewis was born February 28, 1842, in Park County, Indiana. When very young he migrated to Carroll, thence to Tippecanoe County, where he was raised to manhood, educated and learned his trade. Was married to Miss S. C. Davis, a native of Livingston County, Missouri. They have one daughter: Mollie.

ISAAC W. LINCOLN,

of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company, inventor, patentee and sole proprietor of Lincoln's patent combination dough kneader, flour chest and sifter, is a native of Clay County, Missouri, and was born in 1829. In 1864, he came to St. Joseph, and for a number of years was proprietor of the Pacific House. In later years he has been engaged in the manufacturing business, manufacturing all classes of machinery. The justly celebrated Lincoln dough kneader is here constructed. In the invention of this machine, Mr. Lincoln has given to the people a long-felt want. It is simple in construction, easy to operate and occupies a small space. For it Mr. Lincoln has received testimonials from several prominent physicians in St. Joseph; also from a large number of the leading ladies, not only of the city, but in other states. Ths patent is only of a recent issue and promises, in the near future to come upon the markets of the world.

B. F. LOAN

was born at Hardensburg, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, in 1819, and in 1838, removed to Missouri. He chose the law as a profession and was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Buchanan County. In 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he took an active part in military affairs, and was appointed Brigadier General. In 1862, he was elected to a seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served during this term as a member of the joint committee on military affairs, with Wade, Chandler and Julian, and he was one of the most active members, and served as a member of the committee on Pacific Railroads, Freedmen, and debts of loyal states. He was re-elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was his own successor in the Fortieth Congress, and was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary pensions, and on that of Freedmen's affairs. In 1869, he was appointed visitor to West Point. As a public spirited citizen he was ever identified with the best interests and substantial progress of the city. Soon after commencing the practice

of his profession, he began to develop those natural and acquired gifts which made him, ere his decease, one of its foremost leaders. He rose rapidly, and from the first his professional work was of a high character. His mind was singularly clear and comprehensive, and he was noted for his accurate and precise methods of work. In matters of legal doubt his opinions had great weight with his professional brethren, for they knew how profound and accurate was his knowledge of law, and how clear and exact were his mental processes. His study was as thorough as it was broad, and his opinions were tenaciously adhered to when arrived at. He was the intimate friend and trusted adviser of many of the leading citizens who have contributed to bring about the commercial greatness of St. Joseph. At the bar, in the active exercise of his profession, he always attracted attention. An excellent advocate, an impressive speaker, his legal opponents, bearing in mind his wide and accurate knowledge of the law, never underestimated his strength, and the result was that Mr. Loan's mental weapons were ever kept bright and his versatile abilities constantly active. His reading, outside the realm of his profession, was very extensive, and he was a well informed student of history and general literature. Extremely social in his nature, he possessed the rare gift of attracting friends and the still more rare gift of keeping them. A lawyer, with too high a sense of honor to urge an unjust cause, a moralist without fanaticism, and a careful business man, who recognized personal integrity as the first obligation to his associates, and to society, his loss is a serious one to those circles in which he was a wise and steadfast friend, and to the city in which for so many years he filled an honorable and a useful citizenship.

LOCKWOOD, ENGLEHART & CO.

Samuel Lockwood was born at Willow Grove, Kent County, Delaware, March 19, 1812, the fourteenth of a family of eighteen. At the age of fourteen, as was then the rule, was apprenticed to a hat manufacturer at Frederica, Kent County, Delaware, serving seven years, and learning his business thoroughly. At the close of his time, he started for Louisville, Kentucky, but being of delicate constitution and threatened with consumption, he enlisted June 13, 1833, in the First Regiment of the United States Dragoons, then forming, Company C, of which Jefferson Davis was First Lieutenant, H. Dodge commanding. After three years' campaigning in the then wild regions of the West, the regiment was disbanded, and Mr. Lockwood settled at Liberty, Clay County, in his old business. Found the Mormons there, after being driven from Jackson County, a quiet, intelligent, industrious people, always to be relied upon. When work was wanted, always on hand. Staying but six months at Liberty, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, working there as a

journeyman hatter until 1850, when he came to St. Joseph, with $300 in his pocket, a stout heart, strong arm and intelligent brain. Opened the first store devoted to one branch of business—hats—and year after year, by patient industry, laid the foundation of his fortune. About 1857, he commenced jobbing, and having the nerve during the troublous times of the war to lay in a large stock early, although mortgaging everything he had in the world to enable him to do so, he made money when others were utterly ruined. In the spring of 1868, Mr. George J. Englehart, the present manager of the firm, became associated with Mr. Lockwood, and millinery was added to the stock, Mr. E., from this time, doing the buying, and from 1872, when Mr. L. retired from active business, although he still retained his capital interest, Mr. E. has had the entire management of the business, one of which any city might reasonably be proud. Mr. E. showed something of his mettle by the erection last year of the finest finished store house in the city, the finest indeed, for the purpose in the state, being more complete in its details than any hat house even in Chicago. In July, 1868, Mr. Robert Winning, the financial manager and dispenser of credits, entered the employment of the firm as bookkeeper and cashier, and has done much to place the firm in its present enviable position, appreciating which, the firm admitted him to partnership in its profits January, 1878. Mr. J. A. Johnston, employed as a traveling salesman for eight years on the Santa Fe Railroad, was admitted into the firm January, 1880. This year, 1881, the firm has added gents' furnishing goods to their stock, employing to take charge Mr. T. H. Murdow, of Chicago, a gentlemen of long experience in that line. Mr. Englehart came to St. Joseph from Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1865, as a partner of the dry goods firm of Tootle, Fairleigh & Co., staying in the same one year. Then formed a firm in the hat business with Major S. A. Garth, as the firm of Englehart & Garth, in the spring of 1868.

E. C. LOCKE,

of the firm of Fuller & Locke, proprietors of the St. Joseph Steam Laundry. These gentlemen established their trade in the spring of 1881 and do the largest laundry business in the city. Their successful aim is to give universal satisfaction. E. C. Locke is a native of Ohio and was born in Ravenna, September 6th, 1856, and was there educated and learned the art of photography. He is a nephew of Mr. Locke, who is known as Nasby, of the Toledo Blade. E. C. was engaged in operating photograph galleries, for several years, in the Buckeye state, and eventually drifted out on the Pacific Slope, where he pursued the same vocation, until taking up his abode in St. Joseph. He married Miss L. E. Morse, of Aleriale, Ohio, on the 21st of December, 1878. They have one child, Eli. Mr. Locke is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Dr. AUGUSTUS S. LONG

was born August 2, 1840, at Long Swamp, Berks County, Pennsylvania. His father, Daniel Long, was a prosperous farmer, and died a few weeks before his son's birth. Early training fell to a loving, intelligent mother. Received private instruction from William Schubert, Esq., an able teacher. At the age of sixteen he entered Mount Pleasant Seminary, at Bogerstown, Pennsylvania, and later, Union Seminary, at New Berlin, Union County, Pennsylvania. Commenced the study of medicine in 1863, attended the University of Pennsylvania, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Long Island College Hospital successively, graduating in 1865 from the latter institution ; was immediately after graduation appointed Resident Physician of his *alma mater*, serving one year. Came to St. Joseph, September 28, 1866, which place he has made his home ever since. During the location of the County Poor House in St. Joseph, for a period of one year, about 1870, Dr. Long was its efficient superintendent and physician. On the removal of the county poor to the present farm north of the city, he ceased to act as Superintendent of the same, but was continued as County Physician up to the period of his resignation. He has been since 1868 a member of the United States Pension Board, and is probably the oldest physician in this section of country in continuous service in that department. As a healer of chronic diseases Dr. Long has long enjoyed an enviable reputation in St. Joseph and tributary country.

COL. JOSEPH LOOMIS,

was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, in August, 1826, and received a good common school education, and at the age of fourteen commenced his railroad career by shoveling snow from the track of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, March 4, 1840. After working steadily for two years, he entered the machine shop, where he mastered the trade, and then was appointed conductor on a passenger train, which he held until 1853. In that year he came West and received a position as conductor on the Michigan Central, where he remained two years, and then was appointed Depot and Train Master in the new Central Depot, on Lake Street, Chicago, where he remained until 1857. In 1859, he was appointed General Freight Agent on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, serving one year; was appointed Master of Transportation. On the 4th of June, 1861, the railroad men under his charge were formed into a regiment, and he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and remained through the war in charge of the railroad, and also of the regiment. In 1865, he was appointed Superintendent of the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad, and the Quincy Transportation Company. In 1868, he started the transfer

boats from Blair Crossing for the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, remaining three years. He then went to Carondelet and had charge of the Missouri Pacific transfer boats; in 1877, took the position of Superintendent on the Smoky Hill Division of the Kansas Pacific, and remained two years, finally coming to St. Joseph, in 1879. He married Nancy F. Watkins, in Lowell, Mass. They have one adopted daughter—Julia, aged 16.

WILLIAM LOVING,

for many years a representative business man of St. Joseph, was born in Russelville, Logan County, Kentucky, April 8th, 1830. His father, Willis Loving, was a merchant and his great grandfather, William Loving, was the founder of Lovingston, Nelson County, Virginia. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native county. He first engaged in the drug business in Springfield, Washington County, Kentucky, and afterwards in Hopkinsville. In 1855, he moved to Missouri and settled in the town of Lexington, where he was engaged in business about the period of a year. In the winter of 1856-'57, he moved to St. Joseph, where he established himself in the wholesale and retail drug business. Notwithstanding the want of facilities, such as now exist, for canvassing wide extents of territory and of transporting goods over the same, Mr. Loving early succeeded in building up a lucrative wholesale trade, in addition to his well-sustained retail business. During the long period of his residence in St. Joseph, he has steadily advanced with the progress of the city, and has always manifested a lively and liberal interest in the prosperity of St. Joseph. He married, in 1853, Miss Susan E. Wharton, of Springfield, Kentucky. The have, by this marriage, a family of three children: Phoebe, William and Arthur.

FRANK H. LOVEJOY,

yardmaster of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was born January 14, 1851. At an early age he removed to Wisconsin with his parents, his father Harry, locating with his family at Madison, where Frank was raised and educated. In 1869, he commenced railroading at Sterling, Illinois, on the R. R. I. & St. L., in the capacity of brakeman, remaining two and one-half years, after which for a time he filled the same position on the B. C. R. & N., in Iowa. Was next with the P. & R. I. for three years and for four years was in the yard at Peoria, for the Peoria and Springfield Company. Thence on the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and from their yard at Kansas City, took his present position June 11, 1881. He was married in 1873, to Miss Mattie E. Martin. By this union, they have two children, Alice and an infant.

WILLIAM H. LOVE,

proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, is a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1831. Was deprived of his father by death when quite young, and his mother again married, and the family left for the West, when our subject was in his seventh year. Unfortunately his stepfather was robbed of his money en route, and William and his sisters were left to the care of strangers. He was raised in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and learned the millwright trade, having many difficulties to contend with. In 1857, he drifted westward and located in Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri; worked at his trade, and erected the first steam flouring mill in the county. First visited St. Joseph in 1858, and in 1861, went to Nebraska, residing there until 1864, when he removed to Leavenworth. There he enlisted as a mechanic, and for a time was located at Union, New Mexico. In 1865, he came to St. Joseph, and engaged in the restaurant business, and in 1872, he opened Love's European Hotel, which was previously known as the Oregon House. Of this he was proprietor until 1876. For several years he was bridge builder on the St. Joseph and Des Moines Railroad and the St. Joseph and Western Railroad. May 1, 1881, he assumed control of the Atlantic Hotel. Was married May 7, 1867, to Mrs. Jane Barnett, nee Gallatin. By this union they have three children—Oscar M. and Ada—and lost one, Arthur. Mrs. Love had two children by her first husband—Florence and Effie—(wife of Hon. E. J. Crowther). Mrs. Love died October 28, 1880.

ROBERT LOVELL,

car inspector for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway. This trusted employe of the "Old Reliable" is favorably known on the line from the Missouri to the Mississippi. He is a native of England, and was born in London, September 26, 1830. Was there raised and learned his trade, after which he went to Canada, residing there several years. In 1856, he came to the United States, locating at Hannibal, and entered the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company, and for a quarter of a century has been in their employ. His reputation for proficiency and reliability is an enviable one. Was married in England, to Miss Caroline Gutteridge. They have two children, Robert and Eliza, now Mrs. D. Lacy. Mr. Lovell is a Master Mason, and Robert is also a Mason, being a Knight Templar.

ISAAC LOWER,

farmer and stock raiser, Section 36, post office St. Joseph, was born in Roane County, Tennessee, June 20, 1820, and when one year of age, his parents moved to Granger County. In the fall of 1836, he moved to

Jackson County, Missouri, and in December, 1837, came to Buchanan County. His vocation through life has been that of a farmer. In March, 1840, he was married to Miss Rebecca Nash, and in 1842, they moved to Platte County, and in the spring of 1844, to Jackson County. He returned to Buchanan County in 1848. His wife died in the fall of 1848, leaving four children, one of whom is now living, Louisa J. He was again married in August, 1849, to Miss Matilda Riley, of Kentucky. By this union they have six children, Sarah R., James K. P., Stephen A. D., Sarah E., Henry I. A. J. and William R. E. L. In 1861, Mr. L. moved to Andrew County, where he remained till 1863, when he returned to Buchanan County. His landed estate consists of 372 acres, his home farm containing 336 acres. He is a Mason, and a member of the Agency Lodge No. 10, also a Chapter member.

ALEXANDER LOZO,

If your photo you would show.
See that it's from A. Lozo.

This gentleman was born in Ogdensburg, New York, March 9, 1840, and at the age of ten years removed to Canada. His father, Alexander, was a lumber mechant. Alexander learned his profession under the tutorship of the famous Notam, one of the master artists of the province. In 1864, he opened a studio at Belleville, and operated at different points until 1870, when he located in St. Joseph. His rooms are handsomely furnished, and in all lines of art he does a good business, embracing water colors, crayons, and the latest styles of photographing.

LUCAS BROTHERS,

show-case manufacturers. This is the only establishment of the kind in St. Joseph, and their business extends over a vast area of country. Their cases are to be found on sale in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, California, Oregon, Wyoming, and other States and Territories. J. W. Lucas is a native of Highland County, Ohio; was born in 1842, and there resided until August 19, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in many notable engagements, Fort Donaldson, Chicamauga, and others. At the latter place he was taken prisoner, and for fourteen months his time was spent in Andersonville, Danville, Belle Isle, Macon, and Salsbury and several other "pens." He was honorably discharged in 1865. In 1866 he removed to Montgomery County, Iowa, residing there until 1879, when he became a resident of St. Joseph, engaging in his present business. Mr. C. B. Lucas was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1850, and was there raised to manhood and resided until the autumn of 1880, when he came to this city and associated himself with his brother.

Mrs. NANCY LYKINS,

Section 26, post office St. Joseph, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, March 28, 1820. She received a fair education and was raised in the country. She married Dr. C. B. Lykins, June 1, 1837. He was born in Indiana, February 3, 1813. By this union they had twelve children: Andrew C., Mary V., Julia A., David A., John J., William C., Sarah E., Cynthia A., Emma V., James S., Charles R., and an infant who died when young. Dr. L. died July 3, 1878. By industry and economy he saved 160 acres of land, which is all under fence, with fair improvements and five acres of orchard. The Doctor was two years in the Federal army. He was a Mason. Since his death his wife has been doing the best in her power to protect the property and raise up the family, so that they may be bright and shining lights in the community.

GEO. LYON

was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, May 22, 1823, and lived there until twelve years of age. The following eighteen years were spent mostly in Albany, his native place, and Brooklyn, Long Island. He was raised with a mercantile experience, and continued the same until 1854, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade. In 1860, he removed to St. Joseph, and continued the same business. In 1862, he was elected Treasurer of Buchanan County, and held the office eight years. He has also held the office of City Treasurer. During the late war he enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment E. M. M., and was commissioned Captain. Since he became a resident of the county, he has been of its representative business men, taking an active part in all things having a tendency to promote the interests of the city. He was the President of the first agricultural exposition of any magnitude in the county. He married Miss Jane C. Judson March 10, 1843. She is also a native of St. Lawrence County, New York. They have a family of nine children, Jno. F., Judson, George, David and Jennie (twins), Frederick W., Horace, Arthur, and May. Lost one daughter, Grace.

I. McADAMS,

wagon maker, was born in Allen County, Kentucky, August 2, 1837, and when fourteen years of age, removed to this state, his father, William, locating in Buchanan County. In 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Missouri, but owing to ill health, was honorably discharged in 1863. For a number of years he was a resident of Troy, Kansas, but took up his permanent abode in St. Joseph in 1872. He has been twice married; first, in 1858, to Miss R. A. Bradshaw, who died, leaving two children—

G. William and I. Walker. His second wife was N. E. Godby, and by this union they have one daughter—Birdie May.

JOHN McBRIDE,

engineer on the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific Railway. Is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and was born September 17, 1843. Was there raised to manhood, educated, and commenced railroading, and for fourteen months was fireman on the North British Railroad. In 1870 he came to the United States and thence to this city, and for seven years was in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, the greater portion of the time as fireman. Since that time he has been with the present company. Mr. McBride is thoroughly familiarized with the details of railroading, and as an engineer has few equals. He was married in 1874 to Miss Margaret Priestly. They have four children, John, Isabelle, Mary, and Laura.

M. J. McCABE,

city engineer, was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1831, and came to this country in 1851, soon engaging in railroad engineering in St. Louis. In 1861, he entered the U. S. service as Government Engineer, and remained in this position until 1866. In 1869, he came to St. Joseph, and, until 1876, was engaged as a railroad engineer, which has been his life-calling. At that time he was elected City Engineer, and the city of St. Joseph owes him a debt of gratitude for the perfecting, in her midst, of one of the finest systems of water works in the state. His system of sewerage is excellent, and, altogether, the citizens of St. Joseph have cause to congratulate themselves upon having an officer competent to fill so important a position. He married Miss Elizabeth F. Welch, in this city, in 1872. They have two children: Rose and Frances.

C. J. McCLELLAN,

carpenter and builder, was born August 3rd, 1858, in Mercer County, Missouri, and when young, the family removed to Fairfield, Iowa, where his father, J. C., engaged in merchandising and hotel keeping. They subsequently returned to Missouri, locating where J. C. McC. still resides. Our subject learned his trade principally in Iowa. In the spring of 1879, he came to St. Joseph, and has since been actively engaged in his business. As a mechanic he will compare favorably with many of the older workmen. On February 24, 1881, Miss Luella Chapman, an estimable lady, of St. Joseph, became his wife.

JAMES McCORD

was born in Randolph County, Virginia, January 7, 1826, and came with his parents to Missouri, in 1836, settling first at Cape Girardeau, and afterwards moving to Morgan County. After his father's death, in 1839, James left school at the age of fourteen, and obtained a situation in a store at Calhoun, Henry County. His finances not admitting of any other mode of travel, he walked from his home to Calhoun, a distance of sixty miles. After remaining here three years, he went to Warsaw in 1843, and remained there until 1846, excepting an absence of two months. In the spring of 1846, he made a trip to New Orleans in the interest of his employers, and upon his return in June, closed his engagement and went to Northwest Missouri, stopping until October in Savannah. Thence he went to Oregon, Holt County, and in company with Abram Nave opened a store under the firm name of Nave & McCord. This business continued three years, at the expiration of which time he withdrew and went to New Orleans. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, arriving in July of that year. In the month following he went to Nevada City and opened a provision store. Owing to ill health, he sold out and returned to Sacramento City, and met D. M. Steele, who had just arrived from Missouri. They immediately formed a partnership for buying emigrant cattle and feeding them until fat. Mr. McCord's health not improving, he sold his interest to Mr. Steele, and returned to Savannah, in January, 1851, and once more formed a partnership with Abram Nave, under the old firm name of Nave & McCord, which connection has been maintained in some form ever since. In January, 1852, the firm bought a drove of cattle for the California market. He was engaged in the cattle business for eight years. In 1857, in company with Mr. Nave, he came to St. Joseph and engaged in the wholesale aad retail grocery business. In 1860, they were burned out, their stock being a total loss, but, not discouraged, they re-established their business. The firm has houses in other cities doing a large business, and wherever their name is connected it is a synonym for success. Mr. McCord's success in life is due to sterling principles of truth, diligence and persevering application, and he affords a striking illustration of what a man can accomplish by concentrating his energies on one subject. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Mary E. Halleck, of Jessamine County, Kentucky.

F. McCOUN,

of the firm of F. McCoun & Co., importers and jobbers of queensware glassware, platedware, mirrors, lamps, etc., was born in Kentucky, May 31, 1836, and emigrated to Missouri in 1856, locating in Andrew County, where he followed farming until the war broke out. He became engaged

as salesman with V. B. Buck, wholesale boot and shoe dealer, in 1866, and was admitted as partner in 1870, remaining up to June, 1877, when he sold out to Patterson, Noyes & Co. He then returned to Kentucky, remaining over two years. Since that time he has lived on his farm, three and one-half miles north of St. Joseph. January 1, 1881, he engaged in his present business. September 3, 1868, he married Miss Helen M. Conway. She is a native of Missouri, and was born January 17, 1852. They have had six children: John C., born November 23, 1869; Cleota, born November 25, 1871; Mary E., born January 2, 1874; Ferdinand W., born June 28, 1876; Robert H., born September 29, 1878, and an infant son, born June 15, 1880. Mr. McCoun is a Mason, and member of the Christian Church. In August, 1861, he was arrested at his home, in Missouri, cast into prison at Savannah, and finally parolled. He was bitterly opposed to secession, but this unjust arrest fired up his soul, enthused his Southern heart, and he enlisted in the Tenth Missouri Regiment, under General Price. Was in the Confederate Army four years, less one month, participating in every engagement in which the brigade took part. His mother and but one brother are still living out of a family of nine. Mrs. J. I. McCoun was born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, December 23, 1802. She is active, and enjoys good health. The benevolent heart of Mr. McCoun is always in sympathy with charitable and progressive enterprises.

ROBERT McCRARY,

cooper, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and was there raised and learned his trade in that city. After serving his time he opened a shop which he operated for a number of years. Then removed to Ohio, remaining some time, and returned to Pittsburgh, and after a short sojourn located in Zanesville, Ohio. In 1866 he went to Kansas and took charge of the government shops at Leavenworth. After which he was in other places until 1875, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. He is a first-class mechanic, a gentleman unassuming in his demeanor, and popular with all who know him.

R. L. McDONALD

was born near Harrisburg, Kentucky, May 19, 1832. His father was a farmer of that neighborhood, and here the subject of this sketch resided till he was nineteen years of age, when he left his home for the West, and settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged as a clerk in the store of Donnell & Saxton. In 1853, he was received as a partner in the business. A short time previous to the breaking out of the civil war, he purchased the interest of his partners, and became sole proprietor of the concern, a general retail dry-goods house, then located on the corner of

Fourth and Felix streets. In 1865, he associated with himself C. H. Buckman and F. L. McLain, and under the name and style of R. L. McDonald & Co., engaged in the wholesale trade. In 1867, F. L. McLain retired from the partnership for the purpose of engaging in the retail business alone. He was succeeded by George Henderson. In 1872, Colonel J. H. Dayton became a member of the firm. In January, 1877, Dayton and Buckman both retired from the partnership, and W. A. P. McDonald became a partner. Since that period, this gentleman and George Henderson, Jr., have composed the Co. of the concern. In December, 1880, the elegant structure of the present business house of this firm, a brick faced with cut stone, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Francis streets, was completed and occupied. This is the largest structure of the kind in the city, having a frontage of one hundred feet on Fourth street, running back one hundred and forty feet on Francis street, and is four stories high, with an elegantly lighted basement, opening on the grade of Francis street. The floor space of the entire building includes 70,000 square feet. The stories are of unusual height, the basement being twelve feet, the first floor twenty feet, the second seventeen feet, the third sixteen, and the fourth story twelve feet. This house, the largest west of St. Louis, distributes its sales over twelve States and Territories, employing constantly about twenty traveling salesmen, besides the sixty or seventy engaged in the house. R. L. McDonald was married May 16, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Wilson, daughter of Gen. Robert Wilson, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, and niece of Armstrong Beattie, deceased. They have had seven children. Of these, John, Maggie, Mattie, Robert, Annie and Marie, survive.

W. A. P. McDONALD

was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, Missouri, August 17, 1847. His father, D. M. McDonald, now (1881) a prominent lumber dealer of St. Joseph, soon after moved to Stewartsville, in DeKalb County, where he was engaged in general merchandising till the breaking out of the civil war, when he sold out and entered the Confederate service. The subject of this sketch was the third son of a family of seven children, four of whom are living. He completed his education in Stewartsville Academy, an institution presided over by Rev. W. O. H. Perry. From his earliest boyhood he worked in stores and was bred to mercantile pursuits. In early youth he also had a varied experience, acquiring a knowledge of several trades, among which were sign painting, printing, etc. He was also at one time a railroad agent and telegraph operator. In 1865 he was employed by R. L. McDonald & Co., now the largest wholesale dry goods house in St. Joseph. He was soon promoted to the

position of entry clerk, and subsequently to that of book-keeper, which position he filled till 1870, when he engaged as traveling salesman, continuing in this latter place till 1872, when he was appointed general salesman in the house. In 1873 he left the dry goods business, and engaged with the Merchants' Insurance Company. He remained general agent of this company for the space of four years. In 1877 he again associated himself as a partner in the firm of R. L. McDonald & Co. January, 1872, W. A. P. McDonald was married to Miss Forrestine Gower, daughter of Col. A. G. Gower, a prominent railroad man, and the builder of several roads through Buchanan County. By this marriage they have two daughters, Forrestine, aged about eight years, and R. L. aged seven.

Dr. SILAS McDONALD.

Buchanan County, was fortunate in having among its early settlers men of solid worth. They contributed to that excellent reputation of the county of which it has ever had just cause to be proud. Of this number no one has contributed a larger share than Dr. McDonald. He was born in Washington County, Kentucky, April 18th, 1812, and was there raised. After making choice of the practice of medicine as a profession, he attended his first course of lectures at Transylvania University, in 1834, and his second course was at the Cincinnati Medical College, in 1837. In 1836, he came to Missouri, and settled in Howard County, and in 1837 made a prospecting tour to Texas, but not liking the country, he returned, and made his home in this county. In January, 1838, he pre-empted a claim, and at the same time engaged in the active duties of his profession. He was the first physician to settle in what is now known as Buchanan County. Dr. McDonald is a man of acknowledged ability, as a physician, and his services as such are recognized by a host of appreciatory friends. His kind and sympathetic nature made him a welcome visitor in the sick room, and when in active practice, his calls were numerous and remote. He is well known throughout the county, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance. He has ridden hundreds of miles to administer to the necessities of the poor, at all seasons of the year, without any expectation of compensation. Day and night he answered calls, regardless of the pecuniary circumstances of the summoner. As a man he is a genial companion, positive in his character, and warm-hearted as a friend. Ten years ago he retired from active practice. Having acquired a competency, his time has been occupied with financial matters. He married Miss Sarah Donnell, October 30th, 1839. She was born in North Carolina. She is a lady of refined taste and domestic habits, whose life has been devoted to making home happy and attractive. Their family consists of seven children: Martha (now Mrs. France;) Daniel (late a banker at Forest City;) John T.,

Hettie (now Mrs. Dr. Lindsay;) William F. (also banker at Forest City;) Silas (cashier State Savings Bank,) and Alexander (in college.)

JOHN McGINTY,

dairyman, was born in Ireland, in 1816, and when he was small his parents died. He was married in the fall of 1839, to Miss Ellen Short. By this union they had nine children, John, Patrick, Owen, William, Ellen, Charles, James, Barney and Kate; four of them have died. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. McGinty emigrated to America in 1853, and located in St. Louis, and there followed the dairy business. In 1866, he immigrated to St. Joseph, and has been engaged in his present business ever since. He has been crippled with rheumatism for sixteen years, but otherwise enjoys good health.

J. H. McGUIRE,

job printer, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was educated, graduating as a compositor from the Leader office. He came to St. Joseph in the spring of 1871, and was in the employ of the Steam Printing Company, until 1878, when he embarked in the job printing business. Previous to coming to this city he was engaged in working at Rand, McNally & Co's, and other first class printing houses in Chicago. For artistic card, railway and commercial printing, his work is on an equality with any done in the West.

JOSEPH McINERNY,

proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, was born in the parish of Kilmurry McMahon, County Clare, Ireland, April 29, 1841, and came to this country in 1862, and settled in Freehold, New Jersey, where he worked in a hotel. In 1863, he went to Great Valley, New York, remaining there until early in 1864. At the beginning of the coal oil excitement he went to the oil regions in Pennsylvania, and worked there first in putting up machinery, and then at masonry till 1867, at which time he went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, remaining there speculating in oil and other stocks till early in 1869. He moved to Kent, Ohio, where he kept a billiard hall for some nineteen months, and then came West, settling at Rock Island, Illinois. Then he visited the principal towns of Iowa, Illinois and Dakota, and finally landed in St. Joseph, Missouri, in September, 1870, when he settled and bought the property now located on the corner of Mitchell Avenue and Tenth Street, then an open prairie. He purchased of Milton Tootle the property he still owns, on which stands the Commercial Hotel. Was married to Miss Mary Kelly, in Davenport, Iowa, October 3, 1871. They have two children living. Mr. McInerny attended school in Ireland with

the lady who is now his wife. They had not seen each other for fourteen years, when they accidentally met in Davenport. Mr. McI. keeps an excellent house, and enjoys great personal popularity. For several years has been elected Alderman of his ward, a position the duties of which he discharged acceptably. Is President of the Land League of St. Joseph, and is notably active and liberal in all church and school enterprises. He is a Catholic and a Democrat.

PATRICK McINTIRE,

County Judge, was born in County Linford, Ireland, May 15, 1833, and came to this country in 1849, stopping in Coldspring, New York, where he learned the grading business. In 1854, he came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and remained for nine years, following his vocation. He married Miss Catherine Shaughnesey while there, and came to St. Joseph, in 1863, where he worked at his trade, and has done more, perhaps, than any other man, to level down the hills, fill up the valleys, grade the streets, and ornament them by setting trees, etc. His work has not been entirely confined to the city, for he has done many large jobs in the country. Among his more important works were, the grading of the court house site, the cathedral lot, and some of the largest blocks in the city. He has also done much railroad grading. He graded the fair ground track, and does all kinds of work in his line. He was elected County Judge in 1880, and no man on the Board takes a deeper interest in the welfare of the county, and attends to its business with more zeal and good common sense, than does Judge McIntire. He is a devoted Catholic, and a Democrat, always taking a lively interest in building up church and school interests.

J. H. McMACHEN

is a prominent architect and builder, and is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born July 23, 1818. He was there raised, educated and learned his trade. Our subject, for eleven years, was in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and constructed all the depot buildings on the line, including the depot at Washington, District Columbia, Camden depot at Baltimore, and also the first iron bridge on the road. In 1856 he came West and took up his abode in St. Joseph, and has been actively engaged at his trade since. Among the first buildings he worked on in the city were the Patee and Pacific Houses. Mr. McMachen has been twice married; first, to Miss Mary Murry, of Maryland. She died, leaving one son, J. Robert, and he was married the second time to Mrs. Christena C. Parsons, nee Shotts. By this union they have four children, John Robert, Samuel D., Harry E., and Benjamin. Mrs. McMachen by her first husband has a daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. McMa-

chen belongs to the Encampment I. O. O. F., King Hill Lodge, No. 19. Has been an Odd Fellow forty-two years. For a number of years he was Deputy Grand Master.

W. B. McNUTT,

Chief of the Fire Department, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, April 22, 1838, and came to this country in 1848, and with his father's family settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He there learned the bookbinding trade, and then went to Cincinnati and worked at it two years, and in 1857 came to this city and started the first bookbindery. He is still carrying on the business, in connection with one of the largest establishments in the city. He married Mollie Elder in this city in 1861. They have one child, Libbion Florence; lost one. McNutt has seen much of the substantial improvements, and has established a reputation as a first-class workman and a reliable business man that few enjoy. He has always taken an active interest in the Fire Department, was among the first to organize a company in 1874, was elected Chief Engineer of the Department, and held the position for six years.

J. J. McPOLAND,

carriage manufacturer, was born February 24, 1852, in Dubuque, Iowa, and was there raised, educated and graduated in the carriage works of Tom Connelly. He resided principally in the Key City until 1877, when he came West, taking up his abode in St. Joseph. He worked for a time as a journeyman, and then branched into trade, and is one of the best workmen in the state, and the firm of McPoland & Farrell, is rapidly coming to the front.

J. C. MACSPADDEN,

sole agent for the light running Domestic sewing machine, one of the representative sewing machine agents of Buchanan County, is our subject. He is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was born January 13, 1850. At an early age he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, with his parents, where he was raised and educated, graduating in the High School of that city, His father, John MacSpadden, was well known in Cleveland as a contractor and painter. In 1869, J. C. moved to Kansas, and engaged in the sewing machine business at Lawrence, Leavenworth and Atchison, and was state agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Company. In 1877, he took up his abode in St. Joseph. He is a practical sewing machine man, and does a large and increasing business. He has the agency for several machines, but makes a specialty of the light running Domestic, which he considers superior to all others. He also carries a complete line of supplies, patterns, etc. In 1875, Miss Rosa Amann, a

native of Canada, became his wife. They have two children, Volney C., and Marie R.

JACOB MADINGER

was born February 10, 1822, at Strempfelbach, Germany, aud left his birthplace, when fourteen years old, with his uncle, who was on a visit from America, and came with him, in 1836, to Louisville, Kentucky. There he served his apprenticeship as butcher, for two years, and was also employed for twelve years. He came to St. Joseph in 1850, where he commenced his business, which he carried on very successfully for six years, when he sold out. He retired from business, bought twenty acres of land, and commenced to become a wine grower, and was the first in this city. By his example he has animated others to follow, and has done much for St. Joseph. In acknowledgement of his merits, he was elected President of the Horticultural Society, of St. Joseph, and Vice President of the State Horticultural Society, of Missouri. In 1848, at Louisville, he was married to Miss Rosine Jant.

GEORGE R. MANN,

of the firm of Eckel & Mann, architects. One who has attained a wide and well merited reputation in this important art, is George R. Mann, who was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, July 22, 1854. There he resided until he attained his thirteenth year, receiving the benefits of the common schools, after which for three years he studied architecture, in Indianapolis, and also for four years at the School of Technology, in Boston. From this he graduated with high honors, taking all the prizes in the different classes, and the premium at the Centennial for the finest designs. He located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after completing his studies, he remained two years, after which he was employed in Detroit and Washington, D. C., and other cities, as draughtsman. In October, 1879, he took up his abode in St. Joseph. Among the many specimens of his skill are the edifices of Tootle, Hosea & Co.'s, Turner, Frazer & Co.'s and R. L. McDonald & Co.'s stores, and J. G. Englehart's and A. N. Schuster's residences, the Union Depot, also the Court House and Jail of Nodaway County, and the Union Depot at Hannibal.

S. H. MANLY,

of the firm of Manly & Gray, carpenters and builders, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, August 2nd, 1822, and when seven years of age, removed, with his parents, to Wayne County, Ohio, where his father, John, engaged in agricultural pursuits. S. H. spent his early life in farming in Wayne County, and there resided until 1866, when he came to St. Joseph. He is a natural mechanic, and this combined with

close application, has made him among the foremost of the craft. For over three years he was foreman for R. K. Allen. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Hunt. By this union they have had three children: Samuel B. and Lillie Maud, living, and Franklin, deceased.

Rev. CHARLES MARTIN, M. D.,

Principal of the Young Ladies' Institute, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1812. He received a good academic education, and studied medicine with his father, Dr. Geo. Martin; also attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1833. He practiced medicine exclusively for only about a year, yet he has been obliged to prescribe for his friends, more or less, ever since. In 1836, he entered upon the work of the ministry, in the Lutheran Church. In 1857, he became principal of the Lutherville Female Seminary, near Baltimore, Maryland. In 1859, he established the Collegiate Institute, at Warren, Illinois. In 1865, he became principal of the Hagerstown, Md., Female Seminary. Here he remained until he came to St. Joseph, in 1869, where, in September of the same year, he established the Young Ladies' Institute, a school of recognized merit and increasing popularity. The Doctor desires this to be the crowning masterpiece of his life work. He contemplates making large additions to the present buildings, and fitting them up in first-class style, to accommodate the increasing patronage of the institution. His first wife was Miss Eliza Carlton, of Maryland. By this marriage they had four children: George T., Elizabeth and Charles E., and Emma V., who died in 1833. Mrs. M. died in 1846. In 1865, he married Miss L. C. Robinson, of Easton, Maryland. They have three children: Maggie R., Martina W. and Endora L.

GEORGE W. MARLOW,

proprietor of the Elephant Boot and Shoe Store, in St. Joseph, is a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, where he spent his boyhood's days. In 1869 he went West and settled in St. Joseph, where he embarked in the boot and shoe trade, locating on the north side of Market Square, where he remained till 1875, when he moved to his present location on Felix Street. Mr. Marlow has always borne the reputation of an enterprising and honorable merchant. His business in St. Joseph proved a success from the start, and no retail house in the Northwest keeps a larger or more varied stock in his line. Every floor of the three-story building he occupies is filled with goods. His brother, Mr. John Marlow, a courteous and affable gentlemen, is the leading salesman of the establishment.

DESIRE MARECHAL,

of the firm of Marechal & Son, proprietors of the Valley commission house, and dealers in baled hay, corn, oats, etc., is a native of France, and was born November 13, 1826. Was there raised and educated, and served an apprenticeship to the brick and stone mason trade. In 1857, he came to America, and for a time was a resident of Wisconsin and Illinois, locating in St. Joseph in 1863. After a short sojourn he went to Montgomery County, engaging in trade for a time, when he again became a resident of St. Joseph. For a time he operated a feed mill on Frederick Avenue, previous to engaging in his present business. He is a worthy and honorable citizen. Was married, July 8th, 1848, to Miss Erenstine Rusel. They have a family of four children: Emeiale, Elish., Sarah and Theophelis. Himself and family are closely identified with the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH T. MARTIN,

foreman of the St. Joseph Planing Mill, is a native of Maryland, and was born in Emmettsburgh, July 31, 1846. He there spent his youthful days, and resided, until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he tendered his services to the Confederate cause, enlisting in the Second Maryland Battalion, and served until the close of the war, participating in many stirring events, among which were the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam; was three times wounded, once severely, and was taken prisoner at Petersburg, and held two months at Point Lookout. In 1865, he came West, taking up his abode in this city, and entered the St. Joseph Planing Mill. Being a man of mechanical inclination, he rapidly progressed, and in about two years was placed as foreman. The duties of this responsible position he has since faithfully discharged. Mr. Martin, in scroll work and ornamental designs, of which he makes a specialty, has but few equals. A large amount of this class of work, which ornaments many of the imposing structures of St. Joseph, and throughout the Northwest, are specimens of his skill. He is esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

S. M. MARKLE,

real estate agent. Few citizens of St. Joseph have attained such a widespread and richly deserved reputation at home and in Europe than Major Markle. He is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was born July 15, 1830. He graduated at the Miami University, in Oxford, attending the same period that Ben Harrison, and other, now prominent, officials were preparing for the voyage of life. At the breaking out of the rebellion we find him in the field as First Lieutenant of the

Forty-seventh Ohio; after a time he recruited and became Major of the Sixty-ninth. During his term of active duty he was at Pittsburg Landing and many other notable events. During the latter part of the war he was inspector of provisions at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1866 Mr. M. came to St. Joseph, engaging in the real estate and government claim business. He was railroad commissioner for the Denver Railway, and made the first sale of their land. In 1872, in company with Moses S. Beach, of New York, he purchased one hundred and four thousand acres of timber land in Arkansas, one of the heaviest transactions in real estate on record, and it must be conceded that it was a venture of more than ordinary consequence. The panic of 1873 coming on so affected the money market that they were obliged to keep it all entirely on their hands. They engaged in getting out large amounts of black walnut timber, and exported it to Europe, and latterly have been supplying the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company with enormous amounts of material. Mr. Markle made three trips to Europe to make a sale of this vast domain to foreign capitalists, the first time remaining a year, the second time six months, and the last time a shorter period. He negotiated with the moneyed men of London and Glasgow, and several times was on the eve of effecting a sale, when some trifling technicality would arise and retard its progress. However, property is becoming more valuable, and in the near future will handsomely compensate the gentlemen for their venture. Mr. Markle has been twice married, first, in 1852, to Mary R. Give, who died, leaving two children, Charlie and Effie. He was again married in 1867 to Miss Lucy G. Give, and by this marriage they have four children, Frank, Willie, Jennie, and Miner.

CHRISTIAN MAST,

Revenue Collector, was born October 8, 1836, in the Province of Wurtemberg, Germany, and in 1842, moved to Attenstaig, Province of Nagold, where he was raised. In 1852, he emigrated to America, and went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of printer, and remained five years. In 1857, he came to St. Joseph, remaining with his brother, Charles Mast, for six months, and in 1858 enlisted in the United States regular army, and took part with his regiment, under the command of General Albert Sidney Johnson, in the Utah campaign. At the outbreak of the civil war he returned with his regiment, and joined the army of the Potomac, and served up to 1864, when, being honorably discharged, he returned to St. Joseph, and engaged in the ice business, which he carried on successfully, and is now President of the St. Joseph Ice Company. September 1, 1875, he was appointed Deputy Collector of the Sixth District of Missouri, which position he still holds. Was

married, June 30, 1868, to Miss Augusta Figge, of Waldick, Germany. They have four children: Fritz, born May 3, 1869; Ida, born June 1, 1871; Josephine, born September 10, 1873; Oscar, born September 11, 1875.

MAYERS & BENNETT,

dealers in boots and shoes, 415 Felix Street. Among those who occupy a conspicuous place in the city's commercial circles and have contributed a full share towards its reputation, is the above firm. Mr. C. F. Mayers, the senior member, is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1820. He is of German and Swiss lineage, and was raised and learned the watchmaking trade in his native country. In 1848, he came to America, and for ten years pursued his vocation as a jeweler, in the city of New York, after which he came west, and until 1870 was engaged in various pursuits in Colorado and other parts of the distant west. In that year he came to St. Joseph, where he has since been a resident, engaged in the boot and shoe trade. He is a man of clear judgment, quick comprehension, and a close applicant to his business details. The boot and shoe house of Mayers & B. is well stocked with a line of superior goods, and their trade lucrative and steadily on the increase. They are representative gentlemen of the truest type and well merit their success.

HENRY MAYER,

bridge builder, house mover and contractor, was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, September 7, 1851, and was there reared and learned the carpenter's trade. His father, Joseph, was an agriculturist, and Henry spent his early days on the farm. In 1869, he came to St. Joseph. Is well known throughout Buchanan County, and has attained an enviable reputation. Was married in 1873, to Miss Maria Riter, of St. Joseph, daughter of Joseph Riter, one of the old settlers in the county. They have three children by this union—Edward, Albert J. and Josephine M. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church, and he belongs to the St. Francis Society.

JOHN MEDLEY,

salesman for W. J. Swope, was born in Madison County, Virginia, December 27, 1819, and at an early age removed with his parents to Mississippi, where he was educated and reared. His father, M. B. Medley, was a native of Madison County, Virginia,, and for thirty-eight years was a resident of the old homestead where he was born. In 1856, our subject came to Missouri, locating in Platte County, and residing there until 1863, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. Mr. Medley has lost two

wives, the first was Miss Caledonia Adkins, and the second Miss Mary Byrne. By his first marriage he has one daughter, Mary. He traces his lineage to English extraction, and is possesed to a large degree with an appreciative intellect.

GEORGE MEIERHOFFER,

a native of Booneville, Missouri, and was born September 7, 1852. He was there raised, and learned his trade of his father, Jacob, who was the pioneer cooper of that town. George remained at home until 1869, when he came to St. Joseph, and, until 1875, worked as journeyman, when he established himself in trade, in a small way. It has been on the increase, until at present it reaches out in the distance, West and Northwest, proportionately. May 7, 1876, he married Louisa Herwig. They have three children: Nettie, Lena, and an infant. He is a member of the German Benevolent Society.

C. A. MERRILL,

engineer on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, was born in Androscoggin County, Maine, December 1, 1842, and was there brought up and educated. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he displayed that patriotism characteristic of his native state, by enlisting in the three months' call, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, was in the first expedition to the gulf, and at the capture of New Orleans, the bombardment of Fort Phillip, and also with General Banks on his famous Red River expedition. Participated in all the principal engagemeuts in the Shenandoah Valley and the majority of the hard-fought battles of the rebellion. Passing through the usual routine of promotion, he was mustered out as a Second Lieutenant. He received seven wounds, some of which were painful, but none serious. He had two brothers, also in the service—David V. and Joseph S. The former was a Sergeant, and was killed at the battle of Mount Bermuda. Joseph S. was a First Lieutenant, and was discharged before the close of the war on account of wounds received while discharging his duty, from the effects of which he died soon after returning home. Mr. Merrill did his part towards suppressing the rebellion, and as a testimonial, Governor Joshua Chamberlain, of Maine, presented him with a memorial, signed by the members of the Legislature, for meritorious conduct and bravery. In 1867, he came West, locating at Hannibal, and engaged on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in the bridge department. Being a carpenter by trade, was soon superintendent of bridges, and continued in this line of work for several years, after which he went in the train service, remaining until 1875, when he became assist-

ant yard master with the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company in St. Joseph, holding this position until April, 1881. Was married December 24, 1868, to Miss Josie A., daughter of Hon. John B. Lewis, of Hannibal, Missouri, her father being a prominent attorney of that city. By this union they have one daughter—Lurah A. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment, and the K. of P., Apollo Lodge, Hannibal.

JAMES A. MILLAN,

Recorder of Deeds, was born in Lancaster, Garrard County, Kentucky, April 20th, 1826, and came to Marion County, Missouri, in 1831. He received a good common school education in his own town, and when sixteen he was apprenticed to Jacob Sosey, editor of the Palmyra Spectator, where he learned the printing trade. At the age of nineteen he went to Columbia, Missouri, and took charge of the Missouri Statesman, as foreman. In this position he remained five years, when he became one of the proprietors of the Missouri Sentinel, at that place. In 1852, he sold out the paper, and in 1853, came to St. Joseph, where he commenced the publication of the Commercial Cycle. After publishing two years, he sold his paper, and in 1854, embarked in the dry goods trade, locating on Second Street. This was the first exclusive dry goods store opened in the city. In 1856, he sold out and opened a job printing office, the first established in the city. Frank M. Posegate, who had formerly learned the printer's trade with him, was a partner in the business. He continued to run the job press until 1865, when he sold out and established the St. Joseph Vindicator, which he published for several years. After disposing of this, in 1875, he was appointed City Assessor for two years. In 1879, he was elected Recorder of Deeds for the county. He married Miss Mary E. Barnett, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Barnett, then of Pike County, Missouri, in October, 1852. They have four children living: Edward A., Wm. R., Mary E. and Louise W. By his energy, enterprise and uniform kindness and just dealing toward all, Mr. Millan, in every position in which he has been placed, has secured the peoples' confidence and earned for himself an enviable reputation.

MILLER & TURNER,

proprietors of grocery and meat market. Mr. Turner established a meat market at this point in February, 1877. The above firm was formed April 1, 1881, continuing the meat market and adding a choice line of fresh family groceries, consisting of sugar, tea, coffee, spices, canned goods, bottled goods, vegetables, etc. It is their aim to keep everything in season, and sell to their many kind patrons on close margins. They also have a fine line of tobacco and choice cigars. They pay the

highest price for choice butter and fresh eggs. Full weight and measure is their motto. Mr. Miller was born in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1858, he moved to Palermo, Kansas, and located permanently in St. Joseph in 1876. Married Miss Ellen J. Smith, in March, 1861. They have four children, all living. He is a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Turner was born in Illinois in 1847, and came to St. Joseph in 1866. In the spring of 1870, he moved to Kansas, returning to St. Joseph in 1876. He was born and raised on a farm. Was married June 23, 1873, to Miss Jane D. Vermillion, a native of New York. They had two children, one of whom died in January, 1880. Mr. T. has seen many ups and downs in life but is well satisfied with his condition.

GIDEON MILES,

carriage manufacturer, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1839, and was reared and educated in the Buckeye State. In 1863, he came West, and located in St. Joseph in 1869. In 1866, he was married to Mary E. White. They have two children, Gideon L. and Mamie E. Mr. Miles is a Mason and one of the popular citizens of the city.

E. F. MITCHELL,

proprietor of livery, feed and sale stable, one of the leading horse fanciers of Buchanan County, and one of St. Joseph's sterling business men, is our subject. He is a native of Bureau County, Illinois, and was born January 28, 1851, and was there reared. He traces his ancestry to English extraction. When our subject attained his eighteenth year, he migrated to Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, engaging in the stock trade, which he continued there, for a time, and at other points, up to 1879, when he located in St. Joseph. His stable is one of the finest in all its appointments to be found in the county, and Mr. Mitchell's genial qualities makes it quite a popular trading market. In 1874, he was married to Miss Mattie Johnson, of Fairfield, Iowa. They have two children: Fred. and Herbert. Mr. M. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

F. L. MITCHELL,

photographer, was born in Embden, Maine, September 1, 1840, and when very young, drifted Westward, locating in Chicago. His father, D. D., was a mill-wright, and saw mill man, and during later years was well known on the Mississippi. He was head sawyer for a time in a mill at Davenport, and F. L., when a boy, worked in this mill, and sawed a large portion of the timber for the Rock Island bridge. He resided at different periods in Quincy and Keokuk, and at the latter place learned

photographing, and conducted a gallery. In 1860, he came to St. Joseph, and opened a gallery, which he conducted for a considerable length of time. During the war he went South, and was commissiond First Lieutenant of the First Tennessee militia, and acted as Captain. After the war he returned to St. Joseph, where he has since been in trade. Mr. Mitchell is an inventive genius, and among the various inventions he has placed before the public is a washing machine, a fire grate and a fire escape. The latter is so constructed as to be easily operated, and in case of fire in a three or four story building, would prove invaluable in life saving. It is highly indorsed by firemen. He has been a life-long worker in the temperance cause, and is a member of the I. O. of G. T.

JAMES MITCHELL,

Justice of the Peace, was born in Ireland, and in 1840 emigrated to America, locating in New York City. He had a good education in Ireland. Was married to Miss Kate Mitchell in 1869, and by her had two children, both living. Mr. Mitchell left New York in 1857 for St. Louis. He served as book-keeper during his stay in that city, and in 1868 emigrated to St. Joseph and engaged in the book business. In 1873 he became Deputy City Recorder, and in November, 1878, was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held that important and responsible office ever since. He is a member of the Catholic Church. While in New York the 'Squire, in connection with Thomas Dorsey McGee, published the American Celt from 1853 to 1857. The subject of this sketch has a table in his office that was used in the Court House at Sparta.

RICHARD MOORE,

carpenter ; was born in England January 14, 1836, where he enjoyed the advantages of a moderate education. He emigrated to America in 1851, landing in Cleveland, Ohio, from which place he went to Mt. Vernon, and thence to Kansas, where he remained for three years. He afterwards explored Montana and returned to Missouri in the fall of 1859; has followed carpentering ever since. He married Mary Spearman, a native of England, and they had one child, Frank A. Mrs. M. died in 1857. Mr. Moore married in 1859 Mattie Pickard, also a native of England. By this union they have five children, Fred, Harry, Nelly, and Stephen. Mr. Moore's second wife died April 6, 1876. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Kansas Regiment, Company A, for three years, and returned home safe and sound. He is an Odd Fellow. Has been successful in life, and owns the house and lot where he lives.

THOMAS D. MOORE,

proprietor of sale and feed stable, is a native of Jefferson County, West Virginia, and was born March 18, 1830. In 1856, he came to Missouri, locating on Grand River, Daviess County, and engaged in farming until 1869. From that time, resided at different points until 1880, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. Mr. Moore is a steady going, unassuming man, and is respected by all who have his acquaintance. In 1858, he was married to Miss A. B. Terrill. They have one son, William F.

GEORGE W. MORRIS,

contractor and builder, is a native of Ohio, and was born March 25, 1833. Was there reared, educated and became proficient in brick masonry. He lived in Illinois for a few years, and in 1856, came to St. Joseph, and has since been a resident, with the exception of four years spent in the far West. Mr. Morris has erected many of the attractive and substantial buildings in St. Joseph, and has a good record as a contractor and builder. He was married in 1860, to Miss Maggie Dillan. They have three children, Charlie, Allie and Harry. Mr. M. is an Encampment member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM MORRISON,

of the firm of Fredericks & Morrison, contractors and builders, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, November 24, 1833, and was reared on a farm. When sixteen years of age commenced to learn the bricklayer's trade in Philadelphia, remaining there several years, after which he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there made his home for two years. In the spring of 1858 he took up his residence in St. Joseph. His first work in the town was on the old Court House; also worked on the Patee House. During the war he was engaged in railroading, and for a time was located at Denver, Colorado. He has been contractor of many leading buildings in this city, and also done a large amount of building in Iowa, Nebraska, and other States. Mr. Morrison has been twice married; first, in 1860, to Miss Mary Turner. By this union they had two children, Mary Agnes and John. Mrs. Morrison died in 1867. In 1872 Mrs. Liddie Southerland became his wife. Mr. M. is a Master Mason.

CHARLES MOREHEAD,

engineer on the St. Joseph & Western Railway, is a native of Campbell County, Kentucky, and was born April 8, 1842. His father, W. C., was a cooper by trade, and immigrated, with his family, to Quincy, Illinois, when Charles was quite young. When twelve years of age he com-

menced to learn engineering on the Mississippi River, in which he became quite proficient, and this he followed for a number of years. In 1865, he came to St. Joseph, and was engineer on the ferry for a time. In 1867, he was on the packet line between St. Joseph and Omaha. In 1868, was captain on the ferry at Brownsville, Nebraska, and in 1869 was on the steamer Thompson Dean, as engineer, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. Mr. M. commenced railroading in 1870 on the M. I. & M., at Alexandria, Missouri, and in 1872, returned to St. Joseph, and was on the transfer until 1873, when he went in the employ of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad. He is an accomplished and experienced engineer, and is held in high esteem by his employers. In 1868, Miss Gertude Spalsbury became his wife. They have one son, Harry. Mr. M. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

JOHN L. MOTTER,

railroad builder, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1831, and graduated from the Marshall College, Pennsylvania. He emigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri, in July, 1856. Was married to Miss Helen M. Dunlap, in 1855, she being the daughter of Hon. John Dunlap, a member of the State Senate. By this union they had five children, all living. Mr. Motter has been engaged in manufacturing, general merchandising, saw milling and railroading. He is a Mason and member of the Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Kansas Legislature in 1875. Mr. Motter was founder, President and Manager of the St. Joseph Glucose Works. He built the St. Joseph and Topeka Railroad, which was afterwards taken up, and he also built the St. Joseph and Des Moines Narrow Gauge Railroad to Albany. Was President and General Manager of this road, which was afterwards sold to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, by whom he was retained as Manager.

JOHN MUEHLEISEN,

of the firm of Muehleisen & Co., lumber merchants, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 2, 1839, and came to America in 1855, locating in Racine, Wisconsin. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F., Nineteenth Volunteer Infantry, and passed through the usual routine of promotions, being mustered out as First Lieutenant. He participated at the long engagement at Petersburg, and many other notable events of the rebellion, and was three times wounded, once seriously, by a piece of a shell. He defended the Union cause faithfully until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Racine, he soon after located in St. Joseph, and became an employe in the lumber firm of Bell & Lowell, and remained with them and their successors, for

eleven years. In the spring of 1881, the present firm was organized, which comprises Mr. M., J. L. Unangst and M. Lillig. Our subject occupies a front rank among the St. Joseph business men, and is well known throughout the Northwest. He was married in 1864, to Miss Christena Gress. By this union they have three children, Flora, Minnie and Stella.

CHARLES MURRAY,

engineer on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was born December 9th, 1849; was there reared and educated and commenced railroading on the Baltimore and Ohio, in the capacity of fireman, in 1867. In 1868, he went on the western division of the Chicago and Northwestern, remaining for a time; thence on the Hannibal and St. Joseph, as fireman, after which we find him in the same position on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf; here he remained five months, and served as fireman until April 3rd, 1872. April 17th, 1872, he accepted the situation of fireman on the Iron Mountain Road, remaining until October 10th, 1874, the latter part of this time being engineer. He next was on the Cairo and Fulton; thence on the Mississippi Central, after which, for a few years, was on the Texas, International and Great Northern, and on the 28th of March, 1878, accepted his present position. He has had a wide experience in railroading, and is among the most trusted employees of the road. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

E. D. NASH,

grain dealer, and proprietor of St. Joseph Elevator No. 1. One of the most important features of the commerce of St. Joseph is its grain trade. The largest dealer in this branch, not only in St. Joseph, but in the Northwest, is E. D. Nash, who came to Missouri from his native State, New York, in 1859, and has since been closely identified as a buyer and shipper of grain. The capacity of the St. Joseph Elevator is 175,000 bushels. Mr. Nash was formerly, for several years, in the grain trade at Savannah. He commenced business in St. Joseph in 1869, the firm being Waterman & Nash. In 1875 he built the St. Joseph elevator. During the year 1880 the receipts amounted to one and a half million bushels. Mr. Nash buys at Savannah, Rosedale, Bolckow, Barnard, Pickering, Hopkins, Forest City, Craig, Mound City, Maitland, Skidmore, Whitman and other points.

EDWARD B. NEELY,

was born in Accomac County, Virginia, December 25, 1828. He enjoyed the benefits of early and classical training under his father, Professor

John Neely, a gentleman of fine attainments as a linguist and great ability as a teacher. Edward, in his seventeenth year, entered the junior class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and soon after was appointed tutor of ancient languages. He was graduated with honor in 1847, and commenced his life-work of teaching, accepting the position of assistant in an academy near Baltimore. A year later he went to his native county and conducted a select school, and upon the death of his father succeeded him as principal of Margaret Academy, in East Virginia. From the first was an enthusiastic and successful teacher. Was married, May 5th, 1852, to Miss Charlotte Slagle, daughter of Hon. Jacob Slagle, of Washington, Pennsylvania. He moved to St. Joseph in 1854, and, in connection with a fellow student, established an academy, infusing into the management and teaching his individuality and enthusiasm. His associate soon turned his attention to commercial pursuits, leaving Mr. Neely in sole charge of the academy, and he soon won for himself and school the confidence and support of the people. Upon the organization of the St. Joseph public school system, in 1860, he consented to become principal of the High School. The public schools were suspended during the late civil war, and Mr. Neely again opened his private school. In 1864, the public schools were reopened, and Mr. Neely was unanimously appointed superintendent. So ably and wisely did he fill this position that he has held it ever since. From this point on, the history of St. Joseph public schools and that of Mr. Neely are synonymous. In 1866, he was President of the Missouri State Teachers' Association, and was the same year, also, County Superintendent of public schools, receiving, for that position, a vote far in excess of any party strength. He was, in 1870, appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State Normal Schools, and by that Board elected its President. The best evidence of Mr. Neely's ability, enthusiasm and success as a teacher is shown in the fact that he has been for seventeen consecutive terms elected Superintendent of the St. Joseph public schools, and was for six years and a half of that time County Superintendent of schools, each time elected with an increased majority. The Board of Public Schools have honored themselves and complimented him by naming one of their finest buildings the "Neely School." Mr. Neely's professional standing is well attested in the above outline of his career. He is a genial, studious, hardworking, painstaking gentleman, of great administrative ability, who infuses into his teachers much of his own individuality, and makes his home as pleasant and charming as his public life is unblemished, honorable and successful.

GEORGE A. NELSON,

farmer, Section 27, post office St. Joseph, was born April 18, 1830, and is a native of Norway. He was reared in his native country till sixteen

years of age, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1846, with his parents, he came to America, and located in Buchanan County. In 1853, he went to California, where he remained till 1861, and while there was engaged in mining. His farm contains 100 acres, all of which is well improved. He was in the Missouri State Militia twelve months. He was married August 26, 1873, to Miss Osa Thompson. She was born in Norway, January 31, 1850. They have four children, Irena M., born September 20, 1874; Newton P., born May 27, 1876; Thomas N., born May 8, 1878, and Clarence, born December 3, 1880. His father, Peter, who now lives on the adjoining farm, was born in Norway, June 10, 1794, and while in his native country he was principally engaged in boat building and working on the sea.

J. J. NEWELL,

dentist, was born in Green County, New York, June 17th, 1846, and when quite young removed to Ulster County, with his parents; his father, J. J., who is a native of Richmond, Virginia, was a contractor and builder, and died when the son was thirteen years old. Our subject received the benefits of the common schools, after which he commenced the study of dentistry, at Kingston, New York., under Dr. Travis, a graduate of the Boston Dental College. After becoming thoroughly familiarized with the details of the profession he took a course in the College of Dentistry, in Boston. He commenced to practice in January, 1867, at Jeffersonville, New York, remaining three years, when he came to Missouri, locating at Plattsburg, where he practiced successfully until January, 1877, then removed to this city. The family are of English extraction; his mother was Lucy Shaffer, the Shaffers being an old time York State family. Casper Shaffer was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. N. was married, in October, 1871, to Miss Clara Zook, daughter of Thomas Zook, well known in the commercial circles of northern Missouri. They have three children: Aulbion, Eddie F. and Beulah.

CHARLES T. NICHOLS,

millwright, was born in Lewis County, New York, April 18, 1830, and was there educated. When seventeen years of age he went to Carthage, Jefferson County, where he learned the millwright trade, and worked in various parts of the East, in 1861 assisting in organizing a company for the United States service. On account of inability for duty he was obliged to remain from the contest. His three brothers, U. S. Merritt, S. and James L. were soldiers in the Union cause, the latter dying in the service from disease. His father, Samuel, was a bridge builder and stone contractor. In 1865 Mr. Nichols came West, spending the greater portion of two years at Helena and Virginia City, Montana. He erected

the first saw-mill in Helena, and during his stay there was also interested in mining. He afterwards returned home, going to San Francisco and thence by steamer to New York. The spring of 1867 found him in St. Joseph, where he has since been a resident. His business extends throughout Northern Missouri, portions of Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. The St. Joseph Glucose Works, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country, was fitted and placed in running order by Mr. Nichols. Millwright work is his specialty, but he is an adept in the various branches of mechanism. He married in 1864 Miss L. A. Pardee, of New York. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

S. W. NIEMEYER,

dealer in lime, cement and painters' sundries, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 18, 1830, and was reared, educated and learned the painter's trade in his native country. When in about his twenty-fourth year, he came to America, previous to which he spent one year in London, England. After remaining one year in New York, he went to New Orleans, spending over a year, when he came to St. Louis, there residing until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as Sergeant. Was in the engagements at Springfield, Missouri, Pea Ridge, and with Curtis in the campaign from Pea Ridge to Helena. In 1863, while in a skirmish, he was severely wounded, which resulted in his being honorably discharged. He returned to St. Louis, resided there for a time, and thence to Leavenworth, and in the spring of 1865 came to St. Joseph. Until 1879, he was engaged in painting, and in that year opened his present house, which he has made a success. Was married in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Gregory, who died, and he was again married in 1868, to Josephine Fitore. By this union they have five children—William, Gustave, Annie, Lizzie and Fred.

C. NIEMANN,

is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was there reared, educated, and learned the cabinet making trade. In 1852, he came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for three years, after which he came to Quincy, Illinois, engaging in the manufacture of furniture, and, for a time, did a large and lucrative business. Unfortunately, his factory was burned, which proved a serious loss financially. In 1866, he came to St. Joseph, and for five years was the junior member of L. Hax & Co., and since has been superintendent. He is an artist in all departments of the furniture trade, a close observer, and a skilled manager. Mr. Niemann is a member of the Catholic Church, and the German Catholic Benevolent Society.

E. M. NILES,

of Niles, Riblet & Co., proprietors of the Vulcan Machine Shop, manufacturers of engines, boilers, etc., is a native of New London County, Connecticut, and was born February 16, 1840. When quite young he came West, and located at Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he resided four years, and learned the machinist's trade. He resided in Colorado and other localities until 1866, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. For several years he was foreman in the foundry now operated by Crowther & Rogers, and for nine years was in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company. In the spring of 1881, he engaged in trade. He has had a varied experience as a machinist, and is a very thorough one. Was married in 1870, to Miss Annie Tracy. They have four children—Harry, Fred, Milton and Calvin.

CHARLES NOLD,

carpenter and builder, was born in Prussia, Germany, March 29, 1842. His father, Adam Nold, died in 1874. Charles remained in his native country until seventeen years of age, when he crossed the ocean, taking up his abode in Illinois. There resided until 1866, when he came to St. Joseph. Among the buildings that Mr. Nold constructed is Hax's furniture establishment, the Beigly & Robinson three stores, and others. He was married in Illinois, to Miss S. Keefer. They have four children, John W., Carrie, Henry, and Harrison. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Humboldt Lodge, 130.

C. NOWLAND,

contractor, is a native of London, England, and was born February 6, 1847. His father, Henry, was a contractor and builder, in that city, and there our subject became proficient in the business. In 1869, he came to America, taking up his abode in St. Joseph. Few contractors are more widely known than Mr. Nowland. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Jones. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Alice, Minnie and Maud; lost two: Freddie and Edith.

THOMAS NORRIS,

dealer in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, groceries, etc., Pateetown, is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and was born February 8, 1831. His father, Thomas Norris, was a native of that state. At an early age our subject removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he learned the cabinet making trade, and in 1850, came to St. Joseph and engaged in working at his trade, for a time being with D. J. Heaton. In 1853, he went over-

land to California, returning in 1857, and remained until 1859, when he again drifted westward, going to Pike's Peak. In 1860, he came here again, and engaged in merchandising, the firm being Norris & Turner, afterwards Norris & Ray, and latterly Norris & Payne. He has been closely associated with the progress of the city and county. In 1861, Miss Margaret Louden became his wife. She is the daughter of Hugh Louden, one of the pioneers of the county. They have seven children living: William, Annie, Edwin, Thomas H, Richard, Lula and Nellie B. They lost three: Eppa, Ida and Thomas.

C. B. NORRIS,

foreman, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, is well known among railroad officials and employes. He was born in Waldo County, Maine, August 19, 1839, and was reared in the town of Searsport. His father, Cyrus B., was a blacksmith, and the subject adopted and learned that profession. For several years he was a seafaring man, and was second mate on a brig. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was transferred to the navy and served until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In 1867 he came West, and for a few years was engaged in mining in Montana, and after that he came to St. Joseph, engaging with the Kansas City Company as blacksmith, afterwards was fireman on the road, and eventually engineer. In 1879 he took charge of the round-house. Few railroad men are more familiar with the general detail of the business than Mr. Norris. He was married in the autumn of 1866 to Miss Hattie J. Patterson, of Maine. They have two children, Hattie L. and Clara E. He is a Mason, belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandry.

H. NUNNING & SON,

brewers. Henry Nunning, the senior member, was born in Province of Westphalia, Prussia, and emigrated to America in 1849, locating at LaPorte, Indiana. He engaged in business, and after closing out, emigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1854. The son, junior member of above firm, was born in LaPorte. Mr. Nunning established the brewery in St. Joseph in 1854. August was taken into the firm in 1879, and has been the successful manager ever since. The old brewery was situated corner of Eleventh and Faraon Streets, but became too small, and they were compelled to build a new one on its present site. This building is 208x64 feet, two-stories high, with 400 feet of cellar; four dry kilns, sixteen fermenting tubs of fifty barrels capacity each, and three of sixty-five barrels capacity each. They do their own malting. The capacity of this brewery is sixty-five barrels at a brew, consuming 38,000 bushels of barley per year. They give employment to thirteen men, and their salaries amount to $1,000 per month.

Dr HARDING OATMAN,

physician and surgeon, Assistant Postmaster, and proprietor of the Riverton House, Riverton, was born, February 10, 1813, in Indiana, and is of German origin. He was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and receiving his education at Green Castle, Indiana. He was married December 25, 1833, to Miss Wilmarth Bird, a native of Kentucky, born in 1815. They moved to Dundee, Kane County, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business for some time, and then commenced the study of medicine. He attended Rush Medical College, during 1844 and '45, and first commenced the practice of his profession at Bethany, Harrison County, Missouri, in the spring of 1845. He remained there for eight years, then moved to Llano County, Texas, where he continued for sixteen years in practice. The country was infested by Indians and he had many narrow escapes. He has discovered a new mode of treating typhoid fever, has practiced it for thirteen years, and has met with good success. He returned to Harrison County, Missouri, in 1871, and thence to this county, in 1876, settling at Corby's Mill, thence to Riverton, in the spring of 1881. His wife died February 29, 1844, and left three children, Susan N. (now Mrs. Joseph Williamson), Julius F., and Marshall. He married again August 1, 1846, Elizabeth A. Hulse, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born September 27, 1830. They have seven children, John C., Sheppard H., Pleasant H., Missouri, Julette, Seth W. and Enos S.

WILLIAM O'HARA

was born in Ireland May 12, 1840, and came to this country in 1855, stopping in Baltimore, Maryland, until the spring of 1861, when he then removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where he engaged in the employ of the Government, building fortifications, etc. In 1865, he left Washington, and went to Atchison, Kansas, where he accepted the appointment of foreman of track-laying on the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad. In 1868, he came to Weston, as foreman track-layer on the Missouri Valley Railroad, and in July, 1869, came to this city, to superintend track-laying for Hastings & Saxton, from St. Joseph to Richmond, and then from Hiawatha to Hastings, on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad; also superintended laying the track from St. Joseph to Winthrop, under Singleton. In 1872, Mr. O'Hara took charge of a construction train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, which he continues to operate. In 1880, he was elected Councilman from the Fifth Ward, in which capacity he still acts. Mr. O'Hara is a man of excellent native judgment, is respected by his men, and is popular among his neighbors.

FRIEDRICH OHSTEN,

who is among the oldest citizens of St. Joseph, was born May 5, 1802, near Stade, Hanover, where he was raised and learned the trade of miller. He emigrated to America in 1846, and arrived at New York, from which place he went to Buffalo, where he found employment on a steamboat. He made trips to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, and from there to New Orleans during one year. In 1848, he went to Kentucky, where he worked at the general merchandise business for two years, with success. In 1850, he came to St. Joseph, where he settled and followed his occupation for ten years. On account of failing health, he was compelled to retire from business, and invested his means in real estate. He was married in 1849, in Kentucky, to Miss Carolina Grubitz, a native of Peyne, Hanover, Germany. They have one child—Carolina Frederike, born June 19, 1851, who was married April, 1867, to Mr. Friedrich Lehmann, wholesale merchant, at Helena, Montana Territory.

ANDREW OLSEN,

cooper, was born in Denmark, in 1843, and was there reared, learned his trade, and remained until 1865, when he came to America, locating in St. Joseph. Here he has since been, identified with his branch of trade, making a specialty of brewery stock, and his trade extends into Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and other states. He is a skilled workman and gives the business his undivided attention. Was married, in 1869, to Miss Annie Hanson, who died in 1873, leaving a daughter, Christina. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and the German Benevolent Society.

SILAS R. OWEN,

superintendent of the St. Joseph and Lake Railway, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, June 9, 1843. In 1850 his father moved his family to Page County, Iowa. Silas learned the cabinet trade with his father, during which time he would work more at some new machinery or some invention than at his trade, very much to the annoyance of his father. He finally learned the photograph business, and invented the Globe Camera; a previous claim, however, caused the rejection of his application for a patent. He followed the photograph business for six years, removing in the meantime to Stewartsville, Missouri, where he invented the self-emptying sulky excavator, which is now in general use. He came to St. Joseph in 1873 and became connected with the Missouri Valley Novelty Works, where he made several important inventions, among which is the Mahan & Owens dry placer invention for separating gold and silver from the dirt by a new process. He has also completed

a very simple and practical device for putting run-off street cars back on the track. One of his last and perhaps most needed inventions in his fire-ladder, which can be raised to the top of a five-story building by four men in forty seconds. Mr. O. was appointed superintendent of the above street car railway in 1879, finding the track, cars and everything out of order. By his good management and the application of some of his many improvements he has made this one of the best lines in the city. He married Miss Mary Keidalbaugh, of Iowa, in 1863. They have one child living, Eddie.

DANIEL OZENBERGER,

farmer and gardener, Section 7, post office St. Joseph, was born February 5, 1841, in Holmes County, Ohio, and removed with his parents when about eight years of age, to Missouri, they settling on a farm near St. Joseph. Here Daniel was reared and received the benefits of a common school education. During the late war he displayed his patriotism and love for country by enlisting in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and serving fifteen months. He moved to the place on which he now resides in 1866, and owns eighty-eight acres of well improved land. He gives his attention to his business, and, by honesty and industry accumulated considerable of this world's goods. He purchased an interest in the old Corby Mill, and is running it in partnership with Mr. Cabels. He was married in the spring of 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Hesmiar, a native of Missouri, born November 19, 1841. They have had eight children, William, Henry, Emma, Lawrence, Washington, Frank, Lilly and Edith.

EWALD PADBERG,

was born November 20, 1847, in Westphalen, Prussia. After having received his education he followed the mercantile business, and held the position of director of a paper mill for six years. July 20, 1870, he came to America, landing at New York City, and immediately went to St. Louis, where he remained six months. Then he visited the state of Ohio for six months, and December 1, 1871, came to St. Joseph and formed a partnership with William Hellman in a meat market. In 1876, his partner died, and he has since carried on the business with great success. Married, January 9, 1875, Miss Flora Hellman. They had two children: Minnie, born in September, 1876, living, and an infant deceased.

WILLIAM PAPE,

of the firm of William Pape & Co. The above name is a very familiar sound throughout the entire Northwest, a circumstance due entirely to the fact that he is the manufacturer, and has placed before the people

the celebrated Pape Wagon. Its superiority, both in material and workmanship, has given it an enviable reputation, and at every fair exhibited this wagon, without paint or varnish, has taken first premium, which is a sufficient guarantee of its popularity. The firm of William Pape & Co., is comprised of William Pape, Charles Sprenzel and Adam Muthig. They have two establishments on Frederick Avenue — one between Eighth and Ninth, and the other between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, where they make a specialty of farm and spring wagons, and do general blacksmithing and jobbing. Mr. Pape has had a long and varied experience in the manufacture of wagons, and gives the business his undivided attention. Their trade, at home and abroad, is large, and continually on the increase.

JOHN B. PARKER,

is a native of France, and was born in 1844, at Pitting, in Lorraine. In 1847, his parents emigrated to America, settling in East St. Louis. He was married December 12th, 1875, to Mrs. Louisa Gasser, a native of New York. She died in December, 1880.

B. T. PARSELS

was born in New York city, September 18th, 1831, and was deprived of his father by death, when quite young. He lived for a number of years in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and served four years at house painting in New York city, and two years and a half in the Troy car works on the Hudson River. After this, for a time, he worked in the Port Schuyler carriage works, and subsequently established himself in trade in New Jersey; there he attained a wide spread reputation for the superiority of his work. In 1877, he came west and located in this city, on the 16th of March. He has had thirty-three years experience as a painter, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the art. In 1854, Miss Catharine M. Kierstead, of Fairfield, N. J., became his wife. They have had twelve children, seven of whom are living: Charles W., James K., Elizabeth A., Amarantha, Charlotte, S. Margaret and Kate. They have lost five: Sarah A., Willie, Carrie L., Dorcas and Bennie.

ALVAH PATEE,

another old settler of St. Joseph, was born August 3, 1804, in Cayuga County, New York, where he was raised. When young he located on a farm near Auburn, where he remained up to his sixteenth year. His father then bought a farm in Delaware County, Ohio, and settled there. Young Alvah assisted his father until 1823, when he died. Our subject and his brother Henry took the management of the farm, which they

worked successfully up to 1860. Alvah came to this city in 1860, and engaged in the lightning rod business, which he extended all over the State of Kansas and the western part of Missouri and Iowa with such success that he was enabled in 1863 to buy one hundred acres of land south of the city limits, located near King Hill. Becoming a neighbor of Jac. Madinger, the first wine grower, he followed his example and advice, and commenced raising wine. March 1, 1881, he rented his wine grove and retired from the hard work to which his whole life had been devoted. He was married in 1824, to Miss Roxinne Smith, of New York. They had four children—Eliphalet L., born February 13, 1827; Elmira E., born February 6, 1832, married first James W. Clayton, in 1851, second Samuel Russel, February 8, 1869; Armede, born in 1836, died in 1838; and Althen A., born May 6, 1840, married P. H. Early, in 1866.

JOHN PATEE.

Of all the prominent and active pioneers to whose efforts St. Joseph, to-day owes her consequence in the roll of Western cities, none have contributed more substantially to her aggrandizement, or left behind them more enduring evidences of their successful enterprise, than the man whose name heads this notice. John Patee was born in Millford, Otsego County, New York, on the first day of August, 1794. He received an excellent education, and in his early days gained his support by teaching in Utica and other points in his native state. In 1836, he decided to seek his fortune in the West, and moved to the State of Ohio. In 1840, he emigrated to Arkansas. In 1845, he again moved, settling this time on the site of the present city of St. Joseph, which he made his final home, and which his energies contributed so largely to develop. Here he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, commencing at Sixth Street. This he afterwards laid off in town lots. It is known as Patee's addition to the city of St. Joseph, and now constitutes a populous, well built and business portion of the same. The price which he paid for this land was thirteen dollars per acre. Here he erected, at a cost of nearly $130,000, that stately monument of his enterprise, and faith in the future of St. Joseph, long known as the Patee House, and, in its day, not only the most elegant, but most excellently kept hotel in the city. Mr. Patee was never known to be idle, and though considerably in advance of his day in his estimate of the prospective development of the city, he was generally correct in his conclusions. His large estate he accumulated by honorable, legitimate means, without oppressing the poor, whose friend he ever was, and to whom he set an excellent example of industry, economy and unswerving integrity. In all his business transactions he was scrupulously exact. His well balanced mind was comprehensive in its grasp, logical and well stored with useful knowledge. The literary tastes acquired

in his youth clung to him through life, and nothing seemed to afford him greater pleasure than the recreation of reviewing the standard English and American authors, with whom he had been so long familiar. His powers of memory, evinced in the facility with which he quoted long extracts from these writers, up to his last days, was wonderful. His belief in the Bible was constant, but until a late period of his life, though a strictly moral man, he had not connected himself with any religious denomination. He was, at the period of his death, which occurred February 14, 1868, a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Patee's taxable property at one time amounted in value to fully $350,000. Unlike the common herd of self-made men, he was public spirited and liberal of his means. A striking evidence of this noble attribute of the man exists to-day in the presence of the beautiful Patee Park, which occupies the entire space bounded by Penn, Seneca, Ninth and Tenth Streets. He first donated this to the city on condition of its being improved within ten years. At the expiration of that period, nothing having been done, Mr. Patee notified the city authorities of their failure to comply with the terms of the gift and declared the same forfeited. The property, by this time, had become valuable, and every one expected him to resume possession. His native generosity, however, asserted itself, and Mr. Patee renewed the donation, with the terms of which the city did not again fail promptly to comply. He had two children, Elijah and Mrs. Minerva Russell, both of whom he survived. A notable feature in the will of Mr. Patee, was a bequest in the shape of the interest on one thousand dollars to be annually paid by the executor to his former slave, Ann, the principal to revert to the testator's heirs at her death. Besides one thousand dollars to Mrs. Bridget Mansfield, whom, when a little girl, he had taken under his care and educated. The entire property was bequeathed to his six grandchildren. The funeral of John Patee was attended by all the old settlers of the city, and his remains were placed beside his wife and children in Mount Mora Cemetery.

H. PATTERSON,

of the firm of Patterson, Noyes & Co., wholesale dealers in and manufacturers of boots and shoes, was born August 25, 1831, near St. Louis, Missouri, and was raised a farmer. In 1849 he left for California, returning in August, 1851. He engaged in the general merchandise business at Oregon, Holt County, in August, 1853. In September, 1857, he moved to Forest City, continuing in same line until 1871. In the meantime he was in business at Corning and Falls City, Nebraska. In 1872 he came to St. Joseph and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. Mr. Patterson's father came to Missouri whilst it was under Spanish government. The family is one of the very first American families landing in

Missouri. St. Louis was then a French trading post. The Chouteau families were there as traders. There were about twelve houses or cabins at St. Louis. Mr. Patterson was married in 1857 to Miss Mary E. Bevan, a native of Virginia. They have raised five children. He is a Mason and member of the M. E. Church (south). The above firm is successor to Buck, McCoun & Patterson, which was established in 1872. They control the labor of the Missouri penitentiary, and make a specialty of manufacturing at the prison and St. Joseph, employing nineteen men in the wholesale department and work about two hundred men in the penitentiary. Their business room is thirty by one hundred and forty feet, four floors high. They make a specialty of standard screw work.

JOEL JOHNS PENICK,

was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia April 19, 1808, and was consequently in the seventy-first year of his age at the time of his death. He went to Kentucky at the age of nine, and was raised in Greene and Breckenridge Counties. He came to Missouri at the age of nineteen, and was married May 1, 1828, in Boone County, to Miss Sophia B. Ridgeway, who (1881) survives him. Mr. Penick came to the Platte Purchase, July 10, 1837, and settled at West Point, a small village fourteen miles due south of St. Joseph. There were then not more than a half dozen families in the Purchase, and soon afterward Mr. Penick was made postmaster at West Point, the first appointment, by the way, in the Platte Purchase. He was engaged in merchandising at West Point for twelve years, and removed thence to St. Joseph. Mr. Penick was reared a farmer, but for the past forty or forty-five years had been engaged in mercantile pursuits. For sixteen or seventeen years immediately previous to his death he was associated with his son, William R. Penick, in the drug business in St. Joseph. He was one of the oldest citizens of that city, and none were held in higher esteem than he. He was never a politician, but, for a term or two, was a member of the town council. He ever bore the character of an exemplary citizen, and the reputation of a moral, christian gentleman. During the year previous to the death of Mr. Penick, which occurred in St. Joseph, Sunday, January 12, 1879, he and his wife celebrated the occasion of their golden wedding. He left a wife and four children: General William R. Penick, of St. Joseph; Sarah Anne Bell, of Jackson County; Robert Thomas Penick and Mattie W. Riley, of St. Joseph.

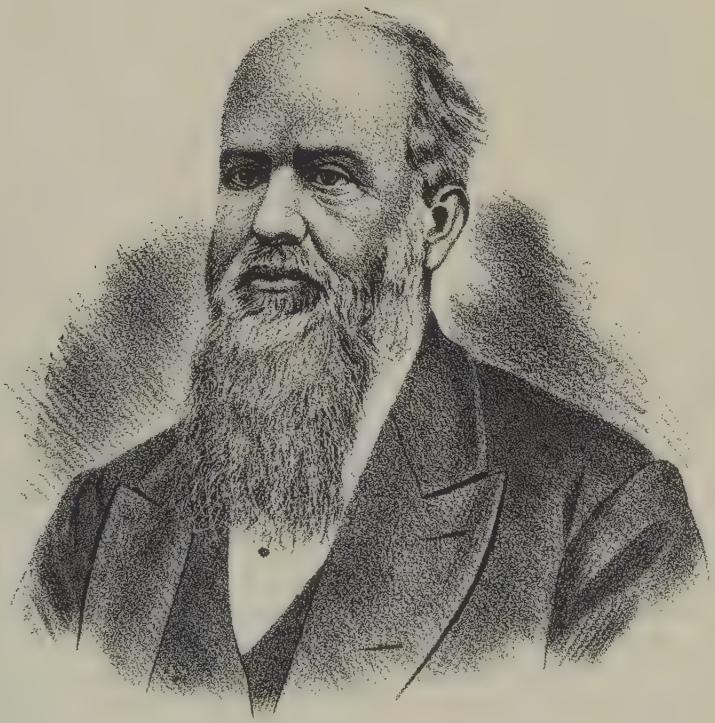
R. T. PENICK,

was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, October 14, 1841. Was reared and educated to mercantile business. At the breaking out of the civil war he united his fortunes with those of the South. The first year of the

war he was instructor of tactics in the Missouri State Guard. During the remainder of the war he was in the Tenth Missouri Infantry, C. S. A., as captain of Company E, and when the war ended was adjutant of the same regiment. He served four years in the Confederate army, residing in St. Louis one year. Returned to St. Joseph in 1866. In October, 1861, he married Miss Lizzie Rulo, a native of Platte County. By this marriage he has had two children, Lizzie R., born February 15, 1868, and Mattie S., born February 15, 1869. Mr. P. is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 331, A. F. & A. M., and is now (1881) Master of the Lodge. He is also a Companion of Mitchell R. A. Chapter. He is a man of few words, but an honorable gentleman whom to know is to esteem.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY PENICK

was born near Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, on the 20th day of May, 1829, and is now (1881) fifty-two years of age. Joel J. Penick, his father, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, but removed to Kentucky when a child, and grew up amid the rough, stern experiences of border life. He emigrated to Central Missouri when quite young, and married Sophia B. Ridgeway (daughter of William Ridgeway), who was born in or near Kincaid's Fort, in Howard County, Missouri. The parties married when quite young, and when the father was twenty-one and the mother sixteen years old, the subject of this sketch was born. He was about eight years old, when his parents removed to what was called "The Platte Purchase," then a wilderness, and located about fourteen miles south of where the City of St. Joseph has since been built. The county being new and sparsely settled, the opportunities to procure an education were very limited, but, by the care and thoughtfulness of his parents, and his own indomitable energy, he managed to secure sufficient education to transact business, and grapple with life successfully. From the age of eight to eighteen, he labored on a farm, occasionally going to school two or three months in the winter. He procured books, such as were accessible, and spent the long winter evenings reading by firelight, and, during the day, when resting from labor, he generally had a book with him, and spent the hour for rest in study. A teacher was finally employed in the district school, who was capable of teaching English grammar and arithmetic, beyond the "Rule of Three," the first teacher ever employed there possessing such superior qualifications. He was then about seventeen years old, and three months instruction by the new teacher gave him such a start in those studies as to enable him to master them quite successfully, by his own firelight at home. In the following summer his parents removed to St. Joseph, and young Penick was permitted to resume his attendance at the



W. K. Pendleton

country school; but, in a few weeks after, the teacher died, and he was entrusted with the charge of the school. After teaching three months (devoting every spare moment to study, and making excellent progress), he spent a few months at a high school, in St. Joseph, and was employed for a brief period as bookkeeper for William Ray. Achieving success in his studies, he again took charge of the district school in his old neighborhood, for six months. He then determined to study medicine, gave up the school, and spent the winter in the study of pharmacy, chemistry and anatomy, paying his board, in the meantime, by giving instruction to a few children. In the following spring, he engaged in the drug store of Haycraft & Howard, in St. Joseph, with a view of promoting his knowledge of medicine, and enabling himself to take a course of medical lectures. It three months, his employers found him so conversant with the details of the business, and so popular with the customers, that they engaged him permanently, but he did not give up the idea of becoming a doctor, for many years, and continued his studies with a view of taking a course of lectures as soon as it was convenient. As his salary was small, he was permitted to deal in school books and stationery, in a small way, on his own account. He had, when he went into the drug store, fourteen dollars in money. With this money he bought the stock of a book peddler (who had become tired of the business) which he soon sold out, and was ready to purchase more. His employers recommended him to dealers in St. Louis and Louisville, as worthy of credit, where he purchased, partly for cash and partly on time, and he continued the business for three years, being very careful, in the meantime, not to neglect his duty to his employers. On the 11th of January, 1852, he was married to Miss Amanda D. Grigg, and on the 20th of May following (the day he was twenty-three years old), he became a partner of Dr. Robert L. Wood in a drug and book store, in St. Joseph. In the three years of his clerkship, and his small dealings in books, he saved money enough to commence housekeeping and invest $1,500 in the store as a partner. His numerous friends at the old establishment, where he was a clerk, followed him to the new one, and the business was successful. At the end of thirteen months he purchased the interest of his partner, and is yet (1881) engaged in the same business he commenced as a clerk more than thirty-two years ago. He has never been a politician. He was Coroner of Buchanan County four years, and served one year as a member of the City Council of St. Joseph, and two years as Mayor of the city. By his labors and influence a fire department was organized, which is now the pride of the city. Other public and benevolent enterprises were brought into life by his active energies, which have proved to be blessings to the community. He seems to have the rare gift of imparting vitality to every enterprise he engages in, and by a peculiar magnetic power of winning for it friends and popularity. A

portion of the time he was Mayor, he was President of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (now St. Joseph and Western). It was through his energy and influence, and that of his City Council, that work was recommenced on the road in 1866, which resulted in its completion. The road was commenced several years before, but the work was suspended on account of the war. For many years of his life he has been an active Free Mason. He has taken all the degrees conferred in the United States, up to and including the Thirty-second Degree of the Scottish Rite. He has been Master of the Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter, Commander of the Commandery, Master of the Lodge of Perfection, and Master of the Council of Royal and Select Masters. He has also been honored by nearly all of the Masonic Grand Bodies of Missouri with the highest office they could confer. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. Three of these grand offices he held at the same time, which was a triple honor rarely enjoyed by any person. During his official connection with the Grand Lodge, he took an active interest in the affairs of the Masonic College, which had been organized in Missouri, and exerted all his influence to secure its prosperity, and preserve it to the craft. He was with Foster and Carnegy, and others—the party of progress, and the party ready and willing to make sacrifices to sustain the college, as well as the honor and dignity of the craft. During the late war, he was an active supporter of the Government, and gave a large portion of his time in assisting in enterprises to strengthen the cause of the Union and suppress the rebelion. He organized a secret association of Union men, called the Unconditional Union Club of Missouri, which consisted of about one hundred different clubs. They contributed much towards keeping Union men united in the Northwest portion of Missouri. While the war was in progress he held five military commissions. He was first a Major, on the staff of Brigadier General Ben. Loan. He was next commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and afterwards Colonel, of the Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, a regiment he raised for the service of the United States. Afterwards, he was commissioned Colonel of a regiment in the service of the state, and a Brigadier General of the Militia in Northwest Missouri. Most of the active military service he performed was in Platte, Clay, Cass and Jackson Counties, contending with guerrillas, commanded by Todd, Quantrell, and other desperate commanders of the same kind. It will be seen that his life has been one of activity. Whatever he undertook, he did well. In business, in civil office, in the craft, in the army, in whatever he engaged, he threw into it all the energy of body and mind, and rarely failed of success. He is a large man, erect, muscular, and of a commanding presence. In his intercourse

with men he is courteous and gentlemanly. Being hospitable, kind and and charitable, he is greatly beloved by his acquaintances.

CHARLES A. PERRY,

a native of Montgomery County, Maryland, was born December 6, 1818. He was there reared and educated in mercantile business. Upon attaining his majority (in 1839) he emigrated to Clay County, Missouri, where he resided till 1841, when he moved to Platte County, and located in Weston, then the great frontier trading point of Missouri. There he engaged in mercantile business with his brother, E. A. Perry. In 1842, the Perrys established a branch house in the then incipient village of Blacksnake, or as it is called to-day, St. Joseph. In 1843, they erected for a store house the first brick building in the place. This was on Main Street, near Francis. It was stocked with domestic goods, queensware, etc. They were also extensively engaged in the Salt Lake trade. The cattle which hauled their wagons to that point were afterwards driven to California, where they commanded a good price. At a subsequent period they substituted mules for oxen in this traffic. They continued actively engaged in the freighting business till the completion of the railroad to the Pacific Coast, when their once lucrative occupation became numbered with the things of the past. Mr. Perry, in his long and active frontier career, has achieved no small amount of good. In 1845, he was the sutler of General Alex. Doniphan's command in his celebrated expedition. In 1854, he went through to Salt Lake in the same capacity with Colonel Stephens, and was engaged in furnishing Government supplies until 1857. During this period his life was one of almost constant excitement, and many were the thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes which he encountered. When the post was established at Fort Riley, Mr. Perry took the contract for furnishing it supplies. The better to facilitate this end, he purchased a steamboat, on which he shipped them up the Kaw River. He was the pioneer and only successful navigator of this stream. At the breaking out of the late civil war, he took the contract for supplying the army of the plains with corn. The magnitude of this undertaking may be inferred from the fact that in fifteen months, it amounted to two and a half million dollars. He had in his employ at one time 1,200 teams. During the period of his engagement in these enterprises, he continued to maintain his interest in St. Joseph, where he is at present (1881) engaged in the commission and storage business. Of all the pioneer settlers of St. Joseph, none have passed through more active and stirring scenes, or experienced greater variety of fortunes than Charles A. Perry. His sympathetic nature is remembered by many who experienced, in the early days of St. Joseph, his liberal assistance.

ELIAS H. PERRY

was born in the State of Maryland, December 19, 1819, and continued to reside there till he had attained his majority, when, allured by visions of wealth to be acquired in the West, he determined to try his fortune in that favored region. Accordingly in 1841, we find him in Weston, then the great Western trading point of the state, employed as a clerk in the mercantile house of C. A. Perry & Co. In 1842, in company with his brother, he opened a store in what was then known as Robidoux Landing, or more generally, Blacksnake Hills, (the present St. Joseph), thus constituting, next to Joseph Robidoux, the founder of the city, the first mercantile firm in the place. Their store building was a log house, stocked with the usual line of goods suitable for outfitting trains and adventurers bound for the distant West. Their stock of goods, at that time, was the largest to be found in the Northwest. As their business increased, they subsequently erected a double brick store to accommodate its demands. Besides their regular business of merchandising, they also engaged in freighting and in buying stock for the California market. This latter increasing so rapidly, Mr. Perry found it expedient in 1852, to move to California for the purpose of giving the business at that end of the line his personal attention. He remained there four years. He was also engaged for the period of a year in merchandising at Great Salt Lake City. During his sojourn in the distant West, he continued to retain his interest in the establishment at Weston. After an active career of many years in the Western trade, he returned in 1856 to St. Joseph. In the autumn of 1880, in company with Mr. Moore, his son-in-law, he embarked in the grain and produce business in that city. Few, if any men in the Northwest, have been more closely identified with its growth and development. Indeed the name of Perry is so intimately associated with the early history and progress of Western enterprise that it has become a household word in this country, and certainly more popular men never lived in the West.

V. W. PERRY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, postoffice St. Joseph, was born January 1st, 1812, in Montgomery County, Maryland, within sixteen miles of Washington, and was there reared, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving the benefits of a common school education. When twenty-one years of age he immigrated west, and in 1842, settled in Platte County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was one of the leading and respected citizens of that county, and came from there to this county in the fall of 1875; he owns a farm of 218 acres, well cultivated and contains a young orchard. Mr. Perry has

been twice married; first, in May, 1854, to Miss Louisa Darst, a native of Kentucky. She died in September, 1852, leaving three children: Benjamin, Louise and Althia. He was married again, in 1866, to Miss M. Herndon, a native of Kentucky. They are members of the M. E. Church south, and are honored citizens of this county.

THE PFEIFFER STONE COMPANY,

Charles A. Pfeiffer, President; Joseph Pfeiffer, Vice President; F. W. Gensen, Secretary, manufacturers of and dealers in stone, marble and granite work, and proprietors of steam saw mills. This firm ranks prominently among our western manufacturers, there being no shops of this class in the Great West outside of Chicago and St. Louis which by far reach the standard and the magnitude of the works of the above named company. The Messrs. Pfeiffer, well and favorably known, not only in St. Joseph and its immediate vicinity but far beyond the region to which this class of manufacturers generally limit themselves, began to do business in St. Joseph some twenty years ago, on a very moderate scale, but endowed with plenty of pluck and energy, and on the support of a thorough training in their mechanical and artistical pursuit, they have, by industrious work, close attention to their business, and intelligent management of the same, now reached the reputation of being foremost in their trade within the territory of the Far West, and not only have they contributed largely towards building up and beautifying our Western cities with their skillful works of art, but they can also point with pride to a number of stone fronts by them built in St. Joseph and erected in Chicago. The senior member of this firm, Mr. Joseph Pfeiffer, is a native of Bingen, in Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, Germany, and was born March 23, 1817. While learning in practice the trade of a stone and marble cutter, he spent his leisure hours in educating himself under the direction and instruction of an architect and building master, in the science of architecture and construction. His studies completed, he sought practical accomplishments, by working for and under the supervision of famed sculptors and builders, lent a hand in the erection of many structures and some far reputed works of monumental art, again went through a course of studies in the Royal Polytechnicum, in Munich, and finally passed the government examination with honors, being duly qualified to act in the capacity of a building master. Then, after serving some time as a foreman and superintending the construction and erection of an eminent public building of cut stone, he settled down in his native town, commencing business on his own account, and married. Amongst the most prominent works of his chisel, through which he earned fame in his native country, is the life-size statue of our Lord Jesus, on the cross, carved in Carrara marble, and erected on a pediment

in the churchyard of Donau Eschingen. The revolutionary year 1848, saw him implicated in the people's bold strike for liberty, which caused him to emigrate to America. Here he worked alternately in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, at his trade, until April, 1860, when he arrived in St. Joseph. Small was his beginning when he opened a stone and marble shop on Frederick Avenue, corner of Ninth, and many times the outlooks were gloomy, with but little hope for future prosperity, when a change for better fields was tempting, but a belief in the future greatness of his adopted town prompted him to stand by it, and St. Joseph grew and with it grew the demand for work of his hands. Soon more capacious shops became a matter of necessity, and the business was transferred to the corner of Charles and Sixth Streets, where a two-story brick house with stone trimmings was erected. This served him for a residence, shop, and warehouse for cement, lime, plaster, etc., until the year 1867, when he bought the present site of the company's grounds on Locust Street, from Third to Fourth Streets, and took into partnership with him his oldest son, Charles A. Pfeiffer, thereafter doing business under the firm name of J. Pfeiffer & Son, until the 18th of June, 1881, when the Pfeiffer Stone Company was incorporated. Joseph Pfeiffer was married, February 13th, 1844, to Louisa Waldschitz, of Pfullendorf. They have had five children, of whom three are living, Charles A., Pauline and John Joseph.

Charles Anton Pfeiffer, eldest son of Joseph Pfeiffer, was born in the city of Sigmaringen, Germany, on the 19th of December, 1844. When about five years old he came, with his mother, to this country, following the father, who had previously emigrated. He received a common school education in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and when a mere boy yet, helped his father in his trade, under whose instruction he finally became a practical stone and marble cutter. He learned from his father the art of sketching and drawing and making practical estimates on stone and marble work and thus prepared himself thoroughly for the line of business which he follows, and for the management of the large establishment, at the head of which he stands to day. He married Louise Koch, of Louisina, Mississippi, in the year 1871. They had four children of whom three are living: Otto, Joseph and Agathe. Frederick W. Gensen, the third member of the firm, and its secretary, was born in Arendsee, Prussia, in February, 1846. Received a final education at a Royal Gymnasium, preparing himself for a merchant. After six years of business life, he served in the Prussian army, and upon receiving his regular discharge came, in 1869, to America. After four year's stay he returned to his native country, but with a seed of Americanism within himself, which grew, and induced him, in 1878, to emigrate and seek a permanent home. He married, October 10th, 1878, Pauline Pfeiffer.

TRUTPERT PFEFFERLE

was born in Baden, Germany, July 27, 1844, and received a common school education. He is what might be truly called a self-made man. He emigrated to America May 4, 1866, and came immediately to St. Joseph, Missouri. He was a stone mason by trade, and in the winter worked for the New Ulm distillery. In 1871 he started in business for himself. He was married May 15, 1873, to Miss Sophia Miller, who was born in Switzerland. They have three little girls. He is an Encampment member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of sciences and sixteenth principle.

A. K. PICKLE,

engineer on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, was born in Monroe County, Missouri, November 9, 1844. His father, Solomon, was one of the early settlers in that section. A. K. was raised in Audrain County, and was educated at the Seminary in Mexico under the tutorship of Professor Skelton. When eighteen years of age he commenced railroading in the capacity of fireman on the Hannibal & St. Joe, but his experience for two years was not as pleasant as it might have been, owing to fact that the war was in its zenith, and bushwhackers would tear up the rails, destroy bridges, etc., and it was necessary to have the cab lined with boiler iron as a preventative against bullets. In 1864 Mr. Pickle enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Missouri, and served until the close. After the war he returned to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company, and was in their employ until 1876, the greater portion of the time as engineer. In the spring of that year he accepted a position on the Kansas City. St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. He is recognized as a competent, trustworthy engineer, and is held in high esteem by his employers. On the 12th of November, 1869, Miss Angelia Montague became his wife. They have two children, Freddie and Alice. Mr. Pickle is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and a Mason—Mitchell Chapter.

JOHN S. PICKETT,

farmer, section 22, post office St. Joseph, was born in Kenton County, Kentucky, December 12th, 1805, and in 1837 came to Missouri and located in Clay County. In 1841, he moved to Platte County, and in 1845, came to Buchanan County; has principally followed farming during life, but has also worked at the carpenter trade. His landed estate consists of about seven hundred acres of choice land, most of which is well improved. Hewas married in December, 1826, to Miss Juda Benson, who was born in Kenton County, Kentucky. She died in 1848, leaving

nine children, four of whom are living: William, Elijah, John and Lavina. Mrs. Eliza Lacy, of Kentucky, became his second wife, her maiden name being Tar. By this second union they had five children: Joseph and Jerome, (twins) Charles, Emma and Boston.

JOSEPH A. PINER,

Mayor of the city of St. Joseph, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, August 1st, 1820, and received a fair business education in the common schools of his native state. He was the eldest of four brothers. Presley Piner, his father, carried on a large tobacco factory, near Florence, in Boone County, where he died when young Joseph was but eight years of age. On his mother's second marriage, he determined to leave home in quest of fortune. Accordingly, with a scanty wardrobe, and no means, save willing hands aud a hopeful heart, he began the active journey of life. He subsequently found himself in Kenton County, in his native state, where he engaged in the service of a merchant; he was, at that period, fifteen years of age. He remained in this store several years, rising from one position of trust to another till he became entrusted with the direction of the business, at a good salary. He afterwards moved to Campbell County, Kentucky, of which he was subsequently elected sheriff. At the expiration of his term of office he was chosen judge of the county court of the same county. In 1862, he moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, meeting with the most satisfactory success, for the period of four years, after which he was burned out, sustaining a loss, in this calamity, of $15,000. Since that period he has been engaged in various enterprises. In 1871, he went into the business of transportation, and is now President of the St. Joseph Omnibus Company. April, 1878, Judge Piner was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Mayor of the city of St. Joseph, by a majority 804 votes, the largest ever achieved by any candidate in this place. His competitor in this election was also a popular and estimable citizen. In 1880, he was again elected to the position of Mayor, by a large majority. In his public career in St. Joseph he has achieved the character of a painstaking, capable and impartial officer. August 12th, 1853, he married, in Newport, Kentucky, Miss Sophia F. Bennett, daughter of Dr. J. Bennett, Surgeon in the United States army. He has one daughter, she is the wife of Thomas A. Massey, of St. Joseph.

DAVID PINGER,

pork and beef packer, was born in South Germany, March 10, 1831, and is the son of Christian Pinger, who started with his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, to the United States in 1833. After a voyage of six weeks they landed at New Orleans, and from this place went to

Cincinnati, Ohio, where David was raised. His father was a butcher by trade, and at this business the son assisted; at the same time he had a large experience in the office. In 1852 he became impressed with the advantages offered by St. Joseph and decided to make it his home. Here he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law in the manufacture of soap, candles, and lard oil. After two years, in connection with this business, they engaged in packing, which they continued until 1865. At this time Mr. Hauck retired and Mr. W. Zook and J. C. Waterman became his partners, and continued the packing business until 1875, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Pinger has since been engaged in his present business. From 1865 to 1871 Mr. P. was largely interested in the Colhoun Bank, and in addition to his stock business he does a large wholesale ice trade. Mr. P. is a large tax-payer of the city. He was married to Miss Catharine Hauck June 12, 1854. She was born in Cincinnati. They have three children, Benjamin Franklin, born August 13, 1856; Viola Emilie, born May 29, 1858, and William Oscar, born November 8, 1860.

HENRY PFEIFF,

of the Crystal Palace horse shoeing shop, was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, on the 22d of March, 1835, and when sixteen years of age, he came to the United States, locating in Virginia. After a short stay there, he migrated to Burlington, Iowa, remaining eight years, during two of which he operated a shop. He then paid a visit to the old country, remaining a short time, and on his return, which was in 1860, located in St. Joseph. In 1861, he tendered his services to the Union cause, and after serving six months, was honorably discharged. He returned to St. Joseph, where he has since been engaged in trade. He is a skilled veterinary surgeon, and in this profession does a lucrative business. He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary Volheiser. Their family consists of Lucinda, Louie, Arthur and Lillie.

PETER PODVANT,

feed and sale stable; was born in Canada East, September 14, 1838, and spent his early life in farming. In 1849 he located in St. Charles County, where he engaged in farming, and there resided until 1865, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. For a number of years he was engaged in teaming, and in 1876 embarked in his present vocation. He is a thorough horseman, and has made the business a success. He was married February 1, 1858, to Miss P. Tayon. They have seven children, L. A., Florence, Louise, Julius, Nealy, Isabelle, and Frank.

FOUNTAIN POINDEXTER,

superintendent of Duffy Bros.' brick yard, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, May 8, 1819, and was there reared and educated. His father, Robert, was a native of Virginia, and settled in Kentucky in 1784. He had been educated for the ministry, but afterwards chose the profession of school teaching. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, under General Anthony Wayne, and assisted in notching the wagon road from Lexington, Kentucky, to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was twice married, and by the first marriage had six children, and by the second four. Our subject is of the latter family. His uncle, George Poindexter, was a prominent politician in the State of Mississippi, and was at one time governor, and occupied a seat in Congress during the term of service of Davy Crockett. In 1857 Fountain came to Missouri, locating in Independence, and in 1859 came to Buchanan County. For some time he was engaged in farming. During the war he was employed in the manufacture of brick, and has devoted his attention to that branch of industry principally since. He has attained a wide reputation as a brick maker, having had forty-eight years' experience, and is one of the leaders in that business. Mr. Poindexter has been married three times. His first wife was Mary Ann Webster, and by her he had five children. His second wife was Mary E. Stephens, and by this union three children, of whom J. Albert and Joseph D. are living. His third wife was Mrs. Matilda Smith (Grannis).

GEORGE W. POOLER,

dealer in painters' supplies, glass, and artists' goods, was born in Cortland County, New York, February 3d, 1826, and was there reared, educated and learned the painter's trade. In 1866, he came West and took up his abode in St. Joseph. For a time he was clerk in the establishment of Webb, Fuller & Co., after which he embarked in painting and contracting, and has done a great portion of the first-class work of the city. In 1880, comprehending the wants of the craft, both in the city and throughout the adjoining county, he opened his present wholesale and retail house, where is kept a select line of mixed colors, window glass, brushes, white lead, dry and distemper colors, varnishes and artists' sundries. He has had thirty-eight years' experience, and with experience is combined close observation, so that he stands at the head of his profession. He is a Master Mason and a member of the chapter.

B. C. PORTER,

was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, January 23, 1813. His father was killed the day before his birth. He was raised on a farm, and in 1837,

his mother and twin brother, John W., came to Missouri, and settled eight miles north of the city of St. Joseph, and improved a fine farm. B. C. came in September, 1838, and pre-empted 160 acres of land, near his mother and brother, and went to work with a will to improve it. In 1849, he came to St. Joseph and built the first regular livery barn in the place. The building is now occupied as a pottery, on Main Street. In 1850, he sold out to William Ardery. He then moved on to his farm, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to the city, where he has since lived. He opened a grocery and operated it for one year, and sold out, since which time he has been dealing in real estate, building and improving lots, etc. He married Miss Rosanna Ardery, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ardery, near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 1, 1836. Mrs. Porter died March 13, 1880. They were among the most active members of the M. E. Church South for forty-three years, being members here of the Francis Street Church. They were among the foremost members in all the worthy enterprises, improvements and benevolences of the church and society.

F. M. POSEGATE

was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, October 11th, 1837, and when three years old was taken by his parents to Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, where they remained until 1843, and then removed to Booneville, Missouri, where the family lived until 1848, and then changed their residence to DesMoines, Polk County, Iowa. While living here, the subject of our sketch carried the first newspaper ever delivered that was printed at that place. In 1850, he returned to Missouri, and, after stopping a short time at Weston, in Platte County, he came to St. Joseph, and worked at the printing business in the office of the Adventurer, published by E. Livermore, and continued the same business with James A. Millan, in the office of the Cycle, and was foreman in this office when the Cycle was published by E. C. Davis. In connection with James A. Millan, he started the first job office in St. Joseph. In May, 1858, he started the St. Joseph West. In August, 1860, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and was employed in the offices of the Eagle and Enquirer, and, a few days before the presidential election, he was compelled, for his own safety, to leave between two days, owing to his strong Union sympathies. He went to Ohio, and, under the first call of President Lincoln for three years' troops, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, after passing the several grades of promotion, was mustered out as captain, at the close of the war. In 1867, he returned to St. Joseph, and took a position on the cases of the St. Joseph Herald, and soon after he became business manager for Wilkinson & Bittinger. In 1869, he bought out the latter's

interest, and became a partner of Mr. Wilkinson as proprietor of the St. Joseph Herald. This relation existed about one year, when the firm sold out to Hallowell & Bittinger, and he then organized the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, with which he has since been so prominently identified. In December, 1877, he was appointed by President Hays Postmaster at St. Joseph, and held the position until June 15, 1881. This office he filled with remarkable ability, and his official record is without a stain. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and the party find in him an able advocate of their principles. He is a good public speaker, and expresses himself in good language, of which he has ready command. He married Miss Sarah A. Johnson on the 6th day of September, 1858. She was born in Highland County, Ohio. Mrs. Posegate died July 23, 1878, leaving two daughters, Kate, now Mrs. Robert Hughart, and Mamie.

W. ANGELO POWELL,

architect, is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born January 7, 1828. His early education was received in his native city, after which he attended school in Philadelphia. His parents were desirous that he should fit himself for the Presbyterian ministry, and were about to send him to Princeton, New Jersey, for that purpose. For winters he studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, with a view of becoming a practitioner. However, he abandoned this idea, and commenced the study of architecture in New York City, under Minard Lafever, continuing five years. After this, for a time, he pursued his vocation in that city. Returning to Baltimore, he studied civil engineering under Mr. Lathrop, and assisted in the topography of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Pedivant and Grafton. Next he became associated with Robert Mills, an architect on public buildings at Washington, D. C., which partnership existed from 1847 to 1853. During this time he made the designs for the extension of the United States Capitol, the Washington National Monument, Marine Hospital and other public buildings. He again returned to Baltimore and was in the architectural business with his brothers until 1857, when they went to New York City and Mr. Powell came to Cincinnati, Ohio. He had many warm friends in Washington and Baltimore, and as a result carried several introductory letters to prominent citizens of Cincinnati, which proved very beneficial. He soon had large offices, employed thirteen draughtsmen, and did a flourishing business until the breaking out of the war, when he lost $6,000. Becoming acquainted with Generals McClellan and Rosecrans, he was prevailed upon to accompany the latter into Virginia, and continued as engineer through the war, receiving a captain's commission, and was mustered out as Colonel. Was with Generals Cook, Schenck, Piatt,

Siegel and others. He planned and built the fortifications at Harper's Ferry, Winchester and other points. Was in twenty-four engagements, once was slightly wounded, had his horse shot from under him, and was twice captured. The first time it was a question of life or death, and he shot his captor. On the second occasion, he passed through the lines at Harper's Ferry on a pass from General A. P. Hill as a doctor. After the war, he became civil engineer for a large mining company at Nashville, Tennessee, and was also interested in oil wells. Mr. Powell speculated with disastrous results financially. Then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and finding the city full of architects, turned towards Missouri. Arriving in the autumn of 1866, he located in St. Joseph. Friends in the East advised him not to go so far West, as the country was not sufficiently advanced to afford him employment. Since locating here, he has designed some of the best buildings in the Western country. Mr. Powell has been practicing his profession upwards of thirty-three years, and if attention and ability deserves its reward, he is certainly worthy. Quite a number of young men have studied under him, three of whom are now practicing architecture in the West, one in South America, three in the middle states and three in the Eastern cities. He has four brothers, three of whom studied architecture and engineering with him. Two of them are practicing in Eastern cities. In his early practice he knew all the architects in the United States, then about a dozen. In his day architecture and civil engineering were studied and practiced jointly as one profession. Mr. Powell is a healthy, robust man; was never sick but once, and in that instance, on account of privation in the army. Is of a jovial disposition, a brilliant conversationalist, a close student and keeps up with the times in matters pertaining to his profession. Belongs to a long-lived race of Marylanders. Was married in 1857, to Miss Celia Gillmyer, of Hagerstown, Maryland. They have seven children now living. Lelia E. is the wife of William Noyes, of St. Joseph, and they have one child.

BENJAMIN C. POWELL,

the subject of this sketch, was one of the first merchants of the city, and was born in Virginia, October 15, 1814. When one year old his father moved to Tennessee, near Nashville, where young Powell secured a good education. He came to this county and settled in Sparta in 1842, where he commenced trading and continued it for one year. In the fall of 1843 he moved to St. Joseph and started business again, being one of the pioneer merchants. In 1862 he discontinued business and went to Montana. In 1868 he commenced business in St. Louis, and in 1878 was burned out with a total loss, since which time he has not been in any regular or active business. He married Miss Lucy A. Duffee in 1842, in Tennessee. She died in St. Joseph in April, 1879. He was

appointed by the legislature one of the first trustees of St. Joseph—seven constituting the house. General Loan was clerk of the first house. Mr. Powell has been a very successful business man; has accumulated a large property here and has large interests in St. Louis, which he now calls his home. He has always taken a great interest in the different enterprises of the town, assisting in building schools, churches, and has built several stores and dwellings and has contributed liberally to the benevolent institutions of the city of St. Joseph.

PATRICK POWERS,

dealer in wines, liquors, etc., was born in County Waterford, Ireland, July 25, 1834, and when quite young, his father, John, with the family, emigrated to the United States, locating for a time in Massachusetts. After this they came West, and engaged in farming, near Bloomington, Illinois. In 1856, our subject commenced railroading on the Chicago and Alton, as a brakeman, and in 1861, went on the Chicago, Burlington ann Quincy, as fireman, between Galesburg and Quincy, remaining one year. For six months he was engineer of a stationary engine at Quincy. During the spring of 1863, he came on the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and in 1865, was placed in charge of an engine, and continued in the employ of the old reliable until November, 1869, running for four years passenger trains. After leaving this company, he was in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and remained with them until June, 1881, when he embarked in trade. He served twenty-five years constantly and never received an injury, notwithstanding the fact he passed through the entire catalogue of accidents incidental to railroading. He was married in 1866, to Miss Ann Colbert. By the union the have seven children, Mary, John, Thomas, Annie, Nellie, Nora, and Alice. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society and the Land League.

JAMES H. PRATT,

attorney. The subject of this sketch was born in Linn County, Missouri, in 1854. He had good school advantages, graduating in the State Normal School, and, afterwards, in Columbia State University. He is now engaged in the law business. Being an active, energetic young man, his efforts will undoubtedly be crowned with success. Law is his specialty, and all business entrusted to his care receives prompt attention.

PRAWITZ & HAEGELIN,

manufacturers of carriages, omnibuses, truck and spring wagons. Louis Prawitz was born in Prussia, Germany, April 3, 1843. In his sixteenth

year he came to America with his parents locating at Watertown, Wisconsin, where he learned the trade he now pursues, and resided there until 1864, when he came to St. Joseph. He was in the employ of Studebaker Bros. until 1875 when, in company with Mr. Haegelin, he established the present business. He was married in 1868 to Miss Lena Fonx. They have six children, Louis, Felix, Louisa, Rosa, Tilla, and Mollie. He is a member of the German Benevolent Society. Richard Haegelin was born in Baden, Germany, in 1837, and when fourteen years of age came to America with his parents, locating in New York City. He learned the trade of carriage making in Manlius, Onondaga County, of that State, and after a residence of eight years returned to his native country, remaining until 1873. We then find him in Missouri located in St. Joseph. For a few years he was in the employ of Studebaker Bros., engaging in 1875 in present business in company with Mr. Prawitz. He has been twice married ; first, in 1864, to Miss Bertha Hug, whose death occurred July 24, 1874. He was again married in 1876 to Miss L. Hug. By his first wife has two children, Mary and Richard. He is a member of the German Benevolent Society. This firm make a specialty of spring and heavy truck wagons.

W. H. PRINDLE,

grocer, is a native of Ohio and was born in Seneca County, May 2, 1852. He was there reared and educated, and in 1869, went South and was engaged in lumbering in Tennessee until 1875, when he became a resident of Buchanan County. He engaged in gardening on King Hill, where he owns a garden, and for several years assisted in supplying the St. Joseph market with vegetables. In April, 1881, he engaged in his present business. He is a live business man and well known for his uprightness. In 1867, he married Miss Natella Ray, of Ohio. They had one daughter, Eva Belle. Mrs. Prindle died in 1879. He is a Master Mason.

S. PRYOR,

leader and proprietor of Pryor's military band. St. Joseph, in music, as in all other arts, ranks among the first cities of her size in the West. Mr. S. Pryor has given the city a reputation in this respect that is enviable. Mr. Pryor is a natural musician, and has devoted the greater portion of his life to the musical world. He was born in Liberty, Missouri, May 22, 1844, and came to St. Joseph with his parents in 1854. His father, D. Pryor, was favorably known in this city over twenty years ago, as an agriculturist and real estate dealer. The subject of our sketch was here reared, educated and took the initial steps in music, after which he studied under the best teachers and professors of St. Louis and Chicago.

He is one of the pioneer band leaders of the city, and is known far and near. For three years he was leader in the Lincoln Opera House, Lincoln, Nebraska, and has made several professional tours. His present band was organized in 1865, and reorganized in 1876, under the style of Pryor's Military Band. Every member is an expert, and it has few equals in the country. In 1880, the Military Band was in attendance at the Knights Templar conclave at Chicago, and received the highest commendation of the press and people. He was married November 29, 1866, to Miss M. A Coker. They have three children, Walter D., Arthur W. and Samuel O. Walter and Arthur are conceded by all to be among the finest musicans of the day, regardless of age, and have made remarkable progress in the science. Mr. Pryor is a member of Enterprise Lodge, I. O. O. F., in the City of St. Joseph.

MICHAEL PURCELL, M. D.,

was born in Ireland, in 1820. He came to this country in 1839, and settled in Rhode Island, remaining until 1848, when he went to Indiana, and two years afterwards to St. Joseph. He had fine opportunities for obtaining an education, which were eagerly embraced. He studied medicine with some of the best physicians in France and Belgium, and took a regular course at the University of Luvanne, where he was graduated, receiving the degree of M. D. In his practice he has made very little noise or ado, but those who employ him have always found him skilled and successful. Was married to Mary Jane Mitchell, in St. Joseph, in 1855. They have had twelve children. Of these, John, Seeley, Molly, William, Frank and George are living.

JOHN QUIGLEY,

civil engineer, etc., was born in the State of Maine in the year 1827. In early boyhood he moved to Pennsylvania, settling in Susquehanna County, where he received his literary and scientific education, acquiring a thorough knowledge of practical engineering and surveying under the instruction of the distinguished Professor King. In 1847, he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and in the following year entered the government employ as a surveyor, a business which he pursued for many years with marked success. Many of the important lines in the State of Iowa were run by him. In this experience, in common with his associates, he encountered many difficulties and dangers from the hostilities of the Indians, who harassed and often destroyed the settlers, but seemed especially inimical to the surveying parties. In his capacity as civil engineer he has done a vast amount of work on different railroads in the West. In 1854, he took a contract of subdivisions, and so well and faithfully was the work performed that he was complimented by

the Inspector of Public Surveys on the efficiency of his work, and declared to have done the best surveying accomplished that year. In consequence of danger from the treachery of the Indians, the business of surveying was temporarily suspended. He was then offered a partnership in the large mercantile house of his brother-in-law, Lawrence Maloney, of Dubuque, Iowa. In view, however, of his prospects of securing a large contract in his own line of business, he decided to decline the proposition, and continued the pursuit of his profession. In 1865, he came to St. Joseph.

JULIAN RABADEUX,

foreman of the machine shops of the St. Joseph & Western Railway is a native of Rense, France, and was born December 22, 1848. When quite young his father died, and he came to the United States with his mother, locating at Madison, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. At seventeen years of age he commenced to learn his trade in the shops of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad at Terre Haute, after which he was employed for a time at Vincennes, Indiana, with the Ohio & Mississippi Company, and afterwards returned to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad. In 1872 he came to St. Joseph, and for three years was in the employ of the St. Joseph & Denver, when he removed to Effingham, Illinois, and was connected with the St. Louis, Vincennes & Terre Haute Railroad three years. He again became a resident of this city, entering the employ of his present company. He has had the practical experience and is one of the most skilled iron workers to be found in railroad works. He was married in December, 1875, to Miss Clara Richards, of Pennsylvania. They have one child, Perene. Mr. R. is a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids.

HENRY M. RAMEY

now a prominent attorney of St. Joseph, was born in Oktibbcha County, Mississippi, February 14, 1844. He lived on a plantation till the breaking out of the civil war, when he left his home and enlisted in the Confederate service, joining the Ouachita Blues, then attached to the Fourth Louisiana Battalion. He served in many of the most important battles of the war, and was wounded in the terrible action of Franklin, Tennessee. The command in which he served surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, in the spring of 1865, when he returned to his native state and spent the remaining months of the year at school. He then turned his attention to farming, a business in which he engaged during the years 1866 and 1867. This proving unprofitable, he determined to try his fortune in the West. His first experience in that, to him, new

country, was in trading along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1868, he landed in St. Joseph, an utter stranger, and in almost bankrupt condition. He, however, had the fortune to secure employment in a hat store, and at the same time began, with that spirit of determination which always ensures success, the study of law. His preceptors were Judge Henry M. and Allen Vories. By assiduous and laborious application, he soon succeeded in qualifying himself for the bar, and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1869. As a practitioner, he has met with encouraging success, and achieved a reputation which secured, in 1874, his election to the office of prosecuting attorney, a position the duties of which he filled with credit to himself, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. As a man, he enjoys that respect which ability and integrity always command. Politically he has ever been a zealous Democrat. He was married October 3, 1876, to Miss Adela Vegely, daughter of Augustus Vegely, a representative citizen of St. Joseph. They have two children.

JOHN T. RANSOM,

county treasurer, was born in Lee County, Virginia, December 1, 1819, and came to St. Joseph in the spring of 1857. While a small boy he manifested great taste for the mercantile business. He entered a store in his native county as clerk, in which position he remained six years. At the age of twenty years, in consideration of the value of his services, he was taken into partnership, and remained in the business for seven years. In the meantime, he bought the interest of his partner in the concern. This he afterwards sold out and moved West, coming to St. Joseph. He brought a considerable amount of money with him, a part of which he loaned at a good rate of interest. He also bought a fine farm near the city. He became Deputy County Collector under T. J. Burgess, served through his term, and afterwards for M. M. Claggett, taking the entire charge of the business of the office, which he finally closed up to the entire satisfaction of the county. The ability with which he conducted the collector's very difficult duties brought him very prominently before the people, and in the fall of 1880 he was elected Treasurer of the county. No man stands higher in the estimation of those who have the pleasure of knowing him, or by the tax-payers of the county than does Mr. Ransom. He married Martha Fulkerson, in Lee County, Virginia, July 7, 1846. They have no children of their own, but Mrs. Ransom lost a sister who left an infant daughter, Letta Poteet They cared for and educated her as their own child. She grew up an accomplished lady, and was married to A. Kirkpatrick, of this city. She died January, 1876.

E. W. RAY,

of the firm of Dougherty, Ray & Co., lumber dealers, St. Joseph, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, July 2d, 1832. His parents emigrated to Missouri, settling on a farm in Buchanan County in 1841. Inclined by nature to mercantile rather than to agricultural pursuits, he determined to abandon the plow, and in 1866, embarked in general merchandise, in partnership with Mr. Morris, in St. Joseph. After a successful and highly satisfactory experience of four years in this connection he sold out his interest in the same, and associated himself in the lumber trade with Dougherty and others, thus instituting the firm of Dougherty, Ray & Co., now (1881) one of the representative firms of St. Joseph. November 18, 1858, Mr. Ray married Miss Fannie J. Snyder, a native of Indiana, born in 1838. The result of this union was two children: Mary F., born August 5th, 1859, died July 13, 1870, and Mark E., born November 3d, 1861. Mr. Ray had the misfortune to lose his first wife. June 24, 1879, he married Miss India Cowden, a native of Indiana, and a lady who achieved an enviable reputation as an instructor of youth. She went to St. Joseph in 1860, and there opened a private school, which she taught with success till 1864. She afterwards accepted a position in the public schools of St. Joseph, discharging, with distinguished ability, the duties of principal of the Everett School in that city, during a period of seven years, retiring from the profession in 1879, to the universal regret of the many who knew and appreciate her sterling worth.

W. J. REA.

"If yourself correct you'd see,
Have the photo taken by Rea"

This gentleman is a native of Canada, and was born May 8, 1838. Was there reared and educated, learning his profession in the State of New York, and there he conducted studies for a number of years; also, in Canada and Michigan. Previous to this he was in the employ of some of the brightest lights of the photographic world. In 1876, he located in St. Joseph. He does all kinds of photo work—India ink, crayon, etc., and has well appointed and furnished rooms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

REV. T. S. REEVE

was born in Massachusetts October 5, 1806, and resided there till he was twenty-one years of age when he emigrated to the state of Vermont, where he was engaged in farming for the space of three years. At the end of this period, he returned to his native state, and entered as a student a school at Wilbraham where he remained one year, when he

went to Hartford, where he attended school two years. He then located in Troy, where he began his first experience as a teacher, continuing for two years, when he removed to Vermont, where he took charge of another school. His next move was to Richmond, Virginia, where he enlisted as city missionary, serving one year. He then took up his abode in Stanton, and from that place moved to Roanoke. After a brief residence in the latter town, he moved to Louisburg, where he engaged in the study of law and practice of the same till 1840. In 1837, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Huff, a native of Virgina, and daughter of James P. and Elizabeth Huff. They have had five children, of whom two are (1881) living, James E., a druggist of Kansas City, and Mary B. Reeve, who continues to reside with her parents. In 1840, Mr. Reeve moved to Hannibal, Missouri, where he practiced his profession till 1843, in the fall of which year he abandoned the law and was licensed by the Palmyra Presbytery to preach. He immediately moved to Gentry County, serving there and in Holt County as an itinerant minister till the spring of 1844, when he moved to St. Joseph, where he located, in company with a number of others, and immediately set to work to build a church out of logs, which they cut in the neighboring woods. This primitive structure was the "old log church" referred to in the body of this history, and the first ecclesiastical structure ever erected within the limits of the town. During the building of this church, and till the following year, Mr. Reeve, with his family, lived in a stable. He then cut, with his own hands, the timbers and reared a little log hut for a residence for himself and family. His entire capital in money amounted, at that time, to but three dollars. He subsequently received a salary of two hundred dollars per annum from the American Missionary Society. He discharged, during the space of twelve succeeding years, the duties of pastor of this church, during which period he had the satisfaction of noting the development of the obscure village into the great and prosperous city of St. Joseph. In the fall of 1855, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri; thence to Syracuse, New York, where he was pastor of a Presbyterian Church one year. He then returned to Missouri and located at St. Charles. At the end of two years he removed to St. Louis, and thence to Ironton, Ohio, where he remained in charge of a church four years. His next move was to Hannibal, Missouri, where he resided six months in the capacity of agent for a missionary society. He subsequently moved to Rushville, Illinois; thence to Lincoln, Illinois, where he had charge of a Congregational Church one year, when he moved to Savannah, Missouri, and there became pastor of the Presbyterian Church. At the end of two years, the church becoming financially embarrassed, he resigned, and moved to Kansas City, where he erected a dwelling house and store in which he embarked in the drug and dry goods trade with his son, James E., to whom, at the

end of a year, he sold out. He has since continued to live in Kansas City a quiet and retired life.

REESE & McMACHEN,

house, sign and ornamental painters and paper hangers. V. C. Reese was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, October 17, 1843, and was reared and educated in that state, learning his trade at Louisville. He afterwards migrated to Kansas, residing there for seventeen years, and in 1874, took up his abode in St. Joseph. In 1865, Miss Matilda T. Herbert became his wife. They have six children: Camile G., Lillian L., Edna A., Edith E., Vincent and Parish G. S. D. MacMachen was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 28, 1853, and in 1858, came to St. Joseph with his parents, and here his father, John H., is well known as a carpenter and builder. Sam. passed his boyhood days, was educated and learned his profession in this city. In 1878, he married Miss Josephine Kinsley, of St. Joseph. They have one daughter, Cristenia C. Messrs. Reese & McMachen are first-class workmen, gentlemen of the truest type, and command a large patronage.

H. C. REGISTER,

architect and builder, was born in New Hanover County, North Carolina, August 5, 1844, the place of his birth being near Moore's Creek, of Revolutionary War fame. He here spent his boyhood days on a farm, and upon reaching his majority in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-sixth North Carolina, and participated at the engagements of Petersburg, Appomattox, forks of the James River and others; was wounded May 27, 1864, after which he returned home. He learned his trade in the Mississippi Valley and Texas, doing bridge building, and came to St. Joseph in 1867, since which time he has done a large amount of work, both in the city and county. He has natural ability as a draughtsman and makes most of his designs. In 1877, he married Miss Martha J Montgomery. By this union they have one son—William Lee.

MRS. MORANDA REID,

section 27, Postoffice St. Joseph, is a daughter of Major William C. Connett, of whom mention is made elsewhere, and was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, January 20, 1828. She was there partly reared, and in Scott County, Kentucky, and was educated in the common schools, and also attended the convent at Lexington, Kentucky. In the spring of 1839, she came with her parents to Buchanan County, Missouri. April 5, 1855, she was married to Walker G. Reid, who was born August 16, 1814, in Loudoun County, Virginia. When five years of age his

parents moved to Mason County, Kentucky. In 1835 he was married to Miss Lustey, who died fourteen months afterwards, and he then spent several months steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In the spring of 1843 he married Miss Sarah Burgess, and in the spring of 1844 came to Missouri and located in Buchanan County. In 1850 he went to California and returned in 1852, and in 1854 his second wife died. By his third wife he had eight children, six now living, John, born June 11, 1857; Benjamin F., born November 5, 1859; Charles W., born March 25, 1862; Alverda W. (known as Birtie Reid), born November 5, 1864; Gertrude G., born August 2, 1868, and Stella S., born in 1871. The farm which Mrs. R. now occupies contains three hundred acres, being mostly improved. Since the death of her husband she has carried on the farm. She takes considerable interest in the education of her children in both science and music.

G. A. RIBLET

of the firm of Niles, Riblet & Co., proprietors of the Vulcan Machine Shop, was born in West Virginia, July 14, 1846, and there reared, educated, and learned his trade. In 1869, he came to Nebraska, and for three years conducted a blacksmith shop at Tecumseh. In 1873, he took up his abode in St. Joseph, and for six years was in the employ of the Union Foundry, after which he became one of the firm of Chase, Riblet & Co., which was changed to the present firm name. He is an accomplished workman, and numbered among the leading iron-workers of the city.

JOHN D. RICHARDSON,

merchant, was born in Clark County, Virginia, in 1849. Received a collegiate education at Hampden Sidney College, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and came to St. Joseph in 1871. Here he engaged with R. L. McDonald & Co. as stock clerk, remaining in their employ until the spring of 1874. Was then employed by Fallis, Trice & Co. as salesman. In 1876, Henderson & Co. bought out the firm of Fallis, Trice & Co., when Mr. Richardson and Mr. Wyatt took charge of the business for the company. In July, 1876, the present well known and popular firm of Townsend, Wyatt & Co. bought out the store, the business of which they have since continued to conduct. Mr. Richardson married Miss Mary C. Furguson in 1874. They have two boys, John H., and Herbert Freddie.

THOMAS L. RICKETTS,

carpenter and builder, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1816, and was reared and learned his trade principally in his native

city. In 1834, the subject of this sketch removed to Ohio, and in 1836 located in Indiana. For several years he was in the employ of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, in the car department, and in 1851 came to Holt County, Missouri, and pursued his trade until 1855, when he removed to Brownville, Nebraska, and built the first frame house in that town. He also erected a saw mill for Ben. Frazer & Co. In 1864, he came to St. Joseph, and the same year enlisted in Company C, Forty-fourth Missouri, serving one year. He participated at the battle of Spanish Fort and other engagements. In 1837, Miss Sarah J. Robinson became his wife. They have six children—Charles Wesley, John, George, Benjamin, Robert and Mary.

WILLIAM RIDENBAUGH.

Wm. Ridenbaugh was born in Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of February, 1821. He was apprenticed to the printing business at an early age, and learned the trade thoroughly. In 1843 he came to Liberty, Missouri, and engaged in the publication of a paper at that place. In the spring of 1845 he came to St. Joseph, and issued the first number of the first paper ever published in this city—the St. Joseph Weekly Gazette, moving his printing office from Liberty for that purpose. In August, 1852, he sold the office to Charles F. Holly, of Savannah, who subsequently sold an interest in it to Gen. L. J. Eastin, and then bought it back again, and finally, on the 11th of October, 1854, sold the office to Pfouts & Cundiff, who continued the publication of the paper until the breaking out of the rebellion. On the 28th of June, 1868, the publication of the paper was resumed by Mr. Ridenbaugh, Col. Cundiff and Peter Nugent, who continued to publish it until 1872, when the interest of the former was disposed of to his son. In August, 1852, Mr. Ridenbaugh was elected to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, a position he held for twelve years. In November, 1870, he was re-elected to the same position, which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. He was also at one time Judge of the County Court for a brief period, and served as member of the City Council for two years. He was for years Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and always took an active part in the management of every political campaign. He was also twice a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions. He was for many years a Director of the Northwestern Fair Association, and at different times occupied a prominent position in almost every company that has ever been organized in St. Joseph. In 1846, Mr. Ridenbaugh was married to Miss Hannah Creal, daughter of H. S. Creal, Esq., of Wathena, who died in 1866, leaving six children. In 1870 Mr. Ridenbaugh was again married to Mrs. Mary Baker, daughter of Major George Young, who survives him. The issue of the marriage was one son,

George. For nearly thirty years he was a citizen of St. Joseph, and his name has been identified with almost every public enterprise that contributed to its prosperity. He was the foremost in every movement that his own judgment induced him to believe was right, and adhered to his principles with a tenacity strong as life itself. Warm-hearted, impulsive, generous almost to a fault, his house was always a home for those who stood in need ; his purse was ever open for the relief of the suffering. No man who ever resided in St. Joseph has given more in public or private charity, and none ever gave more willingly. As a friend he was staunch and true to the last. A hundred acts of kindness on his part remain to be remembered in all the years to come, and the more to be remembered, probably, because they were the less deserved. He died October 18th, 1874.

ISAAC VAN RILEY,

son of Isaac V. and Matilda Riley, was born in 1830, in Montgomery County, Maryland. He was the third of a family of six children. He was raised a farmer, and educated in his native county. In 1850, he moved to Missouri, and settled in St. Joseph, where he engaged as clerk in the general store of Middleton & Riley, first in St. Joseph, and afterwards in Weston, where he remained in business about three years, at the end of which period he returned to St. Joseph. In 1858, he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Buchanan County, a position the duties of which he discharged so acceptably that, at the close of his official term, in 1862, he was again elected to the position, which he filled during another four years' term. In 1867, he took charge of the City Mills, in St. Joseph, which he continued to operate several years. In 1868, he was elected a member of the City Council of St. Joseph, serving two years. In 1874, he was, for the third time, elected Clerk of the County Court. The duties of this position he discharged with his usual ability, from January, 1875, to April of the same year, on the 24th of which month he died, after a short illness. Few men have enjoyed so large a share of personal popularity, in St. Joseph, as did Isaac Van Riley. So great was the esteem and regard in which he was held in the county, that the Governor was petitioned to appoint, as his successor, his son Edward V., the present popular clerk, requesting, at the same time, to defer the apointment a week or two, till he (the son) should achieve his majority, the young man, not being, at the time of his father's death, of eligible age. This, in obedience to the wish of the large number of petitioners, was done. As an evidence that none who signed his petition have had cause to regret their act, after a service of three years and nine months, Mr. Riley was elected to the office by a large majority. Isaac Van Riley was married in St. Joseph, in 1852, to Miss Frances N

Johnson, daughter of Nelson Johnson, Esq., of Shelbyville, Kentucky. He left four children: Edward V., above referred to, born in 1854; Nelson J., the present popular Deputy County Clerk, born in 1858; Fannie S., born in 1862, and Amos W., born in 1869.

JAMES H. RINGO

was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, September 25, 1834. He came to Platte County, Missouri, with his father, David P. Ringo, in November, 1844, and to Buchanan County in the fall of 1845, where he has resided all the time since. By hard work, and under adverse circumstances, he received a liberal education, and at twenty years of age began teaching school, receiving his first certificate as a teacher from Judge William C. Toole, who was then Superintendent of Public Schools in Buchanan County. He was regarded as a very successful teacher, and can point to a number of young men in the county who have arrived at distinction among whom are R. H. Thomas, present Sheriff of Buchanan County; Stephen C. Woods, a prominent lawyer of Platte County: Dr. J. R. Woodson, now a successful practitioner at Agency, Missouri; Benjamin Woodson, a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1880 and 1881, and O. M. Spencer, Jr., now prosecuting attorney for Buchanan County. In the capacity of teacher he was really an educator, a maker of men, as his labors in the school successfully show. June 24, 1858, he was married to Miss Sara C. Spencer, daughter of O. M. Spencer, Sr., then residing in the lower part of Buchanan County. In 1857, he began reading law, as he could spare the time from other duties, and in 1862, he removed with his family to St. Joseph, and completed his law studies with Judge Samuel Ensworth, and began the practice of law in St. Joseph, where he continued until July, 1878, when he began the publication of an evening newspaper, called the Evening Post, which was afterwards changed to the Evening Chronicle. As an editorial writer he is clear, plain, forcible and fearless. After running his paper a few months, he sold it to other parties, and took a position on the editorial staff of the St. Joseph Daily Gazette, where he continued until April, 1880, when he was elected to the office of City Register, for the City of St. Joseph, for the term of two years which he now holds. While engaged in the practice of law he was very successful, very seldom losing a case, and won many important cases in the Supreme Court of the State. To show his energy and determination in the interest of his clients, he fought one single case for seven years, reversing it three times in the Supreme Court, on account of incorrect instructions given by the Circuit Judge. Out of the number of cases he tried in the Supreme Court, the records show that he lost one. In 1874, he was selected by the Democratic Congressional Convention as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, for the Ninth

Congressional District, and was successful in electing Hon. David Rea to Congress from that district, the first Democratic congressman the district had elected for fourteen years. He was prominently spoken of as a candidate for Congress from his district, but gave no encouragement to it, upon the ground that he could do the party more good as Chairman of the Congressional Committee than as a candidate for Congress. Under his administration as Chairman of the Committee, Hon. David Rea was elected to the second term by a largely increased majority over his first vote. Mr. and Mrs. R. have seven children—Martin D., Allie L., Enzie O., Samuel E., Oliver N., Lina C. and Leona B.

ROBERTS & HALL,

dealers in groceries, boots, shoes and general merchandise. This firm commenced business in St. Joseph during the early part of 1881. Their stock is among the most select to be found, and being courteous and affable gentlemen, they command a liberal trade. Edgar Roberts was born in Harrison County, Missouri, November 17, 1855. His father, W. W. Roberts, was an early settler of that county, and soon after the war migrated to Buchanan County, locating five miles southeast of St. Joseph, engaging in agricultural pursuits. Here Edgar was educated, raised and resided until he embarked in trade. R. P. Hall is a native of Missouri, and was born in Harrison County, November 11, 1852. When comparatively young his father, W. P. Hall, removed with his family, including R. P., to Buchanan County, locating in Washington Township, east of St. Joseph, where he engaged in farming, and our subject here developed into manhood and was educated and remained, pursuing the vocation of his boyhood days until he made his departure in mercantile pursuits.

ERASTUS ROBINSON,

yard master of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. Co., was born in Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, November 7, 1843. His father, Josiah, removed with the family to Quincy, Illinois, when our subject was quite young. He commenced railroading with the H. & St. J. Co. when a mere boy, and worked in various departments for ten years, as baggageman, freight and passenger conductor, etc. Was in the employ of the St. L., K. C. & N. R. R. for a time, and in 1874 entered the employ of the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. Co. as freight conductor. When the yard was opened in St. Joseph, he took his present position. In 1879, he embarked in the coal oil trade, delivering oil in small and large quantities, to any part of the city. It is a great convenience to the consumers, and Mr. R. has secured a substantial trade in the enterprise. He married in 1866, Miss Elizabeth Lewis. They have one son—Erastus Wyman. Mr. R. is a member of the Masons, K. of H., and a charter member of St. Johns Lodge, Hannibal.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

dealer in furniture. One of the pioneer physicians of Buchanan County, and one who figured more or less prominently with the medical fraternity, was Dr. A. H. Robertson, who took up his residence in St. Joseph in 1853. He practiced his profession up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1870. His son, William, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Boone County, on November 25, 1837. Was there reared, educated and resided until he came to St. Joseph, in the spring of 1853, and soon after his arrival engaged in the grocery trade. This he continued until the breaking out of the rebellion. After the war again engaged in the grocery trade in this city, continuing up to 1877, when he commenced his present business. Mr. Robertson is an unassuming, courteous gentleman, and commands the respect of a wide circle of acquaintances.

W. J. ROBERTSON,

head engineer of the Glucose Works, is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was born August 25, 1855. When twelve years of age he emigrated to Canada with his parents, locating in Belleville. His father, John Robertson, was a machinist, and for a number of years, has been superintendent of the gas works in that city. W. J. was there educated and learned his trade, and eventually migrated to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked as journeyman for several years. In 1878, he became a resident of this city, and for some time was a machinist in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. Upon the opening of the Glucose Works he took his present position. He is a machinist and engineer of more than ordinary skill, and keeps familiarized with the new ideas in the mechanical world.

HERMAN ROSENBLATT,

musician and dealer in dry goods and notions, was born December 3, 1829, at Hausen, Bavaria, where he was raised and received a good musical education. In 1853 he emigrated to America, arriving at New York City. Soon after he went to Albany, New York, where he accepted an engagement as a musician in Utica. There he staid one year, and also learned the trade of cigar manufacturing. In 1854 he came to St. Joseph and joined partnership with his two brothers, Samuel and Levi, in the grocery business. This was continued up to 1861. In 1862, with his brother-in-law, Leopold Cohen, he opened a dry goods and grocey store, which they kept for one year. In 1865 he was enabled to engage in business on his own account and one year later engaged exclusively in the dry goods and notions trade. Since his arrival in St.

Joseph Mr. R. has devoted the greatest part of his time to musical affairs. In 1854 he formed the St. Joseph Band, known then by everybody under the name of Rosenblatt's Band. He married March 4, 1861, Miss Minnie Cohen, a native of Bristol, England. They had eight children—Julius, born May 24, 1862; Fanny, born January 1, 1864, died in 1865; Frank, born September 10, 1866; Henry, born September 19, 1867; Leopold, born April 22, 1870, died in six months; Emma, born February 14, 1872; Rose, born November 2, 1876; Herbert, born October 19, 1879.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY RUSK,

born in Woodford County, Kentucky, on the 15th day of June, 1850, came to Missouri at an early age with his parents, who settled in St. Joseph. He was a member of the first class graduated from the St. Joseph High School, the other male members of the class being Dr. Wm. R. Hall, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and W. P. Hall, Jr., late Prosecuting Attorney for Buchanan County. Soon after graduating he went to New England for the purpose of pursuing an extended course of study, a purpose, however, which he was compelled to forgo by an affection of the eyes, for which the most eminent oculists he could consult told him nothing could be done, and which for a time threatened him with permanent blindness. In 1871, not yet being able to use his eyes, he was appointed teacher of mathematics in the St. Joseph High School, a position for which he was eminently fitted by reason not only of his natural aptitude and fondness for that branch, but also of the thorough and comprehensive course of study he had given it. But he soon discovered qualities far more important to the teacher of the young than the possession of knowledge or even the ability to impart it, the rare faculty of arousing in others a thirst for wisdom. An unvarying modesty of manner, united with a quiet firmness, secured for him at once the respect and obedience of his pupils, who could not fail to be more honest and frank from their association with one whose every word and act gave evidence of the most unselfish honesty of purpose. As soon as his eyes would permit, he resumed a systematic course of reading and study, which he has since pursued with an assiduity and ardor equalled only by his earnest and conscientious discharge of the laborious duties of teacher. His own habits of study have doubtless done much to inspire his pupils, for it is pleasanter to drink from a running stream than a stagnant pool, however deep the latter may be. Upon the resignation of the former principal of the school, Mr. Rusk was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the success crowning his efforts in that arduous and responsible position proves the wisdom of the appointment. He has shown not only unusual executive ability, but also an appreciation of the fact that the art of education is as yet in its infancy, and a commendable desire and readiness

to make every practicable endeavor to leave the ruts which it is often easier to follow than it is to originate and develop new and improved methods of instruction. He is especially interested is devising how to make the public school system more potent in the formation of manly character. It is to the interest of every community to see that the profession of teaching be made sufficiently remunerative to retain, if possible, such instructors within its ranks from which they are continually enticed by the more promising rewards offered by other professions and callings.

GEORGE W. RUSCO,

carpenter and builder, is a native of the State of New York, where he was born, September 3, 1833. He was there raised until he attained his eighteenth year, when he migrated to Wisconsin, living in different parts of that state, until 1864, learning his trade in the meantime. In 1864, he came to St. Joseph, and has devoted his attention to his profession, erecting many fine and imposing edifices, which indicates that he is no amateur. He was married, in Wisconsin, to Miss M. F. Saunders, a native of New York. They have four children : Charles, Alice, Elmer, and Lydia.

H. A. RUSSELL,

general agent for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company, was born in Akron, Ohio, August 30, 1840, and was there reared until he attained his fifteenth year, when his father, H. F. Russell, who was a miller, removed to Monmouth, Illinois. There he engaged in the milling business. The senior Russell was among the early settlers of the Buckeye state, locating there in 1822. The subject of this sketch at the breaking out of the rebellion tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The greater portion of the time he was on detached service ; was special postal agent at General Grant's headquarters, and had charge of eastern military mail for division of the Mississippi. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and other notable engagements ; was honorably discharged in 1864. Returning to Illinois, he engaged in the milling business with his father, continuing until 1867, when he came to Kansas City, and, until 1869, was bookkeeper for the Novelty Milling Company. After this, he was in the employ of his present company, then known as the North Missouri Railroad. On the 1st of July, 1875, he was stationed at St. Joseph. Mr. Russell has a host of friends in this city, and among the masses of the traveling public. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Agnes R. Anderson, a native of Ohio. They have four children : Maggie, George, Frank and Fred. He is a Mason, and a member of I. O. U. W.

O. RUST,

manufacturer of well augers and drills, is a native of Oakland County, Michigan, and was born November 21, 1828. Was there reared, educated, learned, and, afterwards conducted, the marble trade for a number of years. He operated the same business in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and, in 1870, came to Macon City, Missouri, where he engaged in business. In 1873, he commenced operating a well auger. Being a man possessed of a large amount of inventiveness, he set to work to produce an auger that would economize on time and labor, and the result of his ideas was in placing before the world the Old Reliable Rust Auger. He continued still in sinking wells, and, in 1876, commenced to manufacture at Macon City, Missouri. The merits of this good article soon became known, and the demand was so great that, in the spring of 1880, he commenced to manufacture in St. Joseph, where better facilities were offered. Also, for one and one-half years his manufacturing was done at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Some estimate of his business may be inferred from the fact, that his sales, in 1880, footed upwards of $25,000. His trade extends into nearly every state in America. The Eagle Drilling Machine, another of his patents, although but recently placed on the market, is rapidly becoming popular in the mining regions of the West, as well as Eastern States. Mr. R.'s father, Clement Porter Rust, was a prominent citizen, and figured conspicuously and successfully in Michigan politics. Our subject was married, in 1855, to Miss Helen Porter, of Vermont. They have four children: Ida M, Kittie, Clara and Frank.

WILLIAM SALLEE,

farmer, Section 15, Postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Green County, Kentucky, May 6, 1821, and when twelve years of age, his parents removed to Morgan County, Illinois, where they remained eighteen months, and then removed to Lee County, Iowa. Here his father, John, died in 1841, and in 1842 Mrs. S. and her family returned to Morgan County, Illinois, where she died in 1852. William came from Lee County, Iowa, to Missouri in the fall of 1838, and in the fall of 1839 came to Buchanan County. He was reared on a farm, and has followed farming during life. His landed estate consists of 800 acres, of which 310 are in the home farm. He was married December 25, 1845, to Miss Josephine Hunter. She was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, October 31, 1828. They have had twelve children, seven of whom are living—Joseph H., born November 13, 1849; William M., born February 24, 1853; George A., born February 4, 1855; Mollie L., born July 17, 1859; Emily J., born November 27, 1861; Margery M., socially known as Nattie, born June 11, 1863; and Quantrell, born February 10, 1867.

GEORGE W. SAMUEL

was born June 4, 1810, at Newcastle, Henry County, Kentucky. At the age of seventeen he left school, for want of means to further prosecute his studies, owing to his father's reverses in business, whereby he lost his once ample fortune. In feeble and delicate health, he started to seek his fortune in the West, and reached Fayette, Howard County, in November, 1828, his capital at this time being fifty cents, his mother's parting blessing, and a clear conscience. He entered the mercantile house of Harrison, Glasgow & Ross. After remaining with them two years, he had so won the comfidence of his employers that, with their aid and commendation, he embarked in business in Chariton, Missouri, but on account of unhealthiness of the location, he removed to Huntsville, Randolph County. The settlement, not affording trade enough for his energies, he formed a partnership with the Lawrences, of Columbia, in 1834. In 1835, they erected the first paper mill west of the State of Ohio, at Rockbridge, Boone County. The depreciation of state banks, at this time, produced a panic, which, added to the burning of their paper mill, brought the firm into depressed circumstances. Mr. Samuel's declining health required a change of climate, and a sea voyage was recommended. The vessel, upon which he took passage, was wrecked near the Bemici Islands, on Moselle Rock. He managed to get back to Missouri, a mere skeleton. and penniless. Through the assistance of a friend, he embarked in the packing business, but the experiment was unfavorable. He next engaged in steamboating on the river, but this proved disastrous. Mr. Samuel's reverses emboldened him to try other fields, with new hope, and, in 1838, removed to Platte City. In Martinsville he erected a neat, plain cottage, the first house upon which a saw, hammer and plane were used in the Platte Country. This house was occupied afterwards by Hon. David R. Atchison, for one day President of the United States. He was one who foresaw the great future of the site upon which the City of St. Joseph now stands. A company was formed to buy it, a bargain for the pre-emption right, for $1,600, made between them and the proprietor, but for a trivial offence, given by one of the party, the owner refused to carry out his agreement. Mr. Samuel then embarked in the mercantile business in Savannah, Missouri, where he remained until 1860, at which time he found his fortune again restored. Being driven out by the war, after suffering great loss, he removed to St. Joseph, in 1868, and organized the St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and, for a time, was its President. He has been interested in stores, in the Counties of Howard, Boone, Clay, Chariton, Randolph, Ray, Lafayette, Clinton, Caldwell and Andrew, and has always been noted for his indomitable energy and integrity, passing through all the panics from 1837 to 1877, making no compromise with his creditors, but paying

always one hundred cents on the dollar, and it is a well known fact that he owes no man a just debt, and that, to his knowledge, never wronged a fellow creature. Mr. Samuel is one of nature's noblemen, a friend in need, a counsellor in trouble, and a sympathizer in sorrow's dark hour. His business tact and commercial integrity are too well known to need mention. Mr. Samuel was married, in 1838, to Miss Rebecca T. Todd, daughter of the late Judge Todd, early in life a Captain under General Harrison, in the war of 1812. She died on the 26th day of July, 1865. A month later, on the 26th of August, his only son, Colonel David Todd Samuel, was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. Mr. Samuel has three daughters: Eliza B., wife of Henry W. Yates, of Omaha; Annie I, now Mrs. John S. Lemon, and Florence T., now Mrs. T. Johnson.

JOHN SANDERS,

of the firm of Sanders & Hawman, merchants, was born in Toronto, Canada, February 24, 1838, and was there reared and educated. For a number of years he pursued the vocation of school teaching. In 1861, went to California, and engaged in mining, and also for a time worked on the Comstock Lode, at Virginia City. After five years, he returned to Canada. Sojourned a short time there, and then came to Stewartsville, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising, the firm being McCrosky & Sanders, afterwards Sanders & McCrosky, and later Mr. Sanders became sole proprietor. In the spring of 1880, he came to St. Joseph, and during the winter of 1881 engaged in trade. He was married in 1868, to Miss Emily Johnson. They have three children—Mabel, Luella and Annie. His father, Henry, and his forefathers, were natives of New York. Mr. Sanders is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ANTON SANNER,

contractor in stone masonry, is a native of Switzerland, and was born July 17, 1831. His education was received in his native country, and he there learned the stone mason's trade. In 1851, he came to America, locating in Detroit, Michigan, where he became proficient in brick masonry, and there resided for several years. He thence removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, remaining thirteen years, and during his sojourn was identified with the prominent contractors of that city. In 1868, he came to St. Joseph. For seven years he devoted his attention to railroad work, and had over one hundred miles of the stone work on the A. & N., and seven miles on the Denver Road. Mr. Sanner is a skilled workman, and is favorably known in building and contracting circles. He was married in 1851, to Miss Francisca Tryer. They have seven children, Mollie, Sophie, Anton, Philip, Charlie, Frank and John.

ALBE M. SAXTON

was born near Cleveland, Ohio, February 12, 1821. He received his education at the common schools and at a private academy in Cleveland. In 1841 he went to St. Louis, but not finding the employment he expected, he commenced trading in country produce on a capital of $56, (all the money he possessed) a venture which proved successful and was the first of a long series of commercial operations which have been the means of building up an ample fortune. During the summer of 1842 he was clerk in a steamboat running up the Illinois River. He lost no opportunity of improving his mind and fitting himself for business. In the winter of 1841, he attended the night session of a commercial college in St. Louis and graduated from the institution. In April, 1843, meeting in St. Louis Charles A. Perry, who was desirous of starting a mercantile business at the Black Snake Hills, as the site of St. Joseph was then called, in connection with C. Perry's younger brother, Elias H. he went to that point, and, May 1, 1843, opened a store there. It was the first store established in St. Joseph for the purpose of trading with white inhabitants. In 1843, he pre-empted a quarter-section of land near the lunatic asylum, which he entered at $1.25 per acre. This land he afterwards sold for $100 per acre. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Robert W. Donnell, now a banker of New York City, and with him continued the mercantile business. This partnership continued until 1858 at which time the transactions of the firm had grown from a retail trade to a large wholesale business, the most extensive at that time conducted in St. Joseph. Closing up the mercantile business in 1858, the branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Joseph was organized, of which Mr. Saxton was made cashier. This institution was merged into a national bank in 1865, under the title of the State National Bank, Mr. Saxton retaining the position of Cashier. In 1870 the affairs of the State National were closed up voluntarily and profitably and the State Savings Bank was organized with Mr. Saxton as President, a position which he retained until the summer of 1881. Besides his connection with banking and mercantile business he has been interested in other public enterprises. In partnership with T. D. Hastings he built some eighty miles of the Kansas City and Northwestern Railroad, and 239 of the St. Joseph and Denver. In company with Milton Tootle and others in 1853 he built and launched on the Missouri River two steamboats, the Silver Heels and Omaha. Mr. Saxton has never aspired to a public position, but in 1874 when the State was building the Lunatic Asylum No. 2, he was appointed treasurer and still retains the office. His residence is near Saxton Station, on the H. & St. Jo. R. R., where he owns a large body of land, well improved, making one of the finest farms in the Platte Purchase. His business career has been an enviable one, confining him-

self to regular transactions. Speculations have never tempted him. He has always aimed to be safe and cautious, deeming it the greatest credit which any business man can claim to go through life without failure. He married Mrs. Sarah E. Flint, of Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1856.

JOHN SAXTON,

architect, carpenter and builder, was born in Ulster County, New York, August 7, 1838, and was there reared to manhood and educated. His father, John Saxton, was a carpenter, and the son adopted and learned that trade. In 1868, he came to St. Joseph, where he has since been prominent among our carpenters and builders. Was married, in New York, to Miss Nancy Bloomer, of that state. They have seven children: Charles W., Frank P., Grace A., Liddie, Katie M., Lizzie and Fannie. Mr. Saxton is a member of Columbia Lodge of Masons No. 38, of Tuttletown, New York.

COLONEL A. N. SCHUSTER.

One of the representative men, not only of St. Joseph, but of the great and growing West, is Colonel Schuster. Although a native of Rheinish Prussia, where he was born January 1, 1837, and educated in accordance with the strict regulations of that country, dreams of the New World early dazzled his imagination, and in 1857, when he was just out of his teens, he crossed the ocean and came directly west to Savannah. He immediately accepted a position in the store of his uncle, Mr. August Schuster, and gave his days to business and by far the larger portions of his nights to the study of the English language, in which his powers of apprehension, coupled with his unremitting perseverance, soon rendered him proficient. May 1, 1862, he married the accomplished Miss Lucretia Price, daughter of W. A. Price, a representative business man of Savannah. By this marriage he has three daughters, Luada, Florence and Edna. In 1865, he removed to St. Joseph and took charge of the United States Collector's office as deputy collector, his father-in-law, Mr. Price, being collector. In 1866, he engaged in mercantile business for himself. For the next six years he was very active and enterprising in the retail trade, being connected with four different stores. At the end of that time he went to wholesaling. From 1869 to 1871 he was United States Collector for what is now two Congressional districts, embracing twenty-five counties. In 1872, he was elector of this district to the celebrated electoral college which had such stormy discussions over the enfranchising of the so-called rebel element. Colonel Schuster warmly advocated enfranchisement and had an honest and decided difference of opinion from certain of the Republican party to which he belonged.

He has since had the satisfaction of seeing his views fully endorsed. Nine years ago he went into the wholesale business under the firm name of Schuster, Ketcham & Co. Afterwards the firm was Tootle, Schuster & Co., now it is A. N. Schuster & Co. In addition he is connected with the bank of Schuster, Hax & Co., is president of four Kansas banks, and is largely interested in stock raising in Texas and Arizona.

JOSEPH SCHENECKER,

grocer, was born in Prussia, August 9, 1827, and was there reared, educated and learned the blacksmith's trade. He came to the United States in 1852, locating in LaFayette, Indiana, and there engaged in working at his trade. He resided for a time in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in May, 1856, took up his abode in St. Joseph. He commenced to work as journeyman, and soon opened a shop, which he operated for a number of years. He engaged in his present business in 1870. Mr. Schenecker is well known throughout the county. As a blacksmith he was among our best, and as a merchant has attained a good reputation for square dealing. He was married May 5, 1856, to Miss Gertrude Robling. They have seven children, Annie, Charles, George, Edward, Olive, Joseph and Frank.

OSCAR SCHRAMM,

vinegar and cider manufacturer, was born at Culmbach, Bavaria, August 24, 1837, and came with his family in 1841 to New York city. From there he went to Circleville, Ohio, where his father, John G. Schramm, who was a merchant and vinegar manufacturer, had settled, and there he remained for two years. Thence to Chillicothe, Ohio, from which place he went with his grandparents in 1849 to Iowa, remaining one year. His father had opened a business at Burlington, Iowa, and Oscar went to this place and worked with him up to 1853, when the father died. The responsibility for the support of the family rested on Oscar, who was the oldest son, but with restless activity and energy he successfully carried on the business. In 1856 he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in business with his next younger brother. Having heard favorably of St. Joseph, he came here in 1859. With a limited capital, but supported by his experience and thorough knowledge of his business, he opened at once a vinegar manufactory. Soon his vinegar gained a wide reputation, and he was obliged to enlarge his business every year. From 1872 to 1876 he was a member of the City Council of St. Joseph, for two terms, and in the second year of his second term he was elected presiding officer. From June to August, during the absence of Mayor Hosea, he acted as Mayor of St. Joseph. He always used his whole influence in

the interest of the city, and had the satisfaction to be rewarded by the request of the citizens of his ward to become a candidate for a third term in 1876. He married, January 12, 1860, Miss Lida Cole, of Keokuk, Iowa. Her death occurred June 29, 1864. They had two children, Oscar Heinrich, born March 16, 1861, and Edward, born December 28, 1862. His second marriage was March 20, 1866, to Miss Carrie V. Yant, born at Louisville, Kentucky, July 17, 1839. They had eight children, Benjamin F., born June 22, 1867, died November 3, 1868; Katharina S., born June 14, 1869, died October 3, 1870; Wilhelm A., born November 5, 1870, died August 1, 1871; Louis H., born January 28, 1872, died July 6, 1873; Rosine A., born August 28, 1873; Caroline E., born July 31, 1875; Nellie I., born August 19, 1878; Minnie J., born October 17, 1880.

ULRICH SCHNEIDER,

general insurance agent and notary public, was born March 30, 1837, at Wurtemberg, South Germany, where he was raised. When fifteen years old, he came with his parents to America, and arrived in 1852, at Baltimore, from which city he went to Weinsberg, Holmes County, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a shoemaker, and remained five years. In 1857, he visited the states of Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa, purchasing land in the former state. In 1861, he came to St. Joseph, and was employed in the shoe trade. When the war broke out he served three years in the enrolled militia, where he was promoted to Second Lieutent of Company B, and in August, 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Regiment. After peace was declared and our subject honorably discharged, he went to DeKalb, Buchanan County, in 1866, where he remained four years, being engaged in the boot and shoe trade. In 1871, he returned to St. Joseph, and was appointed Deputy County Clerk, which position he filled for four years. In 1875, he accepted a position as Secretary of the Home Loan and Building Association. When their charter expired he engaged in the general insurance business, and became a notary public. He was married July 24, 1861, to Miss Katharina Schott, who died April 10, 1880, leaving twelve children, John G., born May 12, 1862; Maria A., born December 3, 1863, died May 20, 1873; Ulrich, born February 3, 1865, died February 17, 1865; Elizabeth M., born May 4, 1866; Christopher M., born September 5, 1867, died October 10, 1867; Ellen, born November 3, 1868; Amanda, born November 4, 1870; Laura A., born February 22, 1872; Mary A., born July 29, 1873; Lilly M., born February 8, 1875; Bertha E., born December 23, 1877; Carl U., born November 29, 1878.

WILLIAM SCHINDLER,

farmer and stock raiser, Section 29, Postoffice St. Joseph, was born December 7, 1838, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was reared there until

ten years of age, spending his boyhood days on a farm and attending school. Emigrated west with his parents in 1848, and assisted his father in clearing a farm, and has made agricultural pursuits his occupation through life. During the late war he served three months in the enrolled Missouri militia. Went to California in 1868, and remained there eight years, engaged in farming, and then returned to this county and settled where he now resides, where he owns a farm of 230 acres, well improved. Was married July 3, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Lehman, who is a native of Switzerland, and was brought to this country when about five years of age. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Nora R., William T., Henry T., John A. and Alice A. Himself and wife are members of the Evangelical Association.

JOHN C. SCHMIDT,

manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Saxon, Germany, and when six years of age came to the United States with his parents. His father, Henry was a wagon maker, and after a six years' residence in the East, the family migrated to Kansas, and soon after to St. Joseph, where John developed into manhood, learning his trade with Mr. Ernst Wenz. After this, for eight years, he was in the employ of Mr. F. Wenz. He embarked in trade October 1st, 1880, and is a thoroughly drilled workman. In 1876, he married Miss Mary S. Bode, of St. Joseph. They have two children, William Heinrich and Oscar Frederick. He is a member of the Encampment I. O. O. F., Court of America No. 1, Foresters, and belongs to the German Lutheran Church.

GEORGE F. SCHÆFFER,

dealer in general merchandise, was born March 27, 1842, in Alcis, near Strausburg, Germany, which at that time belonged to France. His father, Jacob, emigrated with his family to Canada, when George was eleven years of age, residing there until 1865, when he came to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1869, he came to St. Joseph. For two years was connected with Charles Burri. In the autumn of 1871, he embarked in trade, which has rapidly and solidly increased, his store being commodious and the stock complete in all its appointments. Was married in 1871, to Miss Pauline Klink, of Buchanan County. They have four children—Henry, Annie, Albert and Nellie.

J. A. SCHROER,

cooper. In the manufacture of pork and flour barrels Mr. Schroer stands among the leaders. He was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1855,

and at the age of eleven years removed to Pennsylvania, thence to Virginia and Ohio, locating with his parents in St. Joseph in the autumn of 1872. His father, Phillip Schroer, was also a cooper, and was engaged in trade, and J. A. became his partner in 1876. They are both skilled workmen, and in everything in cooperage do a good business. He married Mary Wurthner, of New York, an estimable lady. They have one daughter, Esther Annie.

W. W. SCOTT,

of the firm of W. W. Scott & Co., gravel, slate and iron roofers, was born in Ontario, Canada, August 12, 1843, and when sixteen years of age he came to Chicago and learned the roofing business. In 1860 he went to California, and in 1861 enlisted in Company A, First California cavalry. He passed through the usual routine of promotion and was mustered out as First Lieutenant. He then returned to Chicago and up to 1872 was engaged in the tobacco and cigar trade, was burnt out, which proved very disastrous financially. He next engaged in the roofing business and in the autumn of 1873 located in Topeka, Kansas. Came to St. Joseph in the spring of 1875, where he has since been actively engaged in his present business. He is an experienced workman and commands a large trade, not only in St. Joseph but adjoining towns. He is a Master Mason and member of the Chapter.

CHARLES SEAMAN,

dealer in stoves, tinware, groceries and notions, was born in Birmingham, England, March 24, 1830, and there he was reared, educated and learned the tinner's trade. In 1853, he emigrated to New York, where for fifteen years he was manager of the tinware factory of Musgrove & Young. Then formed a partnership with a gentleman, and engaged in trade; but in a short time, found that he had been basely and systematically swindled, and was obliged to quit business, with limited resources. In 1870, he drifted west, taking up his residence in St. Joseph, July 2d, and in September engaged in business. In tin roofing and general work he has attained considerable celebrity. At the Buchanan County Agricultural Exposition, in 1874, he was awarded a silver medal for superior workmanship. Recommendations from prominent houses in England and America, indicate that he is a master of his profession. Commenced life a poor boy and although meeting with many drawbacks, has, by industry and perseverance, secured a competency. Mr. S. was married in England, to Miss Emma Shaw. They have had six children, two of whom are living—Charles H. and Elizabeth C. Is a Mason and Knight of Honor.

JOHN SEBUS

is a native of Platte County, Missouri, and was born in Weston June 24, 1856. He was there raised, educated and resided, until 1879, spending his early days in tilling the soil. In the summer of 1879, he engaged in trade, in St. Joseph, with Mr. Danckmeyer. He is a young man, of good business qualifications, and commands the respect of his fellow citizens. He was married in June, 1879, to Miss Christena Thinnes. They have one daughter, Olga Mary. His father is still a resident of Weston. At an early age he used to transfer goods from Leavenworth to Weston by ox team. He is well known among the first settlers of Northwestern Missouri.

H. J. SEIP,

of the firm of H. J. Seip & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in hard and soft coal, was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and in 1859, came to St. Joseph, where he has since been actively engaged in various pursuits. For a number of years he was in the employ of the United States Express Company, after which, until 1868, he was clerk for the Hannibal Packet Company. In that year he embarked in his present business, and until 1872 was agent for the Central Coal and Mining Company, when the present company was organized, which comprises Mr. Seip, J. S. Hughes, W. D. Rankin, of Richmond, Mo., and S. W. Slayden, of the same place. They do the largest wholesale and retail trade in Northwest Missouri, their trade extending into the Far West and north into Iowa. He is a Master Mason, companion of the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar, also a member of the Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W., and the I. O. O. F.

M. SHANNON

was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, November 1, 1833. His father, James Shannon, was a miller by occupation, and brought up his son to that calling. In 1853, Mr. M. Shannon came to America, locating, for a time, in Philadelphia, and then to Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois, where, for fifteen years, he superintended two large flouring mills. He afterwards went to Kansas City, residing there one year, when he took charge of the Perry Mill, at Weston, in Platte County, conducting the same two years. He came to St. Joseph in January, 1876, where he has since been in the milling business with R. T. Davis, having the entire charge of the mill. He owns a house and lot, corner Third and Isabelle Streets. He has been twice married: First, in April, 1853, to Miss Bridget Downey, a native of the Emerald Isle. She died in January, 1870, and left a family of eight children: James T., Maggie, Annie, William,

Lizzie and George, living, and two deceased: Ellen and John. His second wife was Liddie A. Biggs, by whom he has five children: Liddie, Lucy and Kate, living, and Charles and Henry, deceased. Mr. S. was baptized in the Catholic Church, and his family are also members of that denomination. During the persecution in England his forefathers worshiped with the same body.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN

was born at Homer, Michigan, in 1844. His ancestors, for several generations, lived in Connecticut and Vermont. He received a classical education and was graduated from the law department of Michigan University in 1863. He moved to Missouri in 1865, and for eighteen months was editor of the Herald and of the Union, newspapers in St. Joseph, and was at the same time deputy and acting clerk of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sherman was in 1867 elected City Attorney for St. Joseph, and for some years subsequently served as City Counsellor. He has been a zealous and diligent student in his profession, aiming to deserve a respectable standing among his professional brethren. His efforts have been crowned with success, and he ranks with the representative lawyers of Northwest Missouri. In 1880 he was elected judge of this judicial circuit.

WILLIS M. SHERWOOD

is a native of Orleans County, New York, born November 15, 1818, and was there raised and educated. His father, John, was a farmer, and Willis' early days were spent in agricultural pursuits. At an early age he determined to become a physician, and with that object in view, attended the Livingstown County Academy, also the West Lynn Seminary, and for a few years attended the Crosby Street Medical College, New York. In 1839, he went South for a short period, and again in 1843, when he located in Duplin County, North Carolina, where he practiced for fifteen years. In 1857, he came North, locating in Otoe City, Nebraska, where he was Postmaster one year, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. After coming to this city, was appointed Justice of the Peace, and served one year, and it is conceded by those who know, that he did the largest business in the city ever done by one official. During the war he was appointed First Quartermaster of the state troops in the Northwest, with the rank of First Lieutenant. Served in this capacity until the disbanding of the state troops, when he enlisted, and was assigned the duty of Quartermaster Assistant by General Benjamin Loan, under Colonel George H. Hall. After the war he was a candidate for Clerk of Courts, was elected, and while serving his term of two years was ousted from the office, caused by a party clause in the Constitution;

was re-appointed by the Governor; served his term, and was re-elected for four years. During his occupancy of the Clerk's office, was also Clerk of Probate Court. During the war he was also a stockholder in the St. Joseph Union, and his pen was wielded with a will in defense of the Union cause. He has frequently been called to Jefferson City as a juror in the United States Court, and has been honored by the foremanship. On the 28th of May, 1875, as a testimonial of their esteem, the Buchanan County bar tendered him a license to practice. In educational affairs Mr. Sherwood has always been among the foremost, and to him the citizens of St. Joseph are indebted to a considerable extent for its well appointed and flourishing schools. Religiously he is a Presbyterian, in which church he has been an active worker for fifty years. In him the Sabbath Schools have always found a willing and powerful assistant. Was married in 1844, to Miss Charlotte C. Hall, of New York, daughter of Samuel B. Hall. They have five children—M. K., Willis H., David F., Mary G. and Ella G.

COL. N. Y. SELLECK,

manager of the Glucose Works, was born in Utica, New York, Jan. 5, 1832, and when quite young removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was raised to manhood and educated. For a time he was a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On the 16th of April, 1861, he tendered his services to the Union cause, and served during the war. He was military agent for the State of Wisconsin, and afterwards was inspector of military hospitals and prisons of the East, receiving his appointment from E. M. Stanton. Was also for a term in active service on the field. Colonel Selleck has always been devoted to the Union cause, and since the war has not been lost sight of by those who control the affairs of the country. In 1869 he was consul to Europe, and for four years was quartered at Bradford, England, after which he spent one year in London. Returned to his native country in 1875, and for a number of years has given the business he now pursues his entire attention. For several years he was interested in the grape sugar and glucose business at Buffalo, New York. He came to St. Joseph in 1880 and took the management and an interest in the works. He married in 1857 Miss M. E. Smith, of New York. They have two children, C. Y. and Adelade.

JOHN SEYFRIED

was born in Germany, in 1848, and there received a good education. He came to America, in 1873, landing in New York May 3, and from thence came direct to St. Joseph, Missouri. He remained there two years, and then went to the South, and returned in 1878. He was married, in 1873, to Sophia Zimmerer. They had one child. His wife and

child died in 1874. He was again married in 1878, to Mrs. Minnie Ackleman. He is a Mason, and an Encampment member of the Odd Fellows Order. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of Druids.

CHARLES H. SHULTZ,

of the firm of Shultz & Hosea, wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic hardware, is a native of Ohio. He emigrated to St. Joseph in 1865. In 1877, the above named partnership was formed. Their business has increased, and is of such magnitude as to require rooms 60x140 feet, three stories high, with basement under entire building. They give employment to sixty-five men. In addition to the above they manufacture tin ware and run a retail store at No. 108 South Fourth Street. The room is 20x120 feet, four stories high, with basement. Both branches are producing very satisfactory results.

WILLIAM SEIDENFADEN,

undertaker, was born September 10, 1829, at Koelleda, Prussia, and there received his school education and learned the trade of cabinet maker. Then he served two years in the Prussian army, and after being honorably discharged, he opened in business. In 1855 he emigrated to America and visited New York and Chicago and from there came to St. Joseph in 1857. Here he embarked in the furniture business in 1861, which he carried on successfully for five years. In 1866 he sold out and engaged exclusively in the undertaking business, giving it his entire attention and energy. He was married December 3, 1861, to Miss Emilie Hunderle. They have seven children. William, born November 24, 1863; Emma, born November 12, 1865; Joseph, born November 1, 1867; Edward, born January 4, 1869; Herrmann, born October 18, 1873; Henry, born May 18, 1876; Frank, born January 13, 1879.

Dr. FRANCIS ARMSTRONG SIMMONS

was born in Surry County, North Carolina, on the 17th day of March, 1830. His father's name was Peter Pruett Simmons. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Armstrong. His father was well off, owned an iron works, and was a merchant. His parents came to Missouri in 1841. His father died August, 1841, and his mother April, 1842. He had four sisters living then: Mary A., Sarah J., Martha D and Senah N. All are now living in Nebraska. He also had five brothers: Hugh A., Peter P. (who died, in 1865, in this city), James I. and Thomas A. He was married to Miss Lucy A. Holbert, in Platte County, Missouri, May 12, 1853. Of this union he has had four daughters, and one little granddaughter. In the order of their birth, his children's names are: Flora L., now Mrs.

Jas. S. Blount, Mary E., Nannie A., and Clara Lavinia. All are now living with him, in St. Joseph. He received a collegiate education at Chapel Hill College, Lafayette County, Missouri. He studied medicine, and commenced practicing in 1855. Moved to Cass County, Nebraska, in 1856. Moved to Rochester, Andrew County, Missouri, April 26, 1864. March 12, 1879, moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he now lives. While living at Rochester, he was one of the founders of, and President of the Andrew County Medical Society. He is a member of the District Medical Association of Northwest Missouri; was one of its Vice Presidents, and represented it in the American Medical Association, that met in Farwell Hall, Chicago, Illinois, in 1877, where 760 representative men convened from all the States, and from Canada. He was a member of the State Medical Association, and was one of the founders and incorporators of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of this city, and Professor of Physiology and Diseases of the Nervous System, and Clinical Lecturer on the General Diseases of Women, for nearly two years, in this institution. After severing his connection with this school, last January, he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Northwestern Medical College, and is now President of, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in this college. While living at Rochester, he urged the necessity of the publication of a medical journal in this city, and partly through his influence the St. Joseph Medical and Surgical Reporter was started, edited by Dr. J. P. Chesney, in July, 1880. He contributed to this journal articles upon cerebral anæmia of infants, headaches, and about doctors. He has been a large contributor to other medical journals, upon various subjects, and has been an active worker in the transactions of all the medical societies with which he has been connected. He has by earnest work and constant study endeavored to keep well up with the progress of the profession. He is extensively acquainted throughout the Northwest and with the rise and progress of the Platte Purchase. He saw this city rise from an Indian trading post, a mere village, and attire herself in the beauty and gradeur of the "Queen City of the West."

E. SLEPPY,

master mechanic for the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, April 11, 1833. He received the benefits of the common schools, and attended Danas academy six months. He was employed for a time as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Coal Company Railroad. In 1852 he was rodman on the survey of the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad. He learned the machinist trade in the shops of the Beaver Meadow Railroad, and in 1854 the West attracted his attention and he came to

Springfield, Illinois, and afterwards to Alton. Returning East in 1856, he was in the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad at White Haven in 1857; came West again, and in 1858 located in St. Joseph, and was employed on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad as engineer, continuing until 1861, when he was for a time connected with the Platte Country Railroad. From that time until 1871 he was assistant master mechanic of the Hannibal & St. Joseph. In that year he joined his present company. Mr. Sleppy is a finished workman and keeps pace with the mechanical world. He is one of the original stockholders and vice-president of the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, one of the most creditable industries in the city. He is also a member of the firm of E. Davis & Co., druggists, corner Tenth and Olive. For two terms he was a member of the St. Joseph school board. Miss C. Balentine, of Pennsylvania, became his wife. By this union they have six children, E. W., Emma C., Mary F., Willie E., Carrie, Nellie M.

FREDERICK W. SMITH,

was born in Prussia, October 3, 1815. He received his early education in his native town, and afterwards entered a military academy, where he was engaged as a civil engineer. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to America. Landing in New York in 1833, he remained there almost a year, and then removed to New Orleans, where he was employed in a cotton press. Owing to the breaking out of yellow fever in that city, he embarked on the Mississippi River, and came to St. Louis, where soon after his arrival he was appointed Deputy City Surveyor. In 1838, or 1839, he left St. Louis for the Platte Purchase, and settled at Blacksnake Hills (now St. Joseph). Here he engaged in farming and surveying, having made the original maps of St. Joseph, and named it after the founder of the city, Joseph Robidoux. Mr. Smith pre-empted 160 acres of land, upon which the city now stands, and which has been divided and subdivided and sold at different times. Mr. Smith was a Captain of the militia for a number of years, and was afterwards made a Major of the State Volunteers. He was appointed the first Postmaster of the City of St. Joseph. In 1861, he was elected Mayor of the City. His last office was that of Judge of the Buchanan County Court, his term ending in 1876. He married Miss Jane Tolin, of Davis County, Missouri, in 1843. They have three children, Frederick, Augustus M., and a daughter, the wife of John A. Duncan, of Kansas City.

O. M. SMITH,

merchant, was born in Maryland, September, 1836, and came to St. Joseph in 1860, where he at once engaged in mercantile business. He

was very successful, gaining the confidence and good will of the people by his fair dealing and affable manners. He continued in business for seventeen years, being one of the few who did so uninterruptedly through the war. He sold out his business in 1878, since which period he has devoted his time to real estate transactions, the settling of estates, as administrator, and various other kinds of business. He has accumulated a competency, has a fine house, hosts of friends, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors. He married Miss Jane E. Ivery, in St. Joseph, May 27, 1862. She was from Cambria County, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Mary C., born September 13, 1864.

C. D. SMITH

was born in Virginia, April 22, 1807, and emigrated to Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, in 1838, where he worked at tanning for two years. He then moved to the neighborhood of Otterville, where he carried on tanning, making a new and complete tan yard, which he operated for about twelve years. In 1856 he quit the tanning business and went to farming. He remained on a farm until 1869, when he sold out and moved to Otterville, where he lived with his son-in-law, Mr. T. V. Ellis, nearly twelve years. During 1861 he took to his bed with chronic rheumatism, and was not out of bed for three years. Ever since he has walked on crutches. He sustained loss by the war, in negroes and stock, to the amount of about $2,000. His son, C. Q. Smith, was in the Confederate service about two years, and was under General Cockerel, and taken prisoner and put in prison at St. Lous. His sister, Mrs. Ellis, secured his release. Mr. Smith was married November, 1835, to Miss Mary A. Thompson, a native of Virginia. She had seven children, one died in infancy. The others are alive and doing well, and all married except the youngest daughter. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has donated toward building several churches. He has never regretted moving to Missouri, where he has had nothing to encounter except that which is incident to pioneer life. Mr. Smith, although a cripple, is cheerful and happy, truly resigned to his condition, and does not utter a single complaint.

A. T. SMITH,

of the firm of Smith, Frazer & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, was born August 14, 1839, in Cooper County, Missouri. Up to the age of fifteen he worked on a farm and in a tanyard. In 1866, he commenced clerking for H. K. Judd & Co., and in 1869 engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. Mr. Smith married Miss Louise Wise, a native of Missouri, May 13, 1873. She was born in St. Louis, December 25,

1848, and was raised in San Francisco, California. They have one child —George A., born September 6, 1878. Mrs. S. is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith has assisted liberally in building churches and school houses. He lost considerably by the late war. He has all through life extended a helping hand to the needy and unfortunate. Mr. Smith is one of the fortunate business men of St. Joseph, starting out in life a poor boy. He has achieved a success in business which ranks him financially with the representative wholesale merchants of the city.

J. M. SMITH,

of the firm of J. M. Smith & Co., dealers in staple and fancy groceries, foreign and domestic fruits and Dozier & Weyl Cracker Co. crackers and fancy buiscuits, was born in Virginia in 1834, where he received good common school advantages. Emigrated to Indiana in 1854, locating in Perryville, Vermillion County. Here he followed general merchandising. From thence he moved to Terre Haute in 1876, and traveled for Hulman & Cox, wholesale grocers. In 1880, he emigrated to St. Joseph and engaged in the above named business, in a room 22x140 feet, two stories high and cellar, giving employment to five men. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Lew Wallace. Entering the service as a private, he came out as first lieutenant on General Smith's staff. Was in the service two and a half years. He has five children living and doing well: Harry A., Lewis W., Lenora, Doyne and Kate H. Is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

A. M. SMITH & CO.,

proprietors of Excelsior Soap Works and manufacturers of Turkish White, and other celebrated brands of soap. Among the representative manufacturing industries of the Northwest, the above firm occupies a front rank. It is composed of Dr. A. M. Smith, of Nebraska City, and L. L. McBride, of St. Joseph. The latter is thoroughly conversant with the soap trade, and has charge of the works. The superiority of their celebrated Turkish White, and toilet brands is well known far and near, and their trade is constantly on the increase, extending throughout the adjoining states and territories. Few enterprises in St. Joseph are more favorably known abroad.

G. T. SMITH,

dealer in White sewing machines, was born in Muskingum, Ohio, June 20, 1846. His father, Thomas, was an agriculturist and a native of the Buckeye State. When G. T. was in his tenth year he removed with his

parents to Cincinnati, where he resided until 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry. Was in the Army of the Plains, at Ft. Laramie and other points in the West, serving until July, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Ohio, he located in Vinton County, and for five years was engaged in merchandising at Eagle Mills. Thence he removed to Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri, where he was engaged in the furniture business until 1877, when he came to St. Joseph, and has since been engaged in the sewing machine business. He controls four counties, and being a first-class salesman, combined with the unquestioned merits of the White machine, does a large business. Was married, in 1872, to Miss C. E. Bray, of Ohio. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Melville, Alice and Clyde. Nora died in August, 1874. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also the A. O. U. W.

F. L. SOMMER,

of the firm of F. L. Sommer & Co., manufacturers of fine crackers and confectionery, and wholesale dealers in fruits, nuts, etc., was born and received his elementary and business education in West Virginia. He left his native home in 1869, and settled in St. Joseph. His first experience there was in the capacity of clerk for the firm of Townsend & Wood, in whose employ he remained till 1873, when he first attempted his present business, then on a comparatively small scale. Few men in legitimate business in the West have met with more signal and rapid success. The building occupied by the sales room, office and ware rooms includes four stories and measures forty by one hundred and forty feet. The factory, which also includes four floors, is sixty by one hundred and forty feet. It affords employment to from seventy-five to one hundred hands, exclusive of the twelve traveling men constantly on the road. The business of this house amounted in 1873, to $50,000. In 1880, the same amounted to $400,000. It extends over a great part of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Dakota Territory. The firm manufactures its own packing boxes and barrels; this department of the business alone affording constant employment to eight men. In 1873, F. L. Sommer was married to Miss Carrie Pinger. They have had four children, three of whom are living.

PHILIP SOMMER,

is a popular representative of the drug trade in St. Joseph. He is a Virginian by birth, and became proficient in pharmacy in the City of Wheeling. His store is centrally located, and he being the most genial of gentlemen, does a lucrative business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

S. H. SOMMERS,

was born June 22, 1818, in Schoharie County, New York, where he was raised. In 1849, he went to Albany, and there became connected with a railroad company as pattern maker, car builder, and also in locomotive work. In 1854, he went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he carried on the same business for two years. Attracted by the news of the West, he went to Geary City, Kansas, where he staid one year. In 1857, he came to St. Joseph, and opened the Merchants' Hotel, which he conducted with great success. In 1878, he sold out to Mr. Wagner, who changed the name of the hotel to Atlantic Hotel, and Mr. S. retired from business. He was married in 1835, to Miss Charlotte Amy Riltse, of New York. They have had twelve children, Gertrude L. born October 22, 1836, married S. L. Bean, August 1, 1854, and died July 22, 1868; Charlotte M., born May 12, 1839, married George Fanning, July 12, 1860; Irvin J. born June 16, 1842; Alzina, born September 7, 1844, died May 27, 1847; Alvina, born November 6, 1847, married to George H. Packard, December 30, 1879; Anliza, born September 7, 1851, died May 10, 1852; Estela and Arbel, twins, born June 10, 1855, Estela died October 12, and Arbel died November 5, 1855; Howard, born September 2, 1858, died August 2, 1859; Adia and Idea, twins, born May 8, 1860, both died September 18, 1860; Emma, born August 7, 1862, died May 12, 1863.

W. L. SOMMER,

foreman and manager of F. L. Sommer & Co.'s Cracker Factory, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Philadelphia July 16, 1853. At an early age he remove with his parents to Wheeling, Virginia, residing there for a number of years, and also, for a time, lived in Columbus, Ohio. In 1868, he became a resident of St. Joseph. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Eliza Bowen. They have two children, Beatrice and Gertrude.

OSCAR SORGE,

baker and dealer in groceries, is a native of Saxon, Germany, and was born August 12, 1829. He was there reared, educated and learned the harness making trade, and came to America in 1854, locating in New Jersey, where he resided two years; thence to Illinois, locating in Whitesides County, for a time, after which he came to Farmington, Van Buren County, Iowa, and there lived until 1861. He enlisted in Company B, Third Iowa Cavalry, was elected sergeant, and passed through the usual routine of promotion and was honorably discharged as First Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Helena (Arkansas), and all the principal engagements of the Potomac, and served until the rebel-

lion was suppressed. He returned to St. Louis and then went to Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri, and engaged in the hotel business, keeping the Bismarck House for four years; also kept the Palace Hotel at Gallatin, Missouri. He next engaged in the hotel business at Atchison, Kansas, and was burned out, which proved disastrous financially. Came to St. Joseph in January, 1880, worked at the harness making trade for Mr. Landis and Mr. Haspel, and in June, 1880, engaged in trade. He was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth Shaffer. They have seven children, Annie, Bertha, Lena, Dora, Minnie, Laura, and Blanche. Mr. S. was an Encampment Odd Fellow, and was a charter member of Grand River Lodge No. 53, of Trenton, Missouri.

J. H. SOUTHWORTH,

engineer with Louis Hax, was born in Orleans County, New York, October 12, 1838, and there raised to manhood, educated, and learned the carpenter trade. Darius, his father, also pursued that vocation. In 1864, our subject removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he adapted himself to and learned engineering. After remaining three years, he located at Whitewater, Wisconsin, in the capacity of engineer in the paper mill, which was soon after demolished by fire, when, upon its being rebuilt, Mr. S. took the same position, and remained in Whitewater four years. In 1871, he went to Nebraska, and engage in farming, which undertaking proved somewhat disastrous, on account of the grasshoppers. In 1875, he came to this city, but previous to coming here, was engineer in a mill at Hiawatha. He has been in the employ of L. Hax for five years. In May, 1869, he was married to Miss Jennie M. Penny, of Whitewater, Wisconsin. They have one child, J. D., and one adopted, Amy Belle. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

D. L. SOUTHWORTH,

blacksmith, was born in Medina, New York, September 27, 1836, and was there reared, educated and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1864, he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and for four years worked as a journeyman, after which he returned to New York and for several years did business in Medina. Was also for a couple of years in Knowlesville. Came to St. Joseph in December, 1880, engaging in trade. Is a practical workmen in all branches. Was married, in 1859, to Miss J. P. Morgan, of New York. They have one daughter, Minnie.

J. L. SPALDING,

engineer on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R., was born in Claremont, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, August 30, 1833. His father, Sanford Spalding, was a farmer in that state, and his grandfather, Dyer Spalding, was

a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, under Ethan Allen. Our subject, when seventeen years of age, commenced railroading as fireman on the Vermont Central, continuing until 1853, the latter part of the time being engineer. In that year he came to Ohio, and engaged as an engineer in the construction of the Ohio Central Railroad for eighteen months. In the fall of 1854, he went on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., and in 1855 we find him with the Illinois Central as engineer, and with this company he remained for over a quarter of a century, being in their employ until March, 1881. Then commenced work for the K. C., St. J. & C. B. R. R. Although but a short time in St. Joseph, Mr. S. has gained the esteem of all who have formed his acquaintance. Was married in 1860, to Miss Ruth Hiles, a native of England. They have one son—James S.—a promising young man, who is a telegraph operator, at Amboy, Illinois. Mr. S. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is a Master Mason.

SPALSBURY BROS.,

dealers in stoves, tinware and hardware. O. M. Spalsbury is a native of New York, and was born in 1849. At an early age he removed from the Empire State to Michigan, where he was raised and educated. In 1863, for a time, he was a resident of Chicago, after which he emigrated to Kansas, coming to St. Joseph in 1865, and has since principally made it his home. For a time he was in the lumber trade at Hiawatha, Kansas, and Maryville, Missouri. In the autumn of 1877 he engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Mason's Blue Lodge. E. A. Spalsbury is a native of Jefferson County, New York, and was born in 1855. He came to Missouri with his parents, taking up his abode in St. Joseph, and here he was raised and educated. He is numbered among the popular and promising young men of the city.

JAMES M. SPANGLER,

foreman with R. K. Allen, was born in Clay County, Missouri, March 24, 1845. His father, William H. was among the early settlers in the state, and of Clay County. Our subject was raised and learned his trade in Ray, Andrew and DeKalb Counties. He was a resident of Savannah and Andrew County, for thirteen years. In 1863, he enlisted in the Union cause in Company M, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, serving in the capacity of Corporal for two years. In 1879, he took up his residence in St. Joseph, and has since been in the employ of R. K. Allen. He is one of the most thoroughly skilled workmen in the city, and favorably known among the mechanics. He was married in 1865, to Miss Agnes Elliott, of Savannah. They have four children, Charles E., Carrie, Gertrude and Louie. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

O. M. SPENCER, JR.,

was born on the 23d day of August, 1850, in Missouri, and is the son of O. M. Spencer, who emigrated from the State of Kentucky and located on the Platte Purchase in 1846. He passed his boyhood days, until he arrived at the age of eighteen, upon a farm, at which time he laid aside the implements of husbandry and left the labors of the field in order to enter the public schools of St. Joseph, where he fitted himself for college. He afterwards attended Christian University, where he graduated in 1872 with the second honors, and by virtue of those honors was representative of the class. Having chosen the profession of law for his avocation in life, he entered the office of a distinguished attorney in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he pursued his legal studies until he was admitted to the bar. In order to become still more proficient and to gain that scientific knowledge of the fundamental principles of the common law which distingushes the true lawyer, he entered the law department of Harvard College, and completed his education under the instruction of those venerable and profound expounders of the law. With a mind full of learning and a future full of promise, he returned to his favorite city of the West, and located in the practice of his profession, and shortly after he met the accomplished Miss Lillian Tootle, whom, in the winter of 1875, he led to the marriage altar. In 1880 came the interesting election of officers for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit and for the county of Buchanan. Mr. Spencer was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Prosecuting Attorney, and after an exciting contest was elected to that position, which he now holds, and the duties of which he performs to the satisfaction of all but the criminals.

C. G. STALL,

was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1829. He was the last child but one of a family of six sons and three daughters, all but one of whom, a brother, are living. He was educated in his native county, and soon after leaving school engaged in railroading in Missouri and other western states, and in hotel keeping. April 16, 1877, he took charge of the Saunders House in St. Joseph. The reputation of this well-known hotel he has continued to sustain, and it is now (1881) recognized as one of the best kept and most popular houses in this section of country.

DUDLEY M. STEELE,

was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, February 18, 1821. His mother died when he was quite young, and when sixteen he buried his father. By this time he had a good English and fair classical education,

and commenced clerking in a wholesale and retail dry goods house in Lexington, Kentucky. His health becoming impaired, and having heard glowing accounts of the rich Platte purchase, and of Missouri, he in the spring of 1842 started on horseback for the West. At Louisville he took passage for St. Louis and thence to Columbia, Missouri, where he spent several days with a relative, David S. Lamb, and proceeded to what was then Robidoux Landing, now St. Joseph. Captivated by the fertility of the soil, he purchased land five miles east of Savannah, and became a farmer. In August, 1848, he was married to Miss Mary E. Mitchum, formerly of Woodford County, Kentucky. Mrs. Steele died in 1849. In the fall of 1849 he engaged in merchandising in St. Joseph. He subsequently determined to visit California, and in the spring of 1850 started with an ox team and small herd of cattle to cross the plains. The Indians were numerous, and frequently troublesome, and emigrants therefore traveled in companies sufficiently strong for self-protection. A company of twenty men and ten wagons, principally from Andrew County, was formed, and Mr. Steele was selected as the manager. They traveled with but few adventures. Mr. Steele, desirous of visiting Salt Lake, arranged a series of signals by which he could join the train west of that point, and in company with a Mr. McClain, started on horseback for the great Salt Lake Valley, where they spent two weeks. They joined their comrades as arranged, having successfully traversed that wild Indian country a distance of five hundred miles. They arrived at their destination after a four months' journey, and Mr. Steele immediately engaged in the stock business. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Steele formed a co-partnership with Messrs. McCord, Nave, and Clark, under the firm name of Steele, McCord & Co. This firm afterwards became one of the most prominent as dealers in and raisers of American stock in Upper California. In 1856 Mr. Steele was elected by the counties of Colusa and Tehama to represent them in the California State Legislature, receiving the largest Democratic vote ever cast in the district. He continued in the California cattle trade until 1857, during which time he crossed the plains three times in a "prairie schooner," and made nine trips across the Isthmus, sometimes by the Panama, and at others by the Nicaragua route. In 1857 he returned to St. Joseph, where the members of the firm of Steele, McCord & Co. entered the wholesale grocery trade, under the firm name of Nave, McCord & Co. In May 1858 Mr. Steele was married to Miss Eliza May, of Washington County, Kentucky, by whom he had two children, who were left motherless by the death of Mrs. Steele in the spring of 1861. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country during the civil war, Nave, McCord & Co. deemed it advisable to move part of their goods to Omaha, then a small village. Mr. Steele took the management of this consignment, and of the branch house shortly afterwards established there. In the spring of

1862 he again visited California to close up the unsettled business of Steele, McCord & Co., and remained there till September, 1863, when he returned to St. Joseph and again resumed his active interest in the grocery trade, which he continued until 1867. In March, 1868, he was married to Miss Minnie Withers, of Clay County, Missouri. In June of the same year he was elected president of the St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company, to which position he was re-elected in 1869–'70. During the same time he was the vice-president and manager of the Merchants' Insurance Company of St. Joseph, and conducted the business of both companies in the same office. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Steele formed a partnership in the wholesale grocery business with Samuel R. Johnson, of Council Bluffs. In 1870 he was elected president of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, and re-elected in 1871. The pressure of business was so great that he on September 13, 1870, resigned the presidency of the St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and in November, 1872, after one hundred and fifty miles of the railroad had been built under his management, resigned his position as president. In 1872 he was elected president of the Merchants' Insurance Company of St. Joseph. In 1873 Mr. Steele, W. B. Kemper and others entered the wholesale grocery trade, under the firm name of D. M. Steele & Co. In 1876 he was elected president of the St. Joseph Board of Trade. The same year he was elected a director of the St. Joseph Bridge Company, and re-elected in 1877. Mr. Steele was born and brought up in the Presbyterian faith, and has been a constant supporter of and general attendant upon the services of that denomination.

N. STEEN.

carpenter and builder, was born in Buffalo, New York, October 28, 1837, and removed to Wisconsin with his parents at an early age, locating in Waukesha County, where he was raised to manhood, educated and learned his trade. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Wisconsin, and was soon promoted to first sergeant. Was at the engagements of Peach Orchard, Williamsburg, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and all the general engagements of the Potomac. Was slightly wounded, and for six weeks was an occupant of Libby Prison. Was in New York City during the riots, going there from Gettysburg. Was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term, and returned to Wisconsin, and after a short sojourn came to to St. Joseph. Was married, in Wisconsin, in 1864, to Miss Susan Sceets. They have a family of five children, Nellie, Susan, May, Ada and William Irving. Mr. Steen has contributed an ample share towards the cause of the Union, and as a mechanic and citizen occupies a front rank.

FRED STEFFEN,

carpenter, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 22, 1855, and came to the United States when young, his father, Carl, taking up his abode in St. Joseph. He is well known in this city as a dairyman. Fred was here reared, and learned his trade. For a number of years he was in the employ of the K. C. Railroad, in the capacity of bridge builder. He is among the well known mechanics of the city.

J. O. STEPHENS,

restaurateur and proprietor of fish, oyster and produce market, was born in Monroe County, Indiana, November 20, 1844. His father, David, was a circuit minister of the Methodist denomination, and migrated from Ohio to Indiana at an early day, and was also closely identified with the educational interests of that locality up to the time of his demise, which occurred when J. O. was quite young. His grandfather, John, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and he was born in Boonsborough, Kentucky, in 1781. He married a sister of Daniel Boone, and migrated to Ohio, in 1801, locating near where the City of Columbus now stands. J. O.'s mother was again married, and with them he lived until fourteen years of age, tilling the soil. Then came west, and located in Nebraska, and after a short sojourn, returned to Indiana for a time. Subsequently he located in Doniphan County, Kansas, residing there until December 12, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Was at the battle of Shiloh and many other stirring events; served three years and seven months, when he was honorably discharged, and returned to Doniphan County. For a time he was engaged in merchandising, at Wathena and Troy, and came to St. Joseph in the autumn of 1865. Embarked in the fish and oyster business, afterwards in butchering, eventually turning his attention to his present vocation. In 1866, he married Miss Sarah J. Dinkle. Mr. Stephens has built up a large and lucrative business by sagacity and fair dealing.

W. F. STEPHENS,

merchant, the subject of this notice, is a native of Randolph County, Missouri, and was born April 2, 1842. When three years of age he removed to Callaway County, with his parents, and there resided a few years, when the family located in Andrew County, remaining six years, thence to Buchanan County. During the war our subject was engaged in freighting in the West, and for two years was a resident of Kansas. He engaged in his present business in March, 1880, and carries a well selected stock of goods, and by square dealing and his affable demeanor has built up a substantial business. In the spring of 1867, Miss Margaret

E. Maxwell became his wife. They have five children, John, Tabitha, Mollie, Frank and Jessie.

JOSEPH STEMLER,

carpenter and builder, is one of the leaders in this important industry. He was born in Gasconade County, Missouri, July 25, 1853, and removed to St. Joseph at an early age. His father, John T., who was a carpenter, here engaged at his trade. Joseph was here raised and learned his trade, and is now an accomplished mechanic. Was married December 31, 1880, to Miss Minnie Breuninger, of St. Joseph.

WILLIAM STEWART,

foreman for J. W. Ambrose & Co., was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, June 21, 1814, and, upon becoming of age, he went to Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he received the benefits of a good education. After this, he went to Pittsford, Vermont, and learned the moulder's trade, and then went to Plymouth, Vermont, and worked at his trade seven years. Thence to Providence, Rhode Island, remaining about two years, having the management of the shops. He next returned to Vermont, and for eight years had charge of the shops at Windsor. For six years he was foreman in the foundry of Hartshorn & Ames, at Nashua, New Hampshire, after which, in company with two other gentlemen, he engaged in the foundry business at South Reading, Massachusetts. It was finally converted into a joint stock company, and Mr. Stewart continued in the capacity as foreman for six years. He next went to Connecticut, staying for a time, after which he entered the foundry of Morrison & Colwell, at Troy, New York, as foreman, remaining three years. He filled the same position with Wager & Fales for several years; that company eventually dissolved, and he continued to hold the same situation with Mr. Fales for five years. Subsequently he came to Rock Island, Illinois, and for one year was foreman in the stove works, in that city. Returned to Troy, and, in 1878, came to St. Joseph, and entered the employ of J. W. Ambrose & Co. as foreman. Mr. S. has been a foreman for thirty-five years, and is thoroughly conversant with the general details of foundry work. He has been twice married: First, to Miss Clara Pollard, of Vermont; she died June 11, 1879, leaving two sons, W. J. and George P. In the autumn of 1880, Mrs. Mary J. Reed became his wife. He is a Master Mason.

CHRISTOF STEINBRENNER,

farmer, section 26, post office St. Joseph, was born in Germany, November 16, 1833, and received a good education. He came to America, April 15, 1853, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the black-

smith trade and followed it for a livelihood. In 1861, he emigrated to Buchanan County, since which time he has farmed. By his own industry he has secured seventy acres of land, all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. Was married, October 17, 1858, to Miss Lizzie Wiess, who was born in Germany, December 31, 1834. They have a family of five children: Phillip, born September 18, 1860, died May 21, 1868; George, born October 25, 1862; John A., born November 30, 1864; Frederick and Lotta, twins, born June 22, 1866; William, born April 19, 1871. Mr. S. is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 130 I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a school trustee. His mother-in-law lives with him. She was born in Germany, November 10, 1800, and had a common school education. Was married in 1824, to Jacob Wiess. They had five children: Amos, Charlotta, Phillip, Elizabeth and John. Her husband died in 1876. They lived a happy life and celebrated their golden wedding before his death. The old lady is healthy and active and would walk to St. Joseph if the family would let her.

THEODORE STEINACKER,

County Surveyor, was born in St. Louis, in May, 1853, and came to this city in 1858. Attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., in 1873, and received a finished education in civil engineering and surveying, and in 1880 was elected County Surveyor. His superior qualifications and strict attention to business of the county is a guarantee that the people's interests will not be neglected.

PHILIP STIMMEL,

manager of the St. Joseph branch of B. D. Buford & Co's agricultural implement works, is a native of Pennsylvania, and originally did business in Philadelphia, where he received an excellent commercial education. He has been twelve years in the agricultural implement business, a calling in which he is thoroughly versed. He was formerly connected with an agricultural house established in St. Joseph in 1870, and conducted under the firm name of Buford & Warren. On the death of Captain Warren, which occurred in a railroad accident, September, 1875, this firm was dissolved, but the business has since continued to be conducted by the original house, and managed in St. Joseph by Mr. Philip Stimmel, whose excellent business qualifications, and great personal popularity have contributed in no small degree to extend the territory of its patronage. Basie D. Buford, the head of the firm of B. D. Buford & Co, Rock Island, Illinois, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the West, is a member of the well known Kentucky family of Bufords. He moved to Rock Island when a small boy, and is now about forty-five

years of age. The establishment of which he constitutes the head does an annual business of one million and a half of dollars. Besides the branch house managed in St. Joseph by Mr. Stimmel, and which alone does an annual business of two hundred thousand dollars, there are other branches of this immense business in St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Paul. The celebrated Rock Island plow works of D. B. Buford & Co., turn out Clipper plows, Buford-Brown sulky and gang plows, Black Hawk and Defiance cultivators, etc.

L. S. STIGERS,

architect, a pioneer in this branch, is the subject. Was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1817, and when young migrated to Ohio with his parents, where he was reared, educated and learned the carpenter's trade, at Mt. Vernon, Kent County. Followed his vocation there until 1844, when he came to St. Joseph, and rented a residence and commenced business as a builder. Drafted the plans and built the Patee House, and many other buildings which to-day are old landmarks. For a time he was in partnership with F. R. Bœttner, and a fair specimen of their architectural skill is the Market House, Saxton & Russell's building, occupied by Baldwin, the jeweler, A. N. Shuster's residence and numerous store buildings and residences. Mr. Stigers superintended the erecting of Asylum No. 2. In the private and business walks of life he commands the respect of a large circle of acquaintances. Was married on the 28th of November, 1840, to Miss Harriet Gooding, of St. Clair County, Illinois. She was born June 11, 1815, and died May 25, 1874, leaving five children, of whom four are living—Mary E., born September 24, 1841; Robert G., born March 16, 1845; Laura B., born June 14, 1849, and died September 21, 1850; Orren and Warren, (twins), born June 4, 1852.

JAMES A. STORM

was born in Emmittsburg, Fredericks County, Maryland, June 26, 1823, and was there reared, educated and became proficient in architecture, his father, James, being a prominent member of the profession in that state. In 1846, James A. removed to Baltimore, where he remained engaged in his profession and building until 1850, when he took up his abode at Berkeley Springs, Virginia, where he followed contracting and building, and he also became proprietor of a livery stable. To him much credit is due for giving the locality of Berkeley Springs the reputation it afterwards attained as a watering place. There he constructed and operated swimming pools and a ten-pin alley, and was general manager of amusement. Mr. David H. Crawther, well known as a correspondent for Harper's Magazine, under the nom de plume of Port Crayon, was

associated with him for a time in this business. In 1857, Mr. Storm settled in St. Joseph. He drafted the design and superintended the building of the Pacific House. Was also superintendent of construction of the Buchanan County Court House and other important structures in St. Joseph. For a considerable length of time he was a partner in contracting and building with John C. Evans, the style being Storm & Evans. In 1862, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. S. turned his attention to the manufacture of ox yokes, tents, and necessaries for outfitting adventurers for the West. His establishment was what is known as the St. Joseph planing mill. Also manufactured extensively the old-fashioned spinning wheel, looms, etc. In 1865, he sold out to DeClue & Shivel, and for one season, in company with W. Angelo Powell, conducted a real estate and architect's office. His next move was to engage in the fruit and produce business, which so rapidly increased that he was obliged to open a branch house at Omaha to accommodate his western trade. During one summer he shipped upwards of 30,000 bushels of apples and other products in proportion. In 1867, he opened a house and made a specialty of buying and selling game. He has done much toward improving the breeds of fowls, and in this important branch has achieved a wide reputation. Is the inventor of a fountain for the benefit of the breeders of fowls that will keep water from freezing in winter and keep it cool in summer. On this he was awarded the highest prize at the Centennial. Is a member of the State Horticultural Society and of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society. Mr. Storm is a man of considerable taste in antiquarian curiosities, and is the possessor of a rare collection of ancient coins and fossils. Was married in 1844, to Miss Margaret A. Baumgardner, at Emmittsburg, Maryland. They have had seven children—John F, (now Deputy Assessor in St. Louis), James A., Joseph A., Charlie K., William M. and Louisa M., living; and Mary A., deceased.

WILLIAM STRIBLEN

was born in the City of Cassel, Electorate of Hessen-Cassel, Germany, on the 16th of May, 1837, where his father held an official position in the civil service. After receiving a liberal education, William set out for the United States, arriving at New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 1, 1850. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and at once entered the drug business, paying close attention to pharmacy and chemistry. In March, 1853, he removed to Cincinnati, clerked several years in the drug business, in that city, afterwards at Indianapolis, Indiana, Covington, Kentucky, and Chicago, Illinois, until January, 1857, when he started West, landing in Keokuk, Iowa, where he established his own drug store. He continued to practice his profession until the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, when he enlisted in the United States army, was promoted

to hospital steward Twenty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, afterwards to Lieutenant Sixty-third Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, and finally to Captain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Infantry. While in the army he was at various times dangerously wounded, in the head, a bayonet thrust in right lung, and shot in the instep of right foot. On the 5th of May, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the United States service by reason of wounds received while in duty. After his discharge, he traveled to regain his health, which had suffered from the effects of his wounds. A strong and robust constitution helped him to recuperate his former good health. In April, 1866, he arrived at St. Joseph, where he engaged in clerking until he established his own drug store in January, 1867, and has been carrying on the same business ever since. He was married December 21, 1866, to Miss Martha L. Walker, of Highland County, Ohio. She died in February, 1869. Mattie W. Striblen, born on December 15, 1867, was the fruit of this marriage. William Striblen, on the 21st April, 1870, was married to Miss Sallie B. Tracy, his present wife. There were born unto them Lena, April 17, 1871, died October 14, 1872; Frederick, born January 7, 1873; Nellie, born November 28, 1875; Laura, born September 30, 1877, died March 24, 1880; Stella, born December 25, 1879.

GEORGE STROP,

brick manufacturer, was born August 5, 1837, at Tuscarawas, Ohio, and from there he went, when eight years old, with his family to the State of Kentucky, where he was raised, and remained up to 1865. He then came West, and located in this city, and worked at different brick yards. After three years, in 1868, he was enabled to open a brick yard on his own account, and carried on the same successfully. In 1877, he purchased a farm of 120 acres in Andrew County, Missouri, where his family resides. This he improves, besides tending to his brick yard at St. Joseph. In 1861, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Conrad, of Kentucky. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living.

STUPPY & REICHARD,

proprietors of the Central Green Houses in St. Joseph, bear the reputation of skilled florists. L. J. Stuppy, the head of the firm, was born in Saint Genevieve County, Missouri, in September, 1849. He came with his parents to St. Joseph in the spring of 1850. His father, F. X. Stuppy, was one of the pioneer druggists of the place. L. J. was raised in St. Joseph and, in due time, educated in his father's calling. In obedience to the promptings of a natural taste, in 1875, he engaged in his present business, of which he has made a success. In 1876, he married Miss

Annie Schiesl. They have two children, F. X., Jr., and Annie E. David M. Reichard, his partner in the business, was born near Martinsburg, in Berkeley County, Virginia, August 8, 1830, and, at an early age, moved with his parents to Maryland, where his father engaged in the nursery business. Brought up in his father's avocation, he early acquired a taste for floriculture. On attaining his majority, he moved to Washington, D. C., where he remained engaged in the nursery business till 1865, when he determined to try his fortune in the West, and settled in St. Joseph. In 1858, he married Miss Rebecca Boyd. They have four children, Milton, Walter, Howard and Willie. Mr. Reichard and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB STUSSI,

farmer and dairyman, Riverton, was born October 9, 1832, in Switzerland, and was reared at his birthplace and received the benefits of an education. It might be said that he was literally brought up in the dairy business. He understands it thoroughly and has followed it through life. In the spring of 1863, he emigrated to the United States, and landed at New York city. He first settled in Brooklyn, where he remained two years and then came west to St. Louis, where he resided three years, and afterwards moved to Andrew County, and engaged in the dairy and cheese making business. Remained there six years, and came to Buchanan County in 1878. He first settled east of Platte River, and moved to the place he now occupies in the spring of 1880. He was the founder of the town of Riverton, which formerly existed under the name of Bridgeport, but it had nearly died out. Mr. S. bought several pieces of land there, and started the town anew. He built a two-story hotel and other buildings and is erecting a dwelling house for himself. The town is situated on the line of the Narrow Gauge road, and has the prospect of becoming a lively place, and it is due to Mr. S.'s untiring efforts. He commenced life a poor boy and has been the architect of his own fortune. Was married, in 1862, to Miss Frances Mier, a native of Switzerland.

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND,

carpenter, is a native of Shelby County, Indiana, born August 1, 1846. His father, Woodward, was a carpenter by trade, and migrated with his family to Illinois in 1857. In 1858, they came to Missouri, locating in Columbia, Boone County, where our subject resided until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, 9th Missouri Cavalry. He passed through the usual routine of warfare, and was honorably discharged July 14, 1865 In 1866, he came to St. Joseph and engaged in working at the carpenter trade, having adopted the profession of his father. During his sojourn

in the city he has been classed among its first class mechanics. He was married in 1869 to Miss Charity Brainerd, of St. Joseph. They have four children, Stella May, Birdie, John Franklin, and an infant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., King Hill Lodge.

CONRAD TANNER,

was born in Switzerland, May 5, 1834, and when seventeen years of age came to America, and after a short sojourn in Ohio, removed to St. Joseph. He here learned the wagonmaker's trade, and in 1866, opened a shop, the style of the firm being Tanner Bros. He afterward erected the present shop. His long sojourn in this county, and his reputation for first class work, gives him a reputation that is well merited. Some specimens of his work are the wagons of the St. Joseph and New Ulm breweries. He was married in 1857, to Miss Genevieve Harman. They have had ten children, six of whom are living, Conrad, Adolph, Edward, Pauline, William and Clara. Mr. Tanner is a member of the Druids, German Benevolent Society, Greeklie Verein and Swiss Verein.

THEODORE TEXTOR,

liquor and cigar dealer, was born July 13, 1839, at Hofgeismer, Germany, and after having received his education at the high school, he went to Rassal, Hessen, where he studied at the Polytechnic School, and graduated with honor in 1853. Then accepted an offer as superintendent of the distilleries and general management of large farms, which occupation he held for five years, when he served three years in the Prussian army. When discharged he returned to his old work. Having had for a long time the desire to go to the United States, he left Europe and arrived in 1863 at New York City, where he only stopped a few weeks, and then came to St. Joseph, where he arrived in July, 1863. Obtained a situation as clerk in a hardware store, which place he filled two years, and afterward became clerk with Diedmann & Fuelling, cigar dealers. In 1868, he opened the cigar business on his own account, and removed September 1, 1880, to 310 Felix Street, and opened a store for the sale of liquors, cigars and smoking articles. Was married December 1, 1868, to Miss Minnie Deichmann. They have had four children—Oscar and Hermann, deceased, and Mathilde and Charles, living.

LOUIS THEIP,

Principal of the German-English School, was born in Prussia in 1831, and came to the United States in 1866. He received a good education in his native country, and afterwards taught for fourteen years. Since coming to this country he has taught fourteen years. Thus teaching

has been his ambition and life work. He lived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for twelve years. and in San Antonio, Texas, one year. In 1880, he came to St. Joseph, and was soon employed as Principal of the German-English School, a position he continues (1881) to fill satisfactorily. Married Miss Lizzie Blummoth in Germany, in 1860. They have two children, Emil and Jonathan. Emil is at the naval school in Annapolis, Maryland, in his fourth year, and about to become an assistant engineer. Mr. Theip is a fine scholar, a successful teacher, and a man whose moral character is above reproach.

GENERAL M. JEFF THOMPSON

was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., January, 1826. His father Capt. Merriweather Thompson, a prominent citizens of that place, was a native of Hanover County, Virginia. He was for years in the paymaster's department of the United States Army at Harper's Ferry. The proper name of the subject of this sketch was Merriweather. The appellation "Jeff" was a nick-name applied in childhood, and constitutes one of the very many instances of the absurdity of applying to children such names with the expectation of their remaining only temporary designations. The manner in which he acquired his middle name is somewhat amusing. It appears that in early life, the future General was anything but a studious child, indeed, was sorely addicted to playing truant, and having in numerous instances of desertion from school been found perched on the top of a scavenger's cart driven by an ancient darkey, who rejoiced in the name of Jeff Carlyle. By way of shaming the young runaway and reclaiming him from his objectionable habit, his friends called him "Jeff Carlyle." Whether or not this had the desired effect we are not informed; the name, however, clung to him through life, and after he had attained to manhood, and emigrated from his native home to St. Joseph, many who knew him as "Jeff," and were ignorant or oblivious of the fact that it was but a nick-name, continued so to address him. Powers of attorney were made out to him in this name under which, of course, he could not act, and in consequence he obtained an act of the legislature granting the additional "Jeff" to his name. On leaving home in 1846, he stopped in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, where he clerked in a store about a year, at the end of which period he moved to St. Joseph and engaged as a clerk in the house of Middleton & Riley, remaining in the store till 1852, when he went in their interest to Great Salt Lake City. Returning in the fall, he started, in partnership with Major Bogle, a grocery store in St. Joseph. He subsequently closed out his store and accompanied, in the capacity of commissary, the surveyors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He afterwards returned from Hannibal in charge of a surveying party, having acquired during his

trip by close application, a competent knowledge of practical surveying. He was entrusted with the task of constructing the western division of tne Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and remained in that position up to the period of its completion in February, 1859. In 1858 he filled the office of City Engineer, and in 1859 was elected Mayor of the city of St. Joseph. In 1860 he constituted one of the real estate firm of Harbine & Thompson, and was engaged in this business at the breaking out of the civil war. He was at that period, under the old state law, a Colonel of militia. He cast his fortunes with the South, and was among the earliest and most active to engage in the great struggle. He attained the rank of Brigadier General in the Confederate service, in which he acquired, among other appellations, the name of "the Swamp Fox." His career in the great struggle is now a part of our national history, and even an outline of its recital would exceed the limits of such a notice as this. At the close of the war, through the influence of General A. L. Lee, an officer of the Federal service, and formerly a banker of St. Joseph, General Thompson obtained the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works of the State of Louisiana, with headquarters in the city of New Orleans, which position he continued to retain up to the period of his death. A short time previous to this, he had started a commission house in Memphis, Tennessee, but the venture proved a failure, and he went to New Orleans with the above mentioned results. M. Jeff Thompson married in Liberty, Missouri, in 1848, Miss Emma Hays, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. By this marriage they had five children, two of whom were boys. The General was the fourth of a family of six children. The eldest of these, Broaddus Thompson, formerly a representative citizen and prominent lawyer of St. Joseph, was for many years widely distinguished for his refined culture and polished refinement of manner. Charles M. Thompson, the youngest, at present (1881) Deputy Circuit Clerk of Buchanan County, was for years a popular and well known newspaper man of St. Joseph. In the fall of 1876 General Thompson retured to his old home, St. Joseph, and died at the Pacific House in that city. He was certainly a remarkable character, and in spite of his many eccentricities, it must be said that few men have lived in the world and filled as prominent positions as he did with as many fast friends and as few enemies. Peace to his ashes.

CHARLES M. THOMPSON,

was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, October, 1830, and came to St. Joseph, in 1849. He learned the printer's trade in Virginia, and his first business here was a position in the Gazette office. When but sixteen years old, he enlisted in the First Virginia Volunteer Infantry, for the Mexican War, and remained until the war closed. In 1863, with Mr. J.

T. Childs, he started the Evening News. This he afterwards sold to parties who changed it to the Tribune. In 1869, he was elected City Recorder, a position which he filled six years. He is now (1881) Deputy Circuit Clerk, and a very capable officer. In 1853, he married Miss Jane Lyon, daughter of A. B. Lyon, one of the old merchants of this city. They have six children living—Sally D., John H., Laura A., Betta L., Mary L. and Charles M. May 3, 1881, Sally D. married Professor Richard M. Proctor, the distinguished astronomer and author of England, when they immediately left for their home in London, England. Louis M., their eldest son, married Miss Jennie Hundley, daughter of J. B. Hundley, and moved to Hastings, Nebraska, where he died in 1878, aged twenty-five years. Before going to Nebraska, he was for many years engaged as ticket agent in the Kansas City railroad office. While in Nebraska he was engaged in merchandising.

ISAAC B. THOMPSON,

was born in Pennsylvania, July 3d, 1838. Learned the marble business in Pennsylvania, and on coming to St. Joseph, in January, 1864, established himself there in that business, purchasing the shop of E. K. Bedwell, a representative marble worker in that city. This he has enlarged to meet the demands of his increasing trade. By his skill as an artist and the aid of the best workmen he is enabled to turn out a superior quality of work, as many of his beautiful monuments attest. He was elected councilman of the second ward in 1879, and also in 1881, and is among the most useful and intelligent aldermen on the board. As he is enterprising and successful in his own business, so he is in advancing the interests of the city, ably advocating those measures which are calculated to promote her advancement. Married Catherine Coleman, of Iowa, in January, 1865. They have four children living, Edgar, Charley, William and Minnie.

ROBERT H. THOMAS

was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1839. In 1844, his father, Robert B. Thomas, moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and thence in 1846 to Buchanan County, where he bought a farm and raised his family to work. The country being new, the facilities for obtaining an education were limited. Robert H., however, succeeded in obtaining a common school education. His father is one of the respected old settlers of the county, and was married to Miss Mary Ann Ewalt, of an old and highly respected family of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Not long since he moved to Platte County, Missouri, where he purchased a fine farm. Robert H. married in 1863, Miss Rebecca Foster, daughter of Thomas Foster, Esq., of Platte County. They have six children—Amon, John

W., Emma, Henry L., Franklin Everett and Kelley. Mr. Thomas purchased a farm of 160 acres in Crawford Township, and for the past fifteen or twenty years has been improving this property and dealing largely in live stock. In 1880, he was elected by a large majority Sheriff of Buchanan County, a position the duties of which he continues (1881) to discharge with ability.

A. D. THOMAS,

carpenter, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 9, 1825, and was reared and learned his trade principally in Sciota County. His father, Nathan, was a chairmaker by trade. In 1860, our subject moved to St. Louis, residing there until 1865, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. For a number of years he was a burner of charcoal, was a contractor on the St. Joseph bridge, the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, and did a large amount of city work. Was married, in 1847, to Miss Ann M. Long, of Kentucky. They have four children, Kate, Rebecca, Rosa and Belle.

WILLIAM TIBBETTS,

of the firm of John Tibbetts & Son, contractors and builders. A well known builder of this city, and one who is deserving of special mention, is Mr. John Tibbetts. The city hall, and many of the imposing edifices in the city are specimens of his work. William, the subject of this sketch, was born in New York City, December 22, 1859. Was raised to manhood and educated in St. Joseph. He also became proficient in the trade of building brick structures and as a manager and contractor. Mr. John Tibbetts located here in 1860, and few contractors have contributed as much to the upbuilding of the city. Tibbetts & Son are thoroughly skilled workmen and have a large trade.

ELIAS TIMERSON,

engineer on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, is a native of New York, and was born in Auburn, October 22, 1841. He was educated in his native state, and at an early age became news agent on the New York Central Railroad. In 1863, he came to St. Joseph, and entered the employ of Luke Benham, as wagon master, and for seven years continued in this capacity, superintending freighting across the plains. We next find him in this city with the United States Express Company, as deliverer. The duties of this position he discharged satisfactorily to his employers and the public until 1870, when he commenced railroading on the K. C. St. Jo. & C. B., as brakeman. For some years he was conductor on a freight, then a fireman, and eventually engineer. Mr. Timerson fully realizes the responsibility which rests upon him, and

uses the utmost care and discretion in handling his locomotive. In 1875, Miss Dora Amos became his wife. They have two children, Delbert and Carrie. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and an Encampment member of the I. O. O. F.

W. G. TIRRELL,

proprietor of the Inter-Ocean boot and shoe store, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, September 18, 1847, and when quite young he was deprived of the care of a father by death. Came from Weymouth to Chicago, Illinois, where for a number of years he was engaged as a salesman in the well known boot and shoe house of Bullock Bros. In 1872, he embarked in business in St. Louis, and in 1874 he came to St. Joseph and engaged in his present business, in which he has been eminently successful. His stock embraces the product of the leading and best manufacturers in his line, and the liberal treatment of his patrons and his fair dealing have secured for him a large and constantly increasing patronage.

W. J. TODD,

grocer, is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, and was born July 29, 1849. His father, Zaphnath Todd, was a native of Southern Missouri, and one of the first settlers of Andrew County, and was closely identified with its growth and prosperity until his death in August, 1878. W. J. was raised to manhood and educated in his native county, spending his boyhood days tilling the soil, with the exception of a short time spent in DeKalb County, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business, and followed farming in Andrew County, until 1880, when he engaged in trade in St. Joseph. In 1869, Miss Zarilda Thornton, of DeKalb County, became his wife. They have two children living, Edna and Nellie. Himself and family are active members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

MILTON TOOTLE,

a merchant whose name is so familiar throughout the West, Northwest and Southwest, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 26, 1823, and received a good common school education in his youth. In 1836, his father removed to Jersey County, Illinois, and here the subject of our sketch commenced his mercantile experience, in which he has been so eminently successful. Entered the employ of Mr. George Smith, and in 1842 accompanied him to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri. In 1844, Mr. Smith opened a store in Atchison County, of which Mr. Tootle had entire charge, and after remaining in this capacity one year he returned to Savannah, and took charge of the house at this place, Mr. Smith hav-

W. C. Yoak

ing removed to St. Joseph. In 1848, he embarked in business for himself in Oregon, Holt County, and here he evinced that tact, ingenuity, integrity and industry which have been marked features of his commercial life. In 1849, at the request of Mr. Smith, he came to St. Joseph, and was given an interest in the house that subsequently became Smith, Bedford & Tootle. Soon after this arrangement Mr. Smith died, and Mr. Tootle, in connection with his two brothers and W. G. Fairleigh, purchased the stock and commenced business, under the firm name of Tootles & Fairleigh. In a short time Mr. Tootle established dry goods houses in Omaha, Sioux City and Council Bluffs, the two former at the present time being among the prominent and successful houses in the West. In 1860, his brother Joseph died, and soon after his brother Thomas withdrew from the partnership. The business was conducted under the name of Tootle & Fairleigh until 1873, when Mr. Fairleigh withdrew his interest. Other partners were admitted, and the firm style became Tootle, Craig & Co., under which title it continued until 1877, when a change was again made, and the firm of Tootle, Hosea & Co. was formed, and are at the present time conducting a heavy trade. They have recently erected a building for their business that is one of the largest and most conveniently arranged houses in the country. Mr. Tootle is a man of active enterprise, and has done much to enlarge, improve and beautify the city of his residence. In 1872, he erected a costly and magnificent temple of amusement, known as Tootle's Opera House, a building which is a pride to St. Joseph, and would be a credit to any city of the East. Was married in January, 1866, to Miss Kate O'Neill, daughter of James L. O'Neill, at one time Cashier of the Western Bank of Missouri. Mr. Tootle's success in life is largely due to the care with which he has superintended and directed the minutest details of business, and the constant and close attention he has given to everything connected with his numerous enterprises. He has been especially fortunate in attracting and retaining faithful and capable employes, whom he has inspired with his own indomitable courage and perseverance. Is financially interested in many business houses in St. Joseph, and his connection with any enterprise is a sure guarantee of success. He is a liberal, public spirited and enterprising citizen. The name of Milton Tootle and St. Joseph are inseparable.

EDWIN TOOLE

was born on the 23d of February, 1808, in Shelby County, Kentucky, is now in his seventy-fourth year, and perhaps looks as young and feels as stout and active as most men at the age of fifty. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three he taught several schools in both Shelby and Henry Counties, and at Newcastle, in the latter county, studied law and

was admitted to the bar when about twenty-four years of age. Was married to Lucinda S. Porter, at Owenton, Kentucky, on the memorable 12th of November, 1833, the night of which day will ever be remembered as of star shooting notoriety, or rather of meteoric showers. About the 1st of April, 1837, they left the State of Kentucky with two children—boys, one about three and the other about one year old—and embarked at Louisville for St. Louis by steamboat, thence up the Missouri River to Liberty Landing, at which place both of the children died and were there buried. They were detained at said landing some four or five weeks, and finally reached the point at which they located, at that time (10th of June, 1837) about two miles south of where the city of Savannah now stands. At that time there were not exceeding fifteen or twenty families within the limits of what now constitutes Andrew County, who had preceded them, and most, if not all, of them were living in tents and camps, but the country began to fill up very rapidly, and all the country lying west and northwest of Clinton County, including what now forms Andrew, Holt, Nodaway, Atchison and possibly Buchanan Counties, being attached to Clinton County for civil and military purposes. He was, during the following fall or winter, elected as a justice of the peace of his township (Washington), which then included all the territory now forming Judge Kelley's circuit, and possibly no inconsiderable part of Judge Sherman's. Soon after this, however, Platte and Buchanan Counties were organized, and the territory now constituting Andrew, Holt, etc., was attached to Buchanan, and orders for the election of county officers made and published. Although now a citizen of Buchanan County, yet living in the territory attached to her, Mr. T. became a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and was elected, William Fowler at the same time being a candidate for both Circuit and County Clerk, and was elected to the latter. At the next succeeding session of the Legislature, Andrew County was organized, and not being a resident and citizen within the chartered limits of Buchanan County, and having no desire at that time to change his residence for the sake of said office, he let it slide, feeling assured that the offices of both circuit and county clerkships in Andrew County were at his service, both of which he filled for many years, and resigned the former in the spring of 1858. Then removed to St. Joseph, where he resided until the spring of 1875, at which time he settled on a farm two miles east of Troy, in Kansas. In April, 1878, Mrs. T. died, and was buried in the cemetery at Troy, leaving him alone. In the month of August, following, he visited the city of Helena, Montana Territory, where he has two sons (E. W. and J. K.,) practicing law, and have been there engaged for a number of years. His two daughters (Mrs. Dr. Atchison and Mrs. R. P. Stout,) have, with their families, both followed him, and are settled there, and his two other sons (Ben. W. and C. B.,)

may, ere long, do likewise. His youngest son (Oliver B.,) died at Helena in October, 1877, of brain fever, soon after his admission to the bar. Mr. Toole is a man of large frame. He has all his life enjoyed excellent health, and now (1881), in the seventy-fourth year of his age, is as stout and active as most men of fifty. During the period of his long and active life no man has enjoyed a higher degree of respect and of personal popularity.

JUDGE W. C. TOOLE.

was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, March 28, 1818. In 1834 he moved with his father to Alton, Illinois, where he continued to reside till the year 1838, when he went to Buchanan County, Missouri. In 1841 he married in Weston, Missouri, Miss E. Wiglesworth, of Greenup County, Kentucky, by whom he has had ten children, Kittie, Dickie, Octavius, Alice, William, Lizzie, Laura, Emma, Alpha, and Edwin. In 1848 Mr. Toole was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in St. Joseph. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a position which, after holding three years, he resigned. In 1856 he was appointed Register of the City of St. Joseph, and held the office uninterruptedly for nine years. In 1864 he was elected City Recorder. This office he shortly after resigned, and during the same year was elected on the Republican ticket Circuit Clerk, serving in that capacity two years. In 1871 he was elected on the Liberal ticket Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he continued to hold till its abolishment by the Legislature of 1875. Judge Toole first made his permanent home in St. Joseph in 1852. He has, in the years that have since elapsed, been prominently active in all public enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the city and county, and in the building of churches, school houses, and charitable institutions has ever been among the foremost to lend a helping hand.

JOHN TOWNSEND

was born in McLean County, Illinois, in 1837. In 1841, his father moved to this county. Young Townsend worked on the farm till fifteen years old, in the meantime acquiring a limited education. At fifteen he entered the store of I. & J. Curd, then one of the first firms who located here. He remained until Mr. Curd sold out and then, at the age of twenty-one, he went into the employ of Mr. McDonald, with whom he remained several years. He spent two years in Montana. Returning to St. Joseph, he commenced business in the spring of 1866, under the firm name of Townsend and Lowell. He finally purchased Mr. Lowell's interest, and Mr. William H. Wood engaged in partnership with him under the firm name of Townsend & Wood. In 1873, the firm of Bailey,

Townsend & Co. was formed, when they commenced the wholesale trade, continuing three years. Mr. Townsend then withdrew from the concern. After one year of recreation, in 1877, the present firm of Townsend, Wyatt & Co. was formed. This has become one of the leading retail dry goods houses of St. Joseph, being to St. Joseph what Stewart is to New York. Their sales having increased from $75,000 per year, to one quarter of a million. Mr. Townsend was also largely instrumental in establishing in 1875, the cracker and candy manufacturing house of F. L. Sommer & Co., of which he is one of the Co. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the West. Mr. Townsend commenced life without means, and with nothing but his good health, willing hands and hopeful heart, with which to pave his pathway to success. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a business man and public spirited citizen. He married Miss Anna R. Banes, of this city, in 1863. They have three children.

COL. FRANK M. TRACY,

present (1881) postmaster of St. Joseph, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, January 3, 1838. He is the fifth born and fourth son of a family of six sons and three daughters. His father, Lewis Tracy, long a representative citizen of St. Joseph, but now deceased, was a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Krigbaum. She was also a native of Kentucky. In the sixth year of Frank's life his parents determined to move, and repaired to Platte City, Missouri, where they resided till March 12, 1847, when, moving to St. Joseph, he entered the office of the Gazette, then edited by General Eastin. Here he remained until he had mastered the art of printing. He then went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade in the offices of Republican and the Democrat. In 1859 he established in St. Joseph, Missouri, the Free Democrat, an ably conducted journal, which he published successfully till the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. At this period he moved to Kansas, where he enlisted in the First Kansas Infantry, in which service he was shortly after promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant. He was afterwards transferred to Company I, of the same Regiment, with the rank of Captain. He was almost constantly in active service during the war of the Rebellion. At the battle of Wilson Creek he was severely wounded, being pierced through the right lung with a ball which he still carries in his body. On account of disability consequent on this wound he was mustered out of the service. Returning to Doniphan County, Kansas, he afterwards raised a regiment of militia, consisting of ten companies of infantry and two of cavalry, of which command he was commissioned Colonel. This regiment did efficient service during Price's raid. He continued in command till the

close of the war, when he returned to Kansas, and settled in Troy, where he engaged in milling and merchandising. He is a member of Troy Lodge, No. 55, A. F. and A. M. In 1864 Colonel Tracy was elected to the office of Treasurer of Doniphan County. At the expiration of his term in 1866, he was again elected, serving with ability and to the unqualified satisfaction of his constituents. He subsequently filled by appointment, an *ad interim* term of the same office. In September, 1876, he moved to St. Joseph, and in company with others, purchased the Morning Herald, a journal long recognized as the leading Republican paper of the Northwest. The high character of this able sheet has since continued to be successfully maintained. In recognition of his services in behalf of his party, Colonel Tracy was appointed by President Garfield, May 28, 1881, postmaster of St. Joseph, a position which he continues to fill to the satisfaction of all interested. June 30, 1862, he was married in Massachusetts to Miss Victoria Melvin, a native of Vermont. Their family includes one daughter, Veva Tracy.

LEWIS TRACY

was a pioneer in the settlement of Missouri, and one among the early residents of St. Joseph. Was born in Kentucky, in 1808, and married Miss Sarah Krigbaum, of the same state, and came to Missouri, settling in St. Louis when that place was comparatively a small town. From there he removed to New London, the county-seat of Ralls County, where he established himself in successful business; but in 1842, shortly after the opening of the Platte Purchase to settlement, he removed to Platte City, conducting the same business, that of a cabinet maker, for five years, whence he came with his family to St. Joseph, arriving here March 12, 1847, and during the spring of the same year purchased a lot on the west side of Market Square, and erected thereon his furniture shop and salesroom. Up to this time the business of the town was altogether confined to Main Street, and Lewis Tracy's furniture shop was the first business establishment of any kind located east of Main Street. Lewis Tracy was elected Justice of the Peace shortly after he came to St. Joseph, which office he filled for twelve years, settling nearly all the cases of dispute arising between the citizens of Buchanan County during this time, and the writer is informed by an attorney who habitually practiced before him, that although his court was nearly continuous, cases being tried almost daily, his decisions were invariably sustained, not a single reversal having been made by the higher courts during the entire term of his official service. He was for several years one of the Town Trustees of St. Joseph, and was President of the Board. The subject of this sketch was a Democrat of the old school, and was a strong supporter of Thomas H. Benton. When the war of the rebellion was inaugurated, he said, "If

I must give up Democracy or the Union, I will give up Democracy." Five of his six sons did service in the Union army, the sixth and youngest being incapacitated by lameness. He made an effort himself to enlist under the first call for troops, but being over age, was rejected by the mustering officer. Undaunted, however, he succeeded in passing muster a few months later, upon the organization of the Tenth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, which was recruited mainly in Doniphan County, in that state, and he passed through several hard-fought battles, among which were Cane Hill, Pea Ridge, etc. Was discharged after about two years' service, and later, in 1864, was called into active service again as Major of a Kansas militia regiment, of which his son, Frank M., was the Colonel. Lewis Tracy died at the residence of his son, John M., on a farm, near Elwood, Kansas, on October 21, 1864, his last sickness and that which caused his death being flux. He was a man of remarkable constitution, possessing great physical strength; was very energetic, and made it the rule of his life "to never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day." He was a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic fraternity, and was honored and respected by all who knew him, and lived and died without a blemish on his character, having performed his duty to his family, to his neighbors and to his country faithfully and well. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters, all except one (his second daughter) now living, four sons and the two surviving daughters being at this time residents of St. Joseph, and two of his sons living in Kansas. Mrs. Sarah Tracy, his wife, died on March 12, 1858.

P. W. TRENT,

contractor and builder, was born in Patrick County, Virginia, where he was raised, educated and learned the trade he now pursues. This he followed in his native state until the spring of 1872, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. He is a mechanic of the highest type, possessing natural elements of ingenuity, and his record and progress in this city he may well be proud of.

A. TUCKER,

of the firm of Tucker Brothers, plain and ornamental plasterers, is a native of Morris County, New Jersey, and was born near Dover, in February, 1843. Was principally raised in Newark, and in 1862 enlisted in Company E, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to First Sergeant. Served to the close of the war, participating in the engagements of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and other notable battles. After the war he returned to New Jersey, and worked at his trade there and in New York until 1877, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. During his sojourn here he has done the work on

some of the finest buildings in the city, such as those of R. L. McDonald, J. G. Englehart, J. W. Bailey, etc. Was married in 1871, to Miss Lizzie Hall, daughter of Prof. Hall, of the Polytechnic Institute, of Orange, New Jersey. They have three children—Willie, Harry and Clarence.

ST. JOSEPH TRUNK FACTORY

is conducted by F. Endebrock, a native of Prussia, Germany, who came to America in 1844, locating in Cincinnati, where he learned the business of trunk making, working at his trade in that city for a number of years and then removed to St. Louis, where he lived for ten years. In 1870, he came to St. Joseph and established his present business of manufacturing trunks, valises and satchels, and his business is the largest of the kind in the Northwest, extending into the adjoining states and territories. He gives the establishment his undivided attention, and he has built up a business alike creditable to himself and the city of St. Joseph.

S. T. TURNER,

car inspector and outside repairer for the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, was born in Richmond, Virginia, November 14, 1850, and was there partially reared and educated. In 1867, he came to St. Joseph, with his parents. His father, William, was a policeman in Richmond, and is well and favorably known in St. Joseph in the same capacity. S. T. commenced to learn the carpenter's trade in his native city, which he finished in St. Joseph. In 1871, he entered the employ of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. Co., as car builder, and in the autumn of 1879, accepted his present responsible and well merited position. He was married April 5, 1871, to Miss Eliza E. Hall, of Richmond, Virginia. They have two children, Mollie N., and Willie R. Mr. Turner is a Mason, of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and an Odd Fellow.

H. N. TURNER

was born in Rochester, New York, October 24, 1819, and with his father's family moved to Marshall, Michigan, in 1832, where he remained four years. He then moved to Connersville, Indiana, residing there until 1856, when he went to California, and in 1857 went to Omaha, Nebraska. In 1859 he came to St. Joseph and engaged in trade on the corner of Eleventh and Penn streets, building up a fine business which he continued until 1876, when he sold out. He then was elected city collector, which office he held four years. He is now (1881) the oldest member of the city school board, having been continuously re-elected to the same for the past sixteen years. He has been a Mason for many

years, and is now a Knight Templar. He married Miss Matilda Newland in Connersville, Indiana, in March, 1847. They had two children, Mary Ellen and Ira N. Mrs. Turner died in 1851. Mary Ellen married William Morrison, and died in 1866, leaving two children, Mary Agnes and John. Ira, his son, is bookkeeper for Messrs. Kieffer & Co., and is a good business man. In politics Mr. Turner has always been an enthusiastic Union man and a member of the Republican party. He raised and commanded a company of State militia during the war.

T. H. TURNER,

foreman of tin and copper shop for the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Hannibal, October 26, 1846. He was reared, educated and learned his trade in his native city, and for a time was a resident of Iowa and Minnesota, remaining two years in St. Paul. He took up his abode in St. Joseph in the employ of the K. C., St. Jo. & C. B. R. R. Co., in 1878. He was married in 1873, to Miss Emma Disbrow, of Smith's Landing, New Jersey. Mr. Turner is a Mason, and belongs to St. John's Lodge, Hannibal. Himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

JUDGE HENRY TUTT

was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in February, 1803. The family are of Welsh and Irish descent. Judge Tutt was the third of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. His father was a prominent citizen, having for many years filled the position of sheriff of the county, and other important offices. The judge was educated at Front Royal Academy. Resided, up to the year 1835, in Culpepper, and at Mount Jackson, Shenandoah County. In 1824, he married Miss Anne Gatewood Conner, daughter of Uriel Conner, Esq., of Culpepper County. He had, by this marriage, six children, four sons and two daughters. Of these but two survive: John S., the eldest, born in 1825, and present (1881) assessor of Buchanan County, and Miss Lou. While still a resident of Virginia he was elected captain of a militia company noted for the precision of its drill. In the spring of 1835, Captain Tutt moved West with many relatives of his own name. He first settled on Prairie Fork, and afterwards at Portland, in Calloway County, Missouri. Here he engaged at different times in various pursuits, teaching, surveying, farming, etc. In 1840, he represented the county in the State Legislature. He was soon after commissioned major of militia, and was finally elected brigadier general in the same service. In 1844, he moved to Platte County, locating in what was known as the Miller settlement, where, at first, he engaged in farming. He was, shortly after, admitted to the bar,

and continued for many years to devote his time to the practice of law. In 1849, he moved to DeKalb, in Buchanan County, and the following year was elected from the same to the Legislature. In 1859, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Buchanan County, a position he has continued to fill uninterruptedly ever since. In person Judge Tutt is a man of unusual stature and commanding presence. Courteous and affable withal, few men have achieved with as little effort a higher degree of popularity than he enjoys. Though advanced in years he is still in full possession of his faculties, and is still the capable, efficient officer he was when first elected.

COL. JOHN F. TYLER

was born in Lee County, Virginia, September 12, 1838. His father, Henry C. Tyler, was a merchant of Jonesville, and also operated stores at other points in Lee County. His mother's maiden name was Fulkerson. John F. was their only child. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, at that time superintended by Gen. Francis H. Smith. He was graduated here ninth of a class of twenty-nine in 1859. In the same year he moved to Missouri, settling first at Lexington, where he engaged in teaching till the breaking out of the civil war. During the period that he was teaching he studied law in the office of Hon. John F. Ryland, of Lexington. He was a staunch Union man, and as such rendered himself so unpopular with the dominant party in that town that he was forced to enter the army. He enlisted in the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Col. White. He was almost immediately after elected Major in that regiment, and was subsequently captured with Milligan's command in the battle of Lexington before being mustered into service. On being exchanged he was appointed Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, on Gen. Schofield's staff. In 1862, he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel of the First regiment of infantry of the Missouri State Militia. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel of this regiment, and remained in the service till near the close of the war, when he moved to St. Joseph and engaged in merchandising. He afterwards farmed for a short time. He has, for some time past, and is at present (1881) engaged in the practice of law and largely in the real estate business in St. Joseph. He was married November 9, 1862, to Miss Jane E. Spratt, of Lexington, Missouri. They have had four children, all of whom are dead. Col. Tyler is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been, for many years, an active Sunday School worker in the same. He has superintended some of the largest and most prosperous schools of this character in the city; and it was through his efforts that the present flourishing Mission Sabbath School of South St. Joseph was organized. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

B. ULLMAN,

one of the most prominent men in his line in St. Joseph, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pennsylvania, August 1, 1824, and was raised in Philadelphia. When very young, he commenced working at the butchering business, and has followed it, in connection with dealing in stock, all his life. In 1857, he decided to "go West," with the intention of going to San Francisco, but after reaching St. Joseph, he concluded to remain. He married Miss Jane Besard, who died in 1877, leaving three children, John, William and Emma.

RUDOLPH UHLMAN,

photographer, was born April 5, 1829, at Chemnitz, Saxonia, where, after having received his education, he visited the weaving school. There he had occasion to develop his talent for drawing, which he had shown already when a child, and after having graduated, he accepted an offer as designer in a weaving factory, which position he kept up to April 12, 1853, when he emigrated to America. He went from New York to New Haven, Connecticut, where he was employed for three years as designer in a suspender factory. In 1856, he concluded to go West, and on his way he met the Massachusetts Aid Society, who went to Kansas. He joined them, and under General Jim Lane, took an active part in the skirmishes and battles fought during 1856 and 1857. Then he went to the mountains, where he kept with success for two years, a general merchandise store. In 1860, he came to St. Joseph, and opened a photograph gallery, which he has carried on successfully, as he endeavors to execute his work in the most artistic style, and ever took hold immediately of any new improvement or invention in his line of business. He is an active member of the National Photographic Association of America. He was married in 1863, to Miss Lisette Doll, a native of Baden, Germany. They have four children, Willie, born September 30, 1865; Fred., born April 28, 1868; Emma, born May 4, 1870; Louis, born September 17, 1873.

WILLIAM ULLMAN

is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born November 16, 1855. He received a good education, after which he came to St. Joseph, in 1857. March 29, 1880, he engaged in his present business, and has been doing a prosperous trade.

WILLIAM VALENTINE,

brick manufacturer, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 16, 1850, and at an early age removed to Galena, Illinois, with his parents,

where he was raised to manhood and educated. He learned locomotive engineering, and from 1868, to the present, has made St. Joseph his headquarters. For several years he engaged in different employments, and in 1877, engaged in his present vocation, which has proven successful under his skilled management.

JAMES W. VANCE, M. D.,

was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, September 16, 1845. His father, James Kincaid Vance, was a cotton planter. The Vance family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and are among the earliest settlers of the county, Dr. Vance's great grandfather being a well known planter in the State before the Revolutionary war. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Watson, also of South Carolina. The doctor is the eldest of a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Of these ten survive. He received an excellent education at the State Military Academy in Charleston, and during the last three years of the war served in the cadet corps in the Confederate army. He early resolved to make the profession of medicine the pursuit of his life, and determining to acquire a knowledge of the science in the first medical school of the world, he visited Scotland, and in 1866 entered the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Edinburgh. After four years of unremitting application, he was graduated in 1870 with honors in a class of one hundred and fifty. He then returned to the United States and located in Greenville, South Carolina, where he practiced with great success for several years. In 1880 he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, his present (1881) home where, establishing himself, he was soon in possession of a lucrative practice. December 2, 1866, Dr. Vance was married to Miss Susan Shelby Vance, daughter of William L. Vance, Esq., of Memphis, Tennessee. They have one child living, a daughter, Leta. Mrs. Vance is known in the literary world as the authoress of a popular satire on New Orleans and Memphis society entitled "Lois Carroll; or Her Two Selves," besides many poems of acknowledged merit.

AUGUSTUS VEGELY,

wholesale confectioner. Among the many successful business men who have made their home in Buchanan County no one is deserving of special notice more than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Alsace, on the 9th day of June, 1826. His father was a contractor, and the son assisted him until 1847, when he determined to avail himself of the advantages that America offered to men of energy and economy, when coupled with sterling honesty. He landed at New Orleans, where he remained only a short time, and then went to Galveston, Texas, and

after a residence there of a few months, settled in St. Louis. In 1852, he came to this county and engaged in his present business, and is the pioneer in his line now doing business, as well as one of the oldest firms in the city. His business at first was on a small scale and has grown year by year, and Mr. V. is a good illustration of what an industrious man can accomplish by giving his attention to one subject and bending his energies in one direction. He is eminently a self-made man, commencing with but little means, he has gained wealth and a prominent social position by preserving a straight-forward, true, honest and upright course, and has been eminently successful in all his undertakings. He has always shown a worthy public spiritedness and has heartily sympathized with all local improvements and enterprises. He built the first business building on Felix Street, on the corner of Fifth Street, on the lot where Baldwin & Co.'s jewelry store now stands. He has never been a political aspirant, preferring the peace and quiet of his legitimate business to the strifes and turmoils of public life. Was married to Miss A. Augustine, March 24, 1855. She is also a native of Alsace, and was born December 16, 1833. Their family consists of five children: Augustus, Adel, now Mrs. H. M. Ramey, Emma, Oliver R. and Norman O. They lost one son, Edward.

B. R. VINEYARD,

attorney-at-law, was born upon what is known as the Platte Purchase, July 31, 1842. He was raised on a farm and educated at Pleasant Ridge College, near Weston, and at William Jewell College at Liberty, Clay County. In October, 1864, he began the study of law with Judge Henry M. Vories, at St. Joseph, and was admitted to the bar March, 1866. He established himself in the practice of his profession at St. Joseph, and in 1868, formed a partnership with Silas Woodson and S. A. Young. He was married on the 19th day of May, 1868, to Miss Emma Hoagland, daughter of Hon. George T. Hoagland, President of Buchanan Bank, and by this union had three children. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and was for two years member of the City Council. Since 1873 Mr. Vineyard has been alone in the practice, and has achieved an enviable rank among the best lawyers of St. Joseph. Politically he has always been a Democrat.

HEINRICH VOSS,

dealer in wall paper, window shades, manufacturer of mattresses, etc., was born August 9, 1831, at Pinneberg, Holstein, where he was raised and learned the trade of upholsterer. In 1854 he emigrated to America and landed at New York city September 1, from there going to Cincin-

nati, Ohio, where he remained several months. Then went to New Orleans, and after seven months came to St. Joseph in April, 1855. Here he was employed at his trade for some years, and in 1862 established himself in business, keeping a full line of wall paper, window shades and baby carriages. Being an upholsterer, he added the manufacture of mattresses, to which he paid his full attention. He married November 22, 1863, Miss Kathrina Ketzel, of Nebraska City. They have had seven children, Calvin, born in 1864, died July, 1865; Rose, born in 1867; George, born in 1869; Frank, born in 1871; Oscar, born in 1873; Katharina, born in 1875, died when three weeks old; Adolph, born in 1876, died in 1881.

EGID WAGNER

was born in Bavaria, September 5, 1843. In 1859 he moved to the United States, and settled in St. Joseph, Missouri. Poor in purse, but rich in that indomitable spirit of enterprise and perseverance which always commands success, he started a bakery, and by strict attention to business soon built up the lucrative trade he still continues to enjoy. By industry, economy, and judicious management, he has acquired valuable property in the city, and now owns the substantial block in which the Atlantic Hotel, which he formerly kept, and his bakery are located. A self-made man, he has succeeded, without effort, in impressing his fellow-citizens with a sense of his personal judgment and ability in business affairs, and was elected by a large majority to the office of Councilman from the Fourth Ward. May, 1866, he married Miss Theraca Von Arx, of St. Joseph. They have seven children living: August, Josephine, Mary, Flora, Emma, Agnes and Rosa.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WECKERLEN

was born August 18, 1823, at Siblingen, Canton Schaffenhausen, Switzerland, where he was educated. March 24, 1852, he left home, went to Havre, and took passage on a sailing vessel to New Orleans, which place he reached after fifty-six days' journey. Resting for two days, he went on to St. Louis, and thence to St. Joseph, arriving May 28, 1852. He accepted the first offer of work as laborer. In 1857, he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1859, opened a saloon, which was burned out in 1861. When the war broke out he raised a cavalry company and was commissioned Captain, and attached to Colonel Peabody's regiment, which was captured at Lexington, Missouri. Weckerlen, being cut off with his company, was successful in making his escape, and to reach Springfield and Sedalia, where thirty-five men of his company served as a body-guard of General Sturgis. January 1, 1862, he returned to St. Jos-

eph, and his company was mustered out. Then he raised a new company and joined Colonel Penick's regiment, in which he served up to September, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. For about two years he bought horses and mules for the government. In 1865, he started a train of wagons loaded with general merchandise for Denver, Colorado. On the plains the news of the assassination of President Lincoln and his death, reached them. The people in the far West were discouraged, no business was transacted, and Weckerlen had to dispose of his goods with great loss. When he returned, he commenced to deal in live stock, and has been very successful. He married February 3, 1848, in Germany, Miss Salomina Rueddi. They have had eight children—Jacob, born March 18, 1849; Louise, born in 1851, died in three months; Heinrich, born in 1853, died in 1855; Adelheid, born in 1860, died in 1869; Lilly, born in 1862, died in two months; Lizzie, born July 24, 1855; George, born June 27, 1865; Heinrich, born April 3, 1867, died in 1869.

PHILIP WECKERLIN

was born March 21, 1838, at Siblingen, Switzerland, where he was raised. In 1855, he emigrated to the United States, and went from New Orleans to St. Louis, where he was employed as a baker for four years. In 1859, he came to this city, and found employment at his trade, at which he worked for three years. In 1862, he commenced business for himself, which he carried on with great success, and in 1865 opened a boarding house and saloon. By his industry he accumulated wealth and made good investments in real estate. He married, in 1862, Miss Elizabeth Knoth. They have had three children—Emma, born January 17, 1863, died October 9, 1863; Anna, born July 29, 1867; and Philip Ferdinand, born May 29, 1871.

JOHN T. WARBURTON

was born in Bury, Lancashire, England, on the 22d day of November, 1845, and lived in various parts of England until nearly ten years old. About May 1, 1855, he sailed with his parents from Liverpool, England, and after a voyage of five weeks, landed at Boston, Massachusetts. Leaving that port two days after, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, remaining there until September, 1856, when he came with his parents to St. Joseph, Missouri. In the spring of 1857 the Warburton family moved to Elwood, Kansas, and during the summers of 1857 and 1858, John T. peddled apples on the ferry boat running between St. Joseph and Elwood. During the year 1859 he commenced work on the Elwood Free Press as an apprentice at the printing business. Here he worked until in 1861, when the paper was suspended on account of the war, the

proprietor and editor both enlisting in the Union army. John T. being too young to enlist, the publishers of the Free Press insisted on his going with them, anxious to have it said that the whole office had joined the army. After remaining with their regiment about six months and being with them during the raids through Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and while his command was in camp at Lawrence, Kansas, young Warburton, not being an enlisted soldier, left and came home. During the months of July and August, 1862, he worked on the St. Joseph Morning Herald, and on the 1st day of September, of that year, enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry Volunteers, at Elwood, the regiment being mustered into the service at Atchison, and immediately after was ordered South in General Blunt's command to the State of Arkansas, where he participated in several engagements. In consequence of his extreme youth he gained the designation of "the boy of the regiment." During the last eighteen months of service he was detailed clerk at regimental and post headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas. His regiment was mustered out of service at Little Rock, on 26th day of June, 1865, and he returned direct to St. Joseph. In the year 1866 Mr. W. commenced work in the Herald job office, of which the present St. Joseph Steam Printing Company is the out-growth. He has been steadily employed here for the past sixteen years. On the 20th of July, 1871, he married Miss Margaret E. Long. The fruits of their marriage are four children: Thomas, deceased, Katie L., Mary Jane and Nellie Elizabeth. He is a member of the following orders: St. Joseph Typographical Union, Knights of Pythias and Endowment Rank of same, Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of I. O. O. F. and U. A. O. D. Mrs. Warburton is Noble Grand of the Rebekah Lodge I. O. O. F.

W. H. WATERS,

is a native of Virginia, and was born at Faulquer's Court House May 29, 1823. At an early age he removed to Henry County, Kentucky, with his parents, and was there reared and educated. In 1843 he came to Missouri, and was the first settler in the town of New Castle, Gentry County. He engaged in merchandising and resided there eighteen years, was postmaster, and for four years Justice of the Peace, and also for a number of years practiced law. In 1865 he came to St. Joseph, and for a time was engaged in trade, and has since been in the employ of different firms—R. L. McDonald, James Sanders, Kahn & Schloss, F. G. Hopkins & Co., and others. Mr. Waters is a gentleman of wide experience in business, and is favorably known in commercial circles of St. Joseph.

JOHN WARFIELD,

grocer, was born on the 8th of October, 1825, in St. Louis County, Missouri, his father, John, Sr., being among the early settlers in the Territory. He was a farmer by vocation, and young John spent his early days in tilling the soil. In 1841 he commenced to learn the tinner's trade in the establishment of David Andrews, at Boonville, Missouri, remaining six years, after which he went to St. Louis and worked as journeyman for a time. On the 5th of July, 1848, he became a resident of St. Joseph, which at that time was in its primitive state, and Mr. W. has since been a resident. He kept pace with its progress and grew solid like the city. He commenced as a journeyman with Messrs. Conner & Love, dealers in stoves and tinware. The firm was afterwards Kercheval & Welch, and later Kercheval Bros. In 1856 in company with R. F. Maxwell, he bought out this establishment, and the firm was well known until 1872 as Maxwell & Warfield. In that year Mr. W. engaged in his present business. He has been twice married; first, in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who died, leaving one son, William H. Mr. W. was again married in 1866 to Louisa Johnson, by whom he has one son, Lawrence E.

FRED. WEDDLE,

farmer, section 26, postoffice St. Joseph, was born May 31, 1830, and is a native of Denmark. Was reared in his native country, receiving a collegiate education. In 1846, he came to America, landing at New York, and from there to Weston, Platte County, Mo., and in a short time to Buchanan County. In 1849, he went to California, and was there engaged in mining and trading till 1854, when he returned to Buchanan County. His farm contains 150 acres. Was married May 22, 1861, to Miss M. C. Nelson, who is a native of Norway, and was born May 18, 1834. They have seven children—Fred A., Peter N., Charlotte, Martha E., Valdemar, Harold and Nettie.

JOHN WEEKLY,

carpenter and builder, is a native of Hendricks County, Indiana, and was born at Danville, September 2, 1839. Was there a resident until he attained his eighteenth year, when he emigrated to Winterset, Iowa. In 1859, he came to St. Joseph, and in 1861, tendered his services to the Union cause, enlisting in Company D., Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He passed through the usual routine of warfare; was taken prisoner by General Price. Served three years when he was honorably discharged. Returned to St. Joseph and has since lived here with the exception of eight years spent in Kansas City. In 1870, Miss J. Julius

became his wife. They have four children, Emma, Mabel, Lizzie and Fred.

PHILIPP WEISS,

farmer, section 25, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Germany, July 24, 1832, and had a good common school education. Emigrated to America in 1850; stopped at Economy, Pennsylvania, for six months, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained nine years, following railroading most of the time. Came to Missouri in 1860, locating in Buchanan County, where he bought a farm of twenty acres, which is all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. Was in the state militia during the war. Was married in 1865, to Catharine Schickanc, a native of Pennsylvania. She was born August 20, 1844. By this union they had eight children—Philipp, born January 18, 1866; Albert, born October 9, 1867; Mary, born May 13, 1869; Walter, born June 31, 1870; Viola, born May 10, 1872; Lena, born September 12, 1873; Christian, born January 21, 1875; and Clara, born February 21, 1878—all living. He is an Odd Fellow, School Director, Road Overseer, Clerk of School District and President of Directors.

ISIDORE WEIL,

of the firm of A. N. Schuster & Co., wholesale clothing dealers, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 30, 1843, and lived in his native State until 1856, and then removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after a residence of one year went to Newark, New Jersey, where he lived for four years. He was raised with a mercantile experience, and in 1861 came to Illinois and settled first in Monmouth, Warren County, and lived there four years and, thence to Peoria, Illinois, and in 1866 came to St. Joseph, and for the greater portion of the time has been engaged in the wholesale clothing trade. He was one of the founders of the firm of A. N. Schuster & Co., and he has contributed a full share in sustaining and building up the enviable reputation the house enjoys. He has been twice married; first, in 1868 to Miss Amanda Houser. She was a native of Europe. Mrs. Weil died in 1878, leaving four children, Carrie, Jacob, Emil, and Herman. His second marriage occurred in November, 1879, to Miss Rosa May. Their family by this marriage is one child, Seymour.

L. M. WELLS,

collector on St. Joseph bridge. One of the first settlers in the Platte Purchase, and a man with an unlimited acquaintance is Captain J. B. Wells. He erected the first house in Weston, Platte County, where he

was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for a number of years operated the steam ferry at Riolta. His son, L. M., was born in Platte County, January 16, 1842, and was reared and educated in his native county. For a number of years he was interested with his father in the ferry business. After the Leavenworth bridge was built, in 1874, he took the steamer to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and disposed of it. He is thoroughly conversant with the details of steamboating, having been engineer, pilot and captain. In 1874, he located in St. Joseph for a time, and was engaged in the steam printing business. On the 27th of May, 1878, he took his present position with the Bridge Company. Mr. Wells has a keen literary taste and keeps posted with the progress of the times. He is engaged extensively in stock herding in Nemaha County, Kansas, where he owns 320 acres of land. In 1869, Miss Elizabeth V. Ingram became his wife. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and the National American Association.

JOHN S. WELCH,

of the firm of Studebaker & Welch, wholesale and retail dealers in carriages and wagons, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, and was born April 1, 1844. He was raised to manhood and educated in South Bend, Indiana. In 1865, in company with the Studebaker Brothers, of wagon manufacturing celebrity, he established a repository in St. Joseph which Mr. Welch managed until 1871, when, in company with Studebaker Brothers he opened a factory, which for five years constituted one of the leading manufacturing industries of the city. They then ceased manufacturing in St. Joseph and now have all their stock built at South Bend. Their repository is the largest in the Northwest, and their trade of corresponding magnitude. Mr. Welch was married in 1867 to Miss Hattie Rathburn, of Missouri. They have four children : Philip, Edith, John S. and Oliver. Mr. Welch is a member of the Masonic Order.

LAWRENCE WELCH,

engineer on the St. Joseph and Western Railroad, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, October 8, 1835, and came to America with his parents when quite young, his father, Edwad, locating with the family in Loraine County, Ohio, engaging in agricultural pursuits. Lawrence spent his days in tilling the soil, until he attained his seventeenth year, when he became a brakeman on the old Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, in which capacity he continued for about two years, and then went in the employ of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, and afterwards was with the Chicago and Fort Wayne Company. In April, 1858, he became connected with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, which at that time

had but sixty miles of track, and remained with this company until 1866, working in different capacities. Next went in the employ of the Union Pacific, and was in various departments for that company a considerable length of time, when he went on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad as conductor on a construction train. Remained one year, and then was in the employ of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, continuing until December, 1869, when he went to work for the St. Joseph and Western, then the St. Joseph and Denver. Mr. W. has been a railroad man for over a quarter of a century, and is thoroughly familiarized with the business. In February, 1881, Mrs. Margaret Garey became his wife. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

H. W. WENNING,

carpenter and contractor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 20, 1850, and was reared, educated, and learned his trade in his native city. In 1870, he became a resident of St. Joseph, and during his sojourn here has worked on a large portion of the finest buildings in the city. Was assistant foreman on the interior work in Tootle's Opera House, and for Herbst & Wiehl, on the Exposition building. Was married, May 9, 1873, to Miss Julia Leibig, of St. Joseph. They have three children, Adolph, Willie and Lotta.

F. WENZ,

dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 6, 1845, and was there raised until he attained his fourteenth year, when he came to America, taking up his abode in St. Joseph. Here he was educated and learned the trade of boot and shoe making. In 1866, he engaged in trade at Savannah, continuing until 1869, when he returned to this city. His store is double and all the available space is well filled. In the spring of 1881, in company with Mr. Christian Frenger and J. H. Igler, he opened a wholesale house and factory. He has an extended acquaintanceship, and is popularly known. Is a Master Mason and Odd Fellow, a member of the Druids, Foresters, Knights of Honor, and belongs to the German Benevolent Society. Miss Caroline Schinder became his wife in 1871. They have three children, Frederick J., Amelia and Louisa.

HENRY W. WESTOVER, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians of St. Joseph, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, July 1, 1851, and was raised principally in Iowa. He in early life made choice of medicine as a profession, and was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, March 24, 1871. After practicing a short time in Chicago, he

went to New York, where he availed himself of the advantages of hospital experience, during which time he was graduated in the Homeopathic College, and abandoned allopathy, fully convinced that homeopathy was by far the most practical and consistent system. The knowledge thus obtained proved to be of incalculable benefit in his subsequent professional duties. He came to St. Joseph in 1874, at a time when there were only two physicians of the homeopathic school in the city. Since then, his practice has steadily increased, and through his efforts, as well as those of his professional brethren, the doctrine of Hahnemann is to-day accepted by many of the leading and most intelligent families of the city. Dr. Westover is a man of acknowledged ability as a physician, and his services as such are recognized by his numerous friends. His kind and sympathetic nature renders him a welcome visitor in the sick room, and to his most thorough qualifications as a physicians may be added promptness and energy in attending the calls of the sick and afflicted. He is a close student, being not only a subscriber to, but a careful reader of the leading medical journals of the day. He was one of the attending surgeons at Ophthalmic Hospital, in New York City, and makes a specialty of surgery. Dr. Westover was President of the Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Society, and is Secretary of the Missouri State Medical Society. He is also a corresponding member of the New York Medical Society. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married to Miss Mollie L. Christopher, October 29, 1879. She was born in Missouri, October 4, 1856.

SAMUEL WESTHEIMER

was born in Germany, March 18, 1833, and with an older brother came to the United States in the fall of 1848, settling first in New York City. Remained there four years, learning the tinner's trade. In 1852, he moved to the interior of the state, where he took charge of a large manufacturing business, managing it for several years. Came to St. Joseph in 1859, and embarked in the grocery trade, for which he subsequently substituted the liquor business. In this, as well as all other of his enterprises, he has been very successful. He has been elected for several terms Councilmen of the Third Ward, where he has gained much distinction for his superior judgment in the difficult duties entrusted to him. He has also held the important position of President of the Jewish congregation for three terms, a marked evidence of his character for intelligence among the Israelites of the city. Mr. Westheimer is the architect of his own fortune. Recognized as self-reliant, honest and capable, no man in St. Joseph enjoys a fairer record. Was married to Johanna Haas, of Chicago, Illinois, April, 1866. They have eight children living—Yetta, Helen, Bettie, Sonora, Benny, Ophelia, Blanche and Junietta.

Chas. W. Campbell

J. F. WEST,

carpenter and builder, is a native of Bracken County, Kentucky, and was born August 29, 1838. Was there raised and learned his trade, his early days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1855, he came to Mercer County, Missouri, and followed agricultural pursuits for a time, thence to Andrew County engaged in various lines, and for a period was engaged in contracting and building. He came to St. Joseph in 1871, where he has been closely identified with its building interests. During the war he was a soldier in Company B, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry as a non-commissioned Sergeant. A greater portion of the time was in the secret service department. Previous to going in the service was a member of the Missouri State Militia. In the autumn of 1856, Miss Mary E. Litton became his wife. They have had five children, one of whom is living, Correnia. Four are deceased: Mary L., R. B., Elijah and Sarah. Mr. West is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

G. N. WHITE,

Manager for the Consolidated Tank Line and the Detroit Safe Company, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, January 27, 1852. His father, Daniel T., was among the leading agriculturists of that state, known in commercial circles. White's Ferry, on the Potomac River, derived its name from him, he having operated a ferry there for a number of years. During the rebellion his boats were used in transporting General Banks' troops. At the breaking out of the war the family migrated to Montgomery County, Maryland, where they resided six years. G. N. resided at different points until 1874, when he went to Washington, D. C., remaining until 1880, when he came to St. Joseph. Although but a short time in the city, he is well and popularly known. In 1877, Miss Fannie G. Walker, of Washington, D. C., became his wife. They have one daughter, Edna G.

JULIUS WIEHL,

carriage painter, is a prominent and well known artist. His father, Joseph, was among the early settlers of Buchanan County, and Julius was born in St. Joseph, April 9, 1857. Was here reared, educated and learned his trade, and has principally made it his home, with the exception of a short time at Sedalia, where he worked in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad shops, and also at Sweet Springs. He makes a specialty of carriage work, but in sign and ornamental painting will compare favorably with many older and more experienced workmen.

WIEDMAIER & WILDBERGER,

wagon manufacturers. Bartholomew Wiedmaier was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1832, and came to America in 1844, locating in Buchanan County, Missouri. His father, Joseph, here engaged in farming. In 1849 our subject commenced to learn the wagon making trade with Mr. J. A. Forrest, and his since devoted his entire attention to that business. His first shop was a cottonwood log building. In 1864 Mr. Wildberger became his partner. He was married in 1860 to Ursula Wildberger. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Clara E., now Mrs. C. Hartwig; Frank Albert, deceased; Theodore, deceased; Josie E., Augusta B., Bertha L., and Flora T. He is a Knight of Honor and member of the Foresters and the German Benevolent Society. John Wildberger was born in Switzerland, February 25, 1839. In his thirteenth year he came to America, his father, Adam, locating in St. Joseph, where John was educated, raised and learned the wagon making trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Lexington he was re-enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Missouri, participated at Shiloh and other engagements and was honorably discharged in 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee. He returned to this city and formed a partnership with Mr. Wiedmaier, which still exists. He was married in 1866 to Ann C. Knoth. They have one daughter living, Lizzie; lost three children, Emma, Albert and an infant. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment, Foresters, Knight of Honor, and the German Benevolent Society. This firm is an old and well established one, and in the manufacture of lumber wagons do a good business.

DANIEL W. WILDER

was born in Blackstone, Massachusetts, July 15, 1832. He graduated at the Public Latin School, Boston, and received a Franklin medal; at Harvard College and received the Bowdoin first prize gold medal; attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Boston bar. Came to Kansas in 1857; settled in Elwood in 1858; was elected Judge of Probate of Doniphan County; came to St. Joseph in 1860 and edited the Free Democrat; went to Leavenworth and edited the Conservative till 1865; was Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska in 1863–'64—appointed by Mr. Lincoln; editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Express in 1866–'67–'68; of the Leavenworth Conservative in 1868–'69–'70; of the Fort Scott Monitor in 1871–'72; was for two terms State Auditor of Kansas after two unanimous nominations. In 1875 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the University of Kansas, and wrote the "Annals of Kansas," which was published at Topeka; returned to St. Joseph in 1876 as the editor of the Herald.

N. H. WILMOT,

bookkeeper and general manager at Nash's elevator, was born in Massachusetts in 1843, and was there raised and received a good common school education. In 1849, he went to St. Louis, and in 1861 to St. Paul, Minnesota. Was three years in the army, serving in the Sixth Minnesota Regiment. In 1865, he returned to St. Louis, and in 1867 married Miss Lina B. Salter, a native of New Jersey. They have had three children, one of whom died. In 1868, he came to St. Joseph, where he was engaged in the old Colhoun Bank, and afterwards in the First National Bank. Since 1875 he has been at Nash's elevator. Is a Mason and District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth District A. F. & A. M. He is a Knight Templar and has held prominent positions in other bodies of the order.

G. J. WILMOT,

manager of McCormick Agency, is a native of New York, where he received an academic education. He taught school in his young days and moved to Wisconsin in 1854, where he continued that business up to 1860. He engaged in the hardware and agricultural business in 1866. He sold out in 1875. Was a member of the Wisconsin State Senate in 1875-6. In 1880 he took charge of south one-half of Kansas for McCormick Reaper Company. In 1881 he was transferred to St. Joseph to manage the canvass of Buchanan County, in connection with nine other northwestern counties of Missouri, and seven northeastern counties of Kansas. This depot was established in 1875, carrying all iron mowers, combined mower and dropper, combined reaper and mower, harvesters and hand binders, and wire and twine self-binding harvesters. Also keep large supply of repairs to supply local agents. All goods disposed of at wholesale or retail.

JOHN C. WILDBERGER,

proprietor of the Platte River House, at Riverton, was born June 17, 1851, in Switzerland, and was brought to the United States by his parents, when about eighteen months old. They settled at St. Joseph, where John was reared, receiving the benefits of an education. He learned the harness-maker's trade, and worked at it five years, and then entered a wholesale liquor house, where he remained five years. He opened the Platte River House in October, 1880. The building is new and well fitted. He has a bar in connection with it, and a well assorted stock of groceries. He was married April 19, 1877, to Miss Mary Wie-

man, a native of St. Louis, born August 12, 1855. They have two children, Edward and Henry. They are members of the Swiss Benefit Association.

CHARLES BROWNELL WILKINSON,

confessedly the ablest journalist ever connected with the newspaper press of Upper Missouri, and a man with scarcely a professional superior any where, was born in Waterville, Oneida County, N., Y., October 15, 1827. His ancestors were people of gentle birth in England, and several of them served with distinction in the civil troubles of 1644. In 1645, one of them came to America, and settled in Rhode Island. Another member of the family came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in Maryland. Many of the descendants of both branches of this family subsequently served with distinction in important positions in the gift of the people. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Waterville Academy, New York, and at the age of eighteen was prepared to enter the junior class of Hamilton College; but his father decided to place him in a law office, and, in 1846, he began his legal studies. In 1849, he was admitted at Albany to practice as an attorney and counselor. In the same year he was initiated into Waterville Lodge, No. 240, I. O. O. F. In 1850, he was made a Master Mason by Sanger Lodge, No. 129, Waterville, in which he afterwards held high official position, and which he represented in the Grand Lodge of the state. September 10, 1851, he was married to Miss Cornelia B. Hubbard, of Waterville, who died in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 2, 1865. In 1854, he began the publication of the Waterville Journal, a weekly newspaper, which he sold in 1855, and removed to Toledo, Ohio. Here he was President of the Toledo Nursery Association from June, 1855, to June, 1856. In August, of the same year, he went to Deansville, New York, where he erected a large flouring mill and distillery. In 1857, he issued the first number of the Waterville Times. This is still (1881) a prosperous and influential paper. In the fall of 1859, he was the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in the Second District of Oneida County. He was defeated, but polled a larger vote than his party in every town. In January, 1860, he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he resumed the practice of the law. He was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and made many able speeches in his advocacy. During the civil war, he was a strong Union man. In February, 1862, he began the publication of the St. Joseph Morning Herald, a journal which immediately presented the stamp of his commanding genius, and soon became what it is to-day, a representative journal and organ of the Republican party in this part of the state. In August, 1862, he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Third District of Missouri, embracing all that portion of the state lying north of the

Missouri River, and including forty-four counties. The taxes collected amounted to about one million dollars per annum. December 27, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, who is still (1881) living. A short time previously he had been elected a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly of Missouri. In 1875, while Collector of the Sixth District of Missouri, in consequence of the irregularities of some of his employes, he was charged with being connected with the whisky frauds. Despairing in the complications that existed of obtaining justice, he left the country and visited Australasia. In September, 1876, Mr. Wilkinson having returned to Missouri, all the cases against him were dismissed save the one for embezzlement, of which he was convicted on a technicality. Such was the nature of the case, however, that after a careful examination of the same by the Attorney General and the President, a full pardon was granted as a matter of right. Neither Mr. Wilkinson's political friends nor political enemies believed him guilty of any criminal intent. In June, 1878, he was given sole charge of the St. Joseph Gazette, which he continued to edit with his wonted ability for some time. He afterwards moved to Denver, Colorado, where he died January 14, 1881. Charles B. Wilkinson was certainly a man of versatile genius and remarkable mental resources, as well as of generous impulses. A finished and accurate scholar as well as an eminently practical man, as a journalist, he had no superior and few equals, any where.

THOMAS WILDBAHN,

was born in Piqua, Ohio, April 8, 1808, and received his education at the common schools of that place. At the age of eighteen he went to learn the blacksmith trade. When twenty-two years old moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he carried on a large shop until he came to St. Joseph in 1845. He purchased the grist mill of Joseph Robidoux, which was the only one in the city, and continued to run it until 1854, when he sold out and went to Kansas, settling near Wathena. There he built a saw mill, which he operated for six years. Disposing of the mill, he returned to St. Joseph, where he has a good home, and continues to live in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. He married Miss R. Gharky, of Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1834. They have had three children, Sarah, Susanna and Charles Thomas. Sarah died in infancy. Susanna is the wife of J. W. Bailey, Esq., of St. Joseph, and Charles is a clerk in the house of J. W. Bailey & Co.

SAMUEL WILDBAHN (Deceased),

was born in Ohio, January 28, 1810, and came to Missouri in 1844, locating at Lexington. A year later he came to St. Joseph, where he made

his home till the Mexican war broke out. He fought through that war, and returned to St. Joseph, where he remained a short time and went to California, there residing one year. Returned to St. Joseph and was united in marriage to Miss Elzerie Connett, October 16, 1859. She was a daughter of Major William C. Connett. After their marriage he moved to Texas, and remained till the close of the late war, when he returned to Buchanan County, and settled on his farm, where Mrs. W. now resides, in section 34. The farm contains sixteen acres. Mr. W. was well and favorably known in St. Joseph and Buchanan County, and had a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. They had four children, three girls and one boy: Mattie A., born in Travers County, Texas, September 10, 1860, and married to William S. Ashton, December 15, 1880; Laura L., born in Travers County, Texas, December 7, 1862; Cassie, born in Buchanan County, October 6, 1866; Squire T., born in Buchanan County, June 10, 1869.

JOHN W. WILSON,

contractor and builder, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, February 2, 1830, but was principally reared in Washington County. He learned his trade with his father, G. B. In 1851 the family came to St. Joseph, and after a short sojourn, John W. removed to Andrew County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, returning in 1863 and for seven or eight years pursued his trade. He then again returned to Andrew County, remaining for a time. During his sojourn in St. Joseph he has been closely identified with its building interests. He married June 23, 1853, Miss Harriet E. Bowland. She died December 11, 1874, leaving a family of nine children: Henry W., Annie E., James B., Fielding, Viola, Hattie, John W., Garrard and Sophia.

R. WILSON,

proprietor of the box factory, was born in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1804, and after living in different parts until 1855, we find him at Keokuk, Iowa. His boyhood days had been spent on a farm, but after attaining manhood, he learned the milling business of his father, William, who followed that profession. Arriving at Keokuk, he engaged in the sash factory business, continuing for a number of years, and for a time represented the manufacturing company on the road. In 1869, he came to St. Joseph, engaging in his present business, which has been very successful, and in which he receives the hearty endorsement of the wholesale interest of the city by furnishing them boxes at a reasonable rate. In 1879, he was burned out, suffering a heavy loss. In 1829, Miss Lucinda Douglass became his wife. For

fifty-two years they have lived harmoniously, and are still hale and hearty. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are active members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wilson, politically, has been a life long Republican.

ISAAC WILKINS,

foreman of the blacksmith shop at the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad shops, was born in Wilkshire, England, January 12, 1825, and is a son of Abraham Wilkins. He was there raised to manhood, educated and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1851, he came to the United States, locating at Utica, New York, where he worked as a journeyman until 1857, when he came to St. Joseph, and engaged at his trade. He was the first blacksmith on the east end of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in the employ of Duff & Osborne, contractors of Utica, New York, and was connected with the Hannibal Road until 1865, when he was employed by the Missouri Valley Railroad, remaining in their employ until 1869. In 1870, he took his present position. He has been looked upon in St. Joseph as a good mechanic. For three terms he was the choice of the voters of the Fifth Ward as their representative in the Council, and also has been a member of the school board. For a number of years he has been warden of Christ Church. Since 1865, he has been instrumental in having services conducted in the Holy Trinity Church. Much credit is due him for the manifest interest and his assistance in securing the erection of the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Eleventh and Monterey Streets. He was married in 1846, to Miss Honor Curtis, of England. They have four children—J. J., Walter G., Mather H. and Sarah, now Mrs. John Dodge.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

foreman of boiler shops of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, was born in London, England, December 31, 1836, and was raised to manhood, educated, and learned his trade in that city. For a number of years he was engaged in iron ship building. Was in the employ of Penn & Co., London, and in Her Majesty's dock yards, at Plymouth, Sheerness, Woolwich, and Chatham. For seven years he was in the employ of Miller & Co., marine engine builders ; also, was connected with the famous Thames Company (limited), and many other well known iron ship building establishments. While in the yard at Sheerness, in 1864, he was deputized to take a company of boiler makers to France and repair Her Majesty's ship Victor. Mr. W. had the advantage of seeing and working on some of the finest ships that ply the ocean, and was tutored under the best mechanics of the age. In 1866 he came to the United States, and after a six months' residence in New

York, went to Macon, Georgia, remaining twelve months, thence to New Orleans, and after four months came to St. Louis, remaining nine months, when he located in Hannibal. At these different points he worked at his trade. At Macon he was in the employ of the Macon & Western Railway, and for a time was at Atlanta in the State shops. He remained in Hannibal with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Company until 1872, when he came to St. Joseph, and has been foreman in the boiler shops for the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Company since. He was married in March, 1770, to Miss Mary Francis. They have three children, Mary Elizabeth, Francis Matilda, and Joseph Edmond. Mr. Williams is a Mason, St. Johns Lodge, No. 28, Hannibal; also a member of the I. O. O. F.

GEO. WILLIAMSON,

horse-shoer, was born in this county October 18, 1858, and was here principally raised. His father, Geo. W., was among the early settlers, and is well known. In 1872 the subject of this sketch went to Kansas, where he learned the blacksmithing trade. In 1878 he opened a shop in St. Joseph. His superior skill as a workman has given him an enviable reputation, and he does a large business. He was married in 1880 to Miss Carrie Edelbrock, an estimable young lady of this city.

REUBEN WILLIAMS,

carpenter and builder, was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, February 22, 1836, and when seven years of age removed to Missouri with his parents, his father, John, locating in the Platte Purchase. The subject of this sketch became a resident of St. Joseph in 1855, and has since lived here with the exception of his term in the service. He enlisted in the Union army September 22, 1863, in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry and participated in several stirring engagments. From exposure and sickness he was deprived of the sight of one eye and the other is badly affected. Mr. Williams has contributed amply to the upbuilding of St. Joseph, and as a mechanic stands among the leaders. He was married in October, 1867, to Miss Lucy A. Hart. He is a member of the Free Communion Baptist Church.

THOMAS WINN,

stair-builder, is a native of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and was born December 11, 1838. He was there raised to manhood, educated and learned his trade, remaining until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was a non-commissioned Sergeant during his term of service, and partici-

pated in the seven days fight at Richmond, Williamsburg, Petersburg, Rome Station, and others. Was taken prisoner at the latter battle but escaped the guard. While skirmishing near Danville, he was slightly wounded. He was one of the first mounted men to cross the chain bridge, after the Bull Run engagament; participated in that memorable contest when the Unionists fought among themselves by mistake; was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term, and returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in working at his trade, there continuing until 1872, when he became a resident of St. Joseph. His skill as a mechanic may be inferred from the fact that for a number of years he has been superintendent of school buildings in the city. His wife was formerly Miss Margeret Turner. His parents were Samuel Winn and Mary Moore, the family being of English extraction. Mr. Winn is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

P. V. WISE,

was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, June 17, 1832, and removed to Quincy, Illinois, in 1834, and thence to the northwestern territory in 1836, in what is now Wisconsin, near Galena. Here it was that the subject of our sketch first commenced the active battle of life. His education was limited, the schools of the day being few in number and inferior in quality. The first school house he entered was three miles from his home, and owing to the illness of his father he was never permitted to attend a term continuously. At the age of fifteen he commenced business for himself as a farmer and burner of charcoal. In 1849, he went to California, taking the overland route via Salt Lake City. He and Colonel Ashel Woods put up the first stone building in Shasta. In his mining operations he was satisfactorily successful. After a severe attack of congestive chills he returned to the States, and in 1850 commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, Wisconsin, in 1853, by Judge Jackson. He opened an office in Prescott, and engaged in the active duties of his profession, in connection with which he did a large real estate business, and between 1854 and 1856 bought and sold more land in his own name than any man in the St. Croix Valley. In 1853, he was elected clerk of the board of supervisors, and in 1854, prosecuting attorney of the district. In 1856, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state, and did a large business in all the courts of Pierce County and had an extended practice in the adjoining counties of Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as in the United States courts and departments in Washington. In 1858, he was elected Mayor of Prescott, and in 1858 he published the Northwestern Democrat, which he continued until 1860. It was a representative of Reform Democracy, and being disgusted with the actions of the

National Democratic Committee he abandoned the party and supported Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency. While living here he showed a worthy public spiritedness in erecting the largest building in the city, and one that besides being used for business purposes was used for court room, church and public hall. In 1860, he disposed of his law business and went to Memphis, Tennessee. Refusing to enter the Confederate service, he and his wife were chased by the vigilance committee and narrowly escaped with their lives. He returned to Prescott and raised Company F, First Wisconsin Regiment, and was commissioned second lieutenant, and in December, 1861, was promoted to first lieutenant, and in April, 1862, to captain. After an exciting campaign through Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, he was severely wounded October 8, 1862, at Perryville, and was reported dead. He remained on the battle field until October 14, his only attendant being a colored man, and it was not until the 15th that his wounds were dressed. He made his way to Louisville by private conveyance, and obtained with difficulty, leave of absence and returned to his home. In December he returned to Louisville and was placed on duty as a member of a court martial, and in company with Major Farris had charge of barracks No. 1, which placed them in command of the police duty of the city. The difficulties they had to contend with were many. Suffice to say it became one of the most quiet and orderly cities in the Union. For a time he had charge of the secret service, and also of transportation, and in September, 1862, was relieved at his own request, and joined his command in Alabama, but his wounds prevented him from engaging in active duties in the field, and he was ordered back to Nashville, thence to Louisville and Camp Dennison, Ohio. In November he was transferred to Camp Chase, and made post adjutant. December 27, Captain Wise was transferred to Camp Douglas, Chicago, for duty in the Fifteenth United States Infantry. He resigned February 8, 1864, and returned to his home, but March 31 he re-enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, in which he was appointed sergeant major, and was assigned to command and drill of Company K, wholly composed of Menominee Indians. He made application for an examination for a position in the regular army, which was granted by Hon. E. M. Stanton. The examination took place, he only missing one question, and was recommended for a first-class captaincy. He arrived before Petersburg, Virginia, in June, 1864, and went into trenches immediately in front of the enemy, and was almost constantly under fire. In the battles that followed, he, with his company, displayed heroic conduct and rendered valuable assistance to the Union cause, but not without great sacrifice of life. Captain Wise resigned his commission May 19, 1865, returned to his home and resumed the practice of law and acting as real estate, claim and insurance agent. In November, 1869, he

visited St. Joseph, and made arrangements to settle here. In 1872, he engaged in underwriting as a representative of independent insurance. A bitter fight by the board companies was the result, but his business increased, and in 1878 the board collapsed. In connection with his insurance business he has been a successful claim agent. In 1879, he visited England and the continent, and contributed numerous interesting articles to the newspapers. He is a member of the principal benevolent orders and associations, and frequently represented them in the grand lodge. He is a radical in politics and thinks for himself. He is unqualifiedly opposed to all kinds of slavery, either of body or mind. He married Miss E. S. Hammond, April 10, 1853. She is a native of Missouri. To them have been born six children, only one of whom is now living.

WILLIAM WOMACH

was born in Bowling Green, Virginia, June 22, 1812, and remained there until 1825, when he moved to Lexington, Missouri, whence in the year 1838 he came to Buchanan County. He married the daughter of the well known Alfred M. Rector and settled near DeKalb this county, which is the birth place of his three children. In 1862 he left for the Colorado mines, where he remained until 1871, when he returned to the old home, where he continued to reside up to the period of his death which occurred in August, 1872.

ROBERT WOMACH,

was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, January 1, 1852. He lived on a farm till he was twelve years of age, when he went with his father, William Womach, who was very successful in the freighting business, to Denver, Colorado, where he attended school and received a good education. Returning from Colorado, he first engaged in the drug business in DeKalb with Dr. Rose, a practicing physician of that town. He afterwards moved to St. Joseph, where he embarked in the grocery trade, which he still (1881) continues successfully to conduct. In the spring of 1881 he was elected a councilman of the city as an Independent against two popular candidates.

SILAS WOODSON,

ex-Governor of the State of Missouri, and, for twenty-seven years, a resident of St. Joseph, was born in Knox County, Kentucky, May 18, 1819. He worked on his father's farm, attended the log-cabin school house of the neighborhood, and occupied his leisure time in reading and study. His stout heart, resolute will, and untiring industry have resulted in achieving for him the distinction of a self-made man. At the age of

eighteen, he left the farm and engaged, for a short time, in selling goods. This occupation failing to prove congenial to his taste, he commenced the study of law, and in 1839, was licensed to practice. Success crowned his efforts. In 1842, at the early age of twenty-three, he was elected a member of the General Assembly. At the expiration of his term, he declined re-election devoting his time to his profession, his ability in which was fully recognized by Judge Owsley, who appointed him to the position of Circuit Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District. Re-appointed, he soon after resigned the position, his growing and lucrative practice demanding his entire time. In 1849, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky. In 1853, he was again elected a member of the Legislature, and with the expiration of this term closed his official career in Kentucky. In August, 1854, he moved to Missouri, settling in St. Joseph, his present (1881) home, where he continued successfully to practice his profession until 1860, when he was elected Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, in the discharge of the duties of which position he achieved an enviable reputation, and at the close of his term, again resumed the lucrative practice of his profession. In August, 1872, he was nominated by the State Democratic Convention to the office of Governor of Missouri. The presentation of his name on this occasion, during the progress of the fourth ballot, was received with such enthusiasm that the nomination was carried substantially by acclamation. His election over his competitor, Hon. J. B. Henderson, was carried by a majority of 35,442. The manner in which Governor Woodson discharged, during the two years of service in this exalted position, the duties of the same, is a matter of just pride to his numerous constituents. At the expiration of his official term he again resumed the practice of his profession in St. Joseph. Governor Woodson has been three times married. His last marriage occurred December 27, 1866, to Miss Jennie Lard, daughter of Moses E. Lard, of Kentucky, one of the most distinguished ministers of the Christian Church in the United States. By this union they have several children.

J. R. WOODS,

carpenter and builder, is a native of Ohio and was born in Highland County, October 5, 1848, and when one year old he removed with his parents to DesMoines, Iowa, where his father, John A., still resides, and has been closely associated with the development of that city. Here J. R. was raised, educated and partially learned his trade, residing there until 1868, when he commenced traveling and lived temporarily in Chicago, St. Louis, Salt Lake and other points, eventually locating in St. Joseph in 1878, where he has since been engaged at his trade. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Clark, of Missouri. Mr. Woods is a member of the Carpenters Union.

WILLIAM M. WYETH

was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1832, and received his education at the Harrisburg Military Academy, where he pursued an academical course. After graduating, he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he commenced his mercantile experience in a dry goods store. After remaining in this house four years the firm went out of business, and he entered a hardware store in 1852. In 1856, Mr. Wyeth and a capitalist of the place purchased the stock and continued the business until 1859, when Mr. Wyeth sold his interest and started in search of a better location. After traveling through Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, he decided to make his home in St. Joseph, satisfied that it was destined to be the important place it has since become. In 1860, he opened a hardware store of very moderate character, in Corby's Block, where he remained until 1865, when the block was burned. After the fire he removed to the building adjoining the Herald office, on Second Street, where he remained until his new store on Third Street, was completed. In addition to their extensive hardware business, they have manufactured largely of saddles, harness and collars, which, like their hardware, sold only at wholesale. The retail hardware business was made a separate branch in 1869. The business has been constantly enlarged, and at the present time is the most extensive of the kind in St. Joseph, and occupies more floor surface than any other mercantile establishment in the city. Mr. Wyeth has spent two years traveling in Europe. Nature and his extended travel has bestowed on him that polished and attractive manner which has readily gained him so many friends, while he is noted for his unassuming manners, the modesty of his demeanor, and the simplicity of his habits. As a business man he is prompt, energetic and painstaking, and of the strictest honesty and integrity. By his carefulness and long experience, he is enabled to carry on with ease his large and extensive business, and add to it from year to year. He was married September 28, 1858, to Miss Renick, of Ross County, Ohio.

ELDER J. J. WYATT.

One of the most worthy citizens that ever made his home in St. Joseph was born in Sinclair County, Illinois, July 13, 1819. On the 22d of September, 1821, his mother died and his father removed to Fleming County, Kentucky, where the youth of Mr. Wyatt was spent. He enjoyed good educational advantages and was a diligent student. Forming a taste for the practice of law he entered the office of John Cavan, a leading attorney of the place, and after a thorough preparation was admitted to the bar. He was married March 28, 1844, to Miss Emily M. Gooding. To them twelve children were born only three of whom are now living.

In June, 1845, Elder Wyatt came to St. Joseph and commenced the practice of his profession. He filled the office of Probate Judge and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and during the years 1866 and 1867 he was Postmaster of St. Joseph and in the various positions of trust and honor, which he was called to fill, he discharged his official duties with scrupulous care and fidelity. He identified himself with the Christian Church in November, 1850, and at once commenced preaching the Word of Life. He was called to take pastoral charge of the Christian Church, of which he was the founder. The congregation first held their meetings in a little log church, situated on the hill, where the present stately court house now stands. He continued in charge of the church for a number of years, and only left its pastoral charge at his own request. But in the meantime he had seen the congregation increase from a mere handful to a large number, rich in means and influence, and powerful for great good in our midst. During the past twenty-one years, Elder Wyatt had charge of Union Church, near Taos, in this county, and for fifteen years he has preached steadily at Bethel. He, at the time of his death, also had charge of the congregations at Camden Point and Antioch. Elder Wyatt passed an active life, and the best part of his days were spent in the ministry—preaching the word of God to mankind to make them better men, and better christians. It was a work in which he took earnest interest, and it was his delight to be at work in the harness, doing the greatest good to the greatest number. The deceased was one of the founders of the college at Camden Point, and at the time of his death was one of the trustees of that institution. He was a man of strong personal attachments, and he endeared to him all who knew him. He died suddenly, April 9, 1881. His private life and public record are alike untarnished, and the esteem in which he was held by the pastors of the city is expressed in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst by death, our beloved brother and co-laborer in the gospel of Christ, Elder J. J. Wyatt; therefore

Resolved, By the Pastor's Union of St. Joseph, Missouri, that in the death of Brother Wyatt, the cause of Christ has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and most devoted, efficient and worthy ministerial laborers.

Second, That as ministers we feel that it is due to the departed, and a great, though sad privilege to us to give expression, to our very high appreciation of the sterling worth and Christian character of our brother in the ministry and of his efficient labors and influence for good as a minister of the Lord Jesus.

Third, That in the mature Christian character and exemplary life of Rev. Mr. Wyatt we feel that our holy calling has been honored before God, and the community in which he has so long lived and labored, and by whom he was so well and so favorably known, and that we will ever cherish his Christian spirit and example, and be encouraged to greater diligence and fidelity in our calling as ministers of God by the memory

of his faithful Christian life, and that we will follow him as he followed Christ, till we, too, shall join him in the fellowship of the church of the first born above.

Fourth, That we tender to the Christian denomination, in which he so long ministered, our fraternal sympathy in their bereavement and great loss, and most devoutly pray that the mantle of our deceased brother may fall upon others of the church who shall imitate him in his superior Christian character and efficiency of labor in the ministry, and for the salvation of souls.

Fifth, That we tender to the bereaved wife and family the deep sympathy of our hearts in this time of great sorrow, and pray our kind Heavenly Father to support them in their hour of grief, and bestow upon them, each and all, the rich consolations of that gospel which our brother so long and so faithfully proclaimed to dying men, and in the certain, blessed hope of which he rejoiced through so many years, and the blessed fruition of which he doubtless realizes now in its completeness, in the presence and kingdom of God.

Sixth, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and also for insertion in the papers of the city.

E. K. MILLER, JAMES RUNCIE,
RICHARD S. CAMPBELL, W. R. SEAVER,
WILLIAM HARRIS, E. H. SHERWOOD,
H. BULLARD.

J. C. WYATT,

son of Judge J. J. Wyatt, was born in St. Joseph, August 11, 1845, where he received a good education in the schools of the city. He early determined on a mercantile life, and entered a store in the capacity of clerk. Devoting his attention strictly to business, he soon acquired a knowledge of the same, which resulted in his rapid advancement, and to-day (1881) he is a member of the firm of Townsend, Wyatt & Co., one of the largest retail dry goods houses in St. Joseph. His first experience in business was in the agricultural implement house of A. G. Mansfield, the first of the kind established in the city. Here he remained till 1865. He then entered the dry goods store of Nave & Rowley, where he remained one year. In 1877 the present representative firm of Townsend, Wyatt & Co., above referred to, was formed. October, 1875, Mr. J. C. Wyatt married Miss Katie Garrard, of Boone County, Missouri. They have two children, Calvin G. and Aubrey. In religious matters he is an emulator of his venerable father, whose decease in 1881 was a source of universal regret, and is an active member of the Christian Church in St. Joseph.

FILLMORE WYATT,

foreman, with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway, is a native of Canada, and was born in Danville, May 21, 1849. When

fifteen years of age he came to the United States, and resided in different States until 1871, when he came to St. Joseph, and has since been in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Company. In early life he learned the carpenter trade, and in that branch is thoroughly skilled. As a railroad man he is conversant with the detail of track laying, surfacing, etc., and is among the trusted employes of the company. In private life Mr. Wyatt is a genial and companionable gentleman. In 1874 Miss L. E. Meyers became his wife. They have one son, Geoege E.

A. S. YETTER,

foreman painter of locomotive department for the St. Joseph & Western Railroad Company, is a native of Germany, and was born in Wurtemberg, May 8th, 1840. When thirteen years of age he came to America with his parents, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated, and learned his trade with Harper Bros. After this he was in the employ of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as painter. In 1859 he went to Buffalo, New York, and was shipwrecked while en route on Lake Huron. He worked for a time at St. Catharine, Canada, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. His mother had died and his father and only brother had returned to Germany. When the rebellion broke out A. S. was in New Orleans and was forced into the Confederate army; served three months and deserted while on guard, secreted himself in the cane-brakes, and after traveling for three nights and not having any food or drink, he made his way to a Union camp. He came North, locating in Wisconsin, and in 1861 he was married to Miss Johanna Fieber in Grafton, Wisconsin. He soon moved to Milwaukee and worked at his trade until 1866, when he came to St. Joseph, and for two years was in partnership with George Pooler; also for two years and a half in the employ of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. In 1871 he commenced with the St. Joseph & Western as foreman painter. When the car and locomotive departments were made separate he was placed in charge of the latter. Mr. Yetter is a gentleman favorably known in St. Joseph, and as a painter is master of the profession in all its details. His wife died in 1874, leaving five children, Julia, Clara, Willie L., Edward J., and Ida. In 1878 Miss Annie Deichmann became his wife, by whom he has one daughter, Martha. Mr. Y. is a member of the St. Joseph Turn Verein, Enterprise Lodge of I. O. O. F., South St. Joseph Grove of Druids, and Orderly Sergeant of the Turner Rifles, Company B, Second Battalion National Guards of Missouri. He helped organize Wallhalla Grove of Druids, and was First Vice Arch and for five successive years was trustee; has been four times representative to the Grand Grove; was appointed by

the Grand Grove as District Deputy Grand Arch for three years. He organized Centennial Grove, No. 35, and also South St. Joseph Grove, No. 37, U. A. O. D.

E. C. ZIMMERMAN

was born in Frederick City, Maryland, October 28, 1845. His father was a merchant in Frederick City and in Baltimore for many years. Received a good education at Heidleburg College. In 1859, he moved to St. Joseph, and entered as a student the law office of Judge I. C. Parker, of this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. Like many adventurers in quest of wealth, he went to Leadville, invested a large amount in mining speculations, which ultimately proved a failure. He returned to St. Joseph with what he had left, and commenced buying and selling property and building houses for rent. By close attention to business he has laid the foundation for a successful career. In his intercourse with the world he is known no less for his strict integrity than for his rigorous exaction of the same conduct on the part of those with whom he transacts business. In 1868, he married Miss Ada Hawley, of St. Joseph, daughter of James Hawley, Esq., now living in Iowa. They have two children—Eugene and Lura.

GEORGE H. ZIPH,

proprietor of the sheet iron and copper works was born in Germany in 1843, and while young came to the United States with his parents, locating in New York, where they resided three years. They then migrated to Illinois, where our subject was reared, educated and learned his trade. In 1868, he came to St. Joseph, engaging in the sheet iron work, which he makes a specialty. He does a lucrative trade, being known as a first class workman. He is a member of the Turner Society.

HENRY ZONDLER,

dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 20, 1843, and was there reared and learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1867, he came to the United States, locating temporarily in different places and working at his trade, until 1869, when he took up his abode in St. Joseph. In 1870, he opened a shop and was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes until the spring of 1881, when he engaged in his present business. May 3, 1870, Miss Mary Michalke became his wife. They have three children—Henry, Charles and Eda. Mr. Zondler is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the German Benevolent Society.

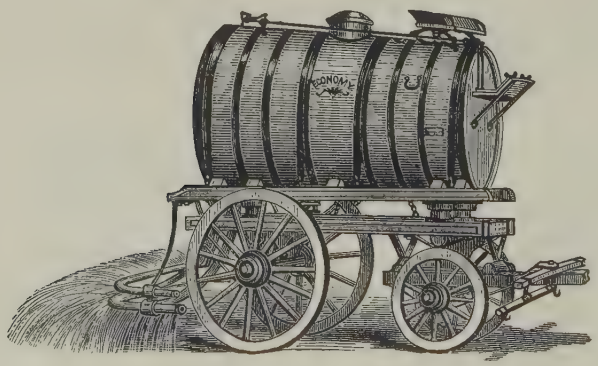
J. W. ZOOK

is a native of Ohio. His parents emigrated to Missouri when he was a small boy, locating in Holt County, in 1842. Resided there up to 1872, being engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1872, at St.

Joseph, he branched out into the pork business with D. Pinger & Co., which lasted until 1878, at which time he became lessee of the stock yards. In this business he employs six men. In 1864, he was married to Miss Von Luenen, a native of Germany. Have had four children, all alive except one. Mr. Zook is still connected with the pork business. Is an active, energetic business man, and justly merits the success which has been his portion through life.

A. ZUNKEL,

dealer in furniture, stoves and second-hand goods, is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia, March 17, 1844. He was there raised to manhood, educated and learned the cabinet making trade. Came to the United States in 1865, locating in St. Louis for a time, after which he drifted into the Western country. He traveled around considerably and eventually in 1871 located in St. Joseph. For a few years he was in the employ of L. Hax, also for a time was president and a member of the Union Furniture Company. After this he embarked in trade. He is a skilled workman, is favorably known, and does a lucrative trade. He married in 1878 Miss Amelia Swarder. They have one daughter, Clara. Mr. Z. is an Encampment Odd Fellow.



J. P. FAIRCHILD'S PATENT STREET SPRINKLER.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

BIRT, BOYER & CO.,

dealers in general merchandise, Easton. George F. Birt, of this firm, was born April 19, 1857, in DeKalb County, Missouri, where he was principally reared and educated, spending his boyhood days on a farm. Came to Buchanan County in the fall of 1874, and entered as clerk in the same store in which he is now interested. After working four years in this capacity, he became a partner. In January, 1881, a new partnership was formed. They have a complete stock of general merchandise and also deal in agricultural implements. Mr. B. was married February 1, 1881, to Miss Laura Gibson, a native of this county, born in January, 1858. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

P. R. BLACKFORD,

blacksmith and inventor, San Antonio, was born August 13, 1851, in Lawrence County, Ohio, and was taken to Nodaway County, Missouri, when about five years of age. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and received a common school education. His father was killed in 1861, and since that time P. R. has taken care of himself. He commenced to learn the blacksmith trade in 1872, and has worked at it since. He moved to San Antonio February 10, 1879, and now has a neat and well arranged shop. He has displayed quite a taste for inventing, and already has two patents. His field roller, known as the Blackford and Davis Roller, is a novelty in design. His patent stalk cutter is something new, and, like the roller, gives vast advantages over other machinery. He also has a new idea in the shape of a three-horse whiffletree. His machinery has met with the approval of some of the best farmers in the state. He was married November 23, 1875, to Miss Sarah S. Owens, a native of Nodaway, County, Missouri, born in 1857. They have had three children, Henry, Ira and Delbert. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Church.

ISAAC N. BROOKS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, postoffice Easton, was born July 15, 1819, in Madison County, Kentucky, and accompanied his parents to Orange County, Indiana, in 1827, and he remained there until 1833, when

he emigrated West, and settled in what is now known as Johnson County, Missouri. In 1837, he took a trip through the Platte Purchase. He and his father took up claims on Contrary Creek, in 1838, and engaged in the cattle business. They moved to Platte County in 1839, and here Isaac has made his home and in Buchanan County since. He is a pioneer of this country, and relates many interesting reminiscences of his early struggles. In 1852, he opened a general store at Platte River Postoffice, which he continued to keep for three years. He made two trips to Texas, one in 1861, and the other in 1862, and came to this county to reside permanently, in 1865. He engaged in clerking in various stores, for three years, in St. Joseph, and then commenced the livery business, running the Allen House in connection. This he followed for three years. For two years he kept the Buchanan County Jail. He filled the position of Street Commissioner of St. Joseph three years—longer than any other person has done, and resigned on the 8th of February, 1881, and moved to his farm. This consists of 155 acres of well improved and well watered land. Mr. B. is a member of the Knights Templar No. 4, and of Mitchell Chapter of St. Joseph, and was one of the charter members in the Chapter. He has been twice married: First, in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Owens, who was the second white child born in Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. Her birth was March 18, 1824. She died January 10, 1874, leaving eight children: Lydia, William G., Sandford O., Brydon F., Isaac J., Rosalie, Florence and Mollie. He was married again, November 5, 1879, to Miss B. Denney, a native of Ohio, born November 17, 1846. She is a member of the Congregational Church.

JUDGE LEWIS F. CARPENTER,

was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, January 21, 1818. His father, Matthew Carpenter, was a representative man in that country. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a descendant of some of the earliest settlers of the Old Dominion. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Benson. She was of French descent. Lewis F. was the eldest of a family of eight children, and was raised in his native county, where he received such education as was attainable in that day and county. At the age of seventeen, he went to Front Royal in Warren County, Virginia, where he spent seven years learning the wagon-making trade. September 28, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth Varner, a native of Page County, Virginia. In the fall of 1854, he left for the West, and on the 9th of November of the same year arrived in St. Joseph, where he remained till the following spring, when he purchased 254 acres of land in the northeast corner of the county. Of this he has made one of the best improved farms in the county. Few men have contributed more

materially to the growth and development of the same. In politics he is a Democrat, having voted that ticket since 1840, when he cast his first vote for President Van Buren. He has raised a family of ten children, nine sons and one daughter: Wm. H., Dr. Stephen F., a representative physician of St. Joseph; Daniel E., a farmer of Andrew County; Thos. J. and Robert S., residents of St. Joseph; John A., Franklin P., Eddie, Burr H. and Mary E. Carpenter. In the fall of 1880, Lewis F. Carpenter was elected Judge of the County Court of Buchanan County, and bears the reputation of a capable and popular official.

WARREN DAVIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, postoffice Easton, was born February 19, 1843, in Marion Township, Buchanan County, Missouri. His parents, who were natives of Ohio, came to this county in 1842. Warren spent his boyhood days on a farm and received his education in the schools of this county. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres, improved and well stocked, and also has a good orchard. He has filled the position of school director and clerk for several terms. Was married, in January, 1865, to Miss Isabella Glen, a daughter of Hugh Glen one of the oldest pioneers in the county. She was born in 1842. They have five children, Cora A., Aleck G., Missouri L., Effie L., and Joseph W. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

CLARK DEPPIN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, postoffice Riverton, was born November 5, 1839, in Ohio, and was brought to this county by his parents when about one year old, and has been reared here as a farmer. He here received his education. His landed estate consists of 348 acres of well improved land. He was married October 8, 1861, to Miss Frances Pierce, a native of Springfield, Illinois, born August 31, 1843. They have four children living, Maggie E., William A., Annie M., Mary C.; lost seven. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. HOMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, postoffice Easton, was born May 28, 1841, in Baltimore County, Maryland, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a common school education. Learned the carpenter's trade in his youth and has followed it considerably during life. During the late war he belonged to General Sherman's construction corps, and went with him to Atlanta, Georgia; then returned and afterwards joined him in South Carolina. He emigrated west in the spring of 1865, and

settled in this county, where he has since remained, and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, which is well improved and stocked. Mr. H. has filled the office of school director several terms. Was married, January 5, 1867, to Miss Delilah Missemer, a native of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, born in November, 1844. They have five children, Harry, Charlie, Raymond, George and Emmitt. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. H. belongs to the Methodist denomination.

JACOB HOPPEL,

proprietor of the Easton House, Easton, was born February 7, 1834, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and there was principally reared and received his education. He was raised on a farm. During the late war he enlisted in Company G, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry in 1864, and took part in the battles of Nashville, Mobile, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakley and many other minor engagements. He came to this county April 15, 1861, and has here made his home since, being engaged in farming most of the time. He took charge of the Easton House on the 4th of April, 1881, and at present is doing a fair business. He is also interested in the sale of agricultural implements, and has a stock on hand suitable to the wants of the farmers. He holds the position of street commissioner of Easton. Mr. H. was married in November, 1874, to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Ohio. She was born May 23, 1853. They have two children living, Cora and Elmer L. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

H. B. IBA,

postmaster and boot and shoemaker, Easton, was born March 13, 1836, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and shoemaker, and H. B. learned the trade when a boy. Spent his youthful days on the farm, and received his education in the schools of that county, first engaging in teaching in 1855. Taught two years, and afterwards went to Philadelphia in 1864, and remained there one year. Returning to his native county, he taught a year. Emigrated west in the spring of 1866, and arrived in Easton in April, and has made this his home since, except the year 1875, which he spent in St. Joseph. He holds the position of postmaster. Was married January 13, 1856, to Miss Lavina S. Barkey, a native of the same place as himself. She was born in April, 1836. They have three children living, Calvin F., Lizzie B. and Henry. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Iba is the only one of the original Trustees of the church of Easton now remaining.

GEORGE M. KERNS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, postoffice Easton, was born August 31, 1844, in Clinton County, Missouri, and was principally reared as a farmer, and there received his education. During the late war, he displayed his patriotism by enlisting in the State Militia, serving for eighteen months, and took part in several small skirmishes. At the close of the war he again turned his attention to farming. In January, 1870, he settled on the place which he now occupies, and since that time has been a resident of this county. His landed estate consists of 160 acres, where he resides, and 80 acres in DeKalb County, all improved. He has always shown a commendable spirit in forwarding the interests of the county. December 23, 1874, he was married to Miss Keziah Strowd, a native of Indiana, born in 1845. They have had four children: Florence B., David F., Helen and Alice. Mrs. K. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN F. KEYS,

dealer in general merchandise, Easton, was born January 1, 1839, in Harrison County, Va., and was brought to Platte County, Mo., when quite young, and to this county in 1843. Here he was reared as a farmer, and also engaged in teaching for some time. He commenced the mercantile business at Easton, September 14, 1857, and has continued it since. He carries a complete stock of mechandise, and receives a good patronage. Himself and partner shipped the first bill of goods over this end of the St. Joseph & Hannibal Railroad, from St. Joseph to Easton, in 1858. Mr. K. has filled the position of school director for several terms. Is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and has held all of the different offices of the lodge. Was married, in August, 1855, to Mrs. Fannie Lewnbeck, daughter of Chester Woodward. She was a native of Clay County, Missouri, and was born in May, 1842. She died in 1878, leaving five children: Claude M., Vallie V., Stella, Herman and Ada. She had two children by her former husband, Clara and Joel. Mr. K. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

ELIJAH McCRARY,

retired, Easton, is of Irish descent, and was born in Howard County, Missouri, January 5, 1820. His father came there from North Carolina in 1817, and subsequently removed to Johnson County, where Elijah was principally raised. In 1837 he settled in the Platte Purchase, being among the first settlers to come into Andrew County after it was given up by the Indians. In 1844 he moved to Rochester and engaged in farming, and in 1851 came to Marion Township, Buchanan County, pur-

chasing four hundred acres of land, on a part of which now stands the town of Easton. This was laid out by him in 1854. He was engaged extensively in merchandising there and at neighboring villages until retiring from an active business life. He has been identified with the interests of Easton from the commencement of the growth of the place. Mr. McCrary was married in 1849 to Miss Nancy J. Martin, a native of Kentucky, born in 1829. They have six children living, L. M., Benjamin, E. D., Nancy J. (now Mrs. J. M. Gibson), Emma (now Mrs. S. D. Chandler), and Albina. Four are deceased. Mr. McCrary is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he has held the position of deacon.

E. DON McCRARY,

of the firm of McCrary Brothers, dealers in general merchandise, Easton, is the third son of Elijah McCrary, and was born May 7, 1856, in this county, and has been reared here as a farmer. When fifteen years of age he commenced clerking with his father, and when twenty-one years old, and on the 1st of January, 1880, his father turned the business over to the boys. They are doing a thriving business, and also have a store at Agency. E. D. runs the lines at this place, while his brother is at Agency. Our subject was married on the 4th of October, 1874, to Miss Genomy Smith, of St. Joseph. She was born June 11, 1855, in Virginia. They have two children—Mittie and Don.

GEORGE MARKER,

retired merchant, Easton, was born February 14, 1839, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, and here received his education. In the fall of 1857, he went to California, and engaged in mining and farming, and removed from there to Oregon and engaged in buying and selling stock. Finally located in Washington Territory: thence to Idaho, and returned to this state in 1864, where he engaged in freighting between St. Joseph and Denver for about one year. He then purchased a farm, upon which he settled. In 1866, he was married to Miss Rebecca Clark, a native of this county, born March 4, 1847. She died on the 8th of February, 1878, leaving one child, Lenora B. Four are deceased. He moved to Easton in 1873, and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing therein until the spring of 1881. He owns a residence and a store building in Easton. He was married again in September, 1880, to Miss Nancy J. Leftwich. She was born in 1851, and is a member of the Christian Church.

MARY QUIGLEY,

an early settler of this vicinity, was born March 16, 1831, in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1851, settling in New York City. There she formed the acquaintance of M. C. Quigley, and they were married before the close of the year. He was a native of County Wakesford, Ireland, and was born in 1819. They came west to Chicago in 1852, remaining for two years, and then moved to Racine, Wisconsin; thence to Alton, Illinois, and finally to Iowa, where they remained for three years, coming to Missouri, in August, 1859. They resided one year at Cameron, then came to this county. Mr. Q. followed railroading, and while he worked on the section, his wife attended to operating the tank. He was accidentally killed while in the employ of the railroad company, in 1864. Since his death, Mrs. Quigley has kept the position and has raised a family of six children, the eldest of which was only ten years of age at that time. She displays great energy, and the length of time she has held the position (some twenty-two years) is ample proof of the esteem in which she is held by the railroad company. The family consists of Margaret J., Mary F., Elizabeth A., James E., Michael H. and Credelia J. She is a member of the Catholic Church.

W. H. RICHARDSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, postoffice Easton, was born August 4, 1833, in Mason County, Kentucky, and was raised there as a farmer and received an excellent common school education. He came west in 1857, and traveled over this western county until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in the Southern army, and belonged to Landis' Battery of St. Joseph. He took part in the second battle of Corinth, the battle of Iuka Springs, Grand Gulf, Champion's Hill and the siege of Vicksburg, and at the latter was taken prisoner and held until 1865. He then returned to this county and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 151 acres, well improved. Mr. K. has filled the positions of school director and road supervisor several terms. Was married, February 7, 1865, to Miss Lydia R. Reid, a daughter of Walker G. Reid. She was born January 29, 1846, in this county, and was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, of St. Joseph, and received her diploma. They have five children: Allen G., Lorena, Leota, William I., and Walker. They lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which he formerly held the position of elder.

JOSEPH ROBINSON,

railroad contractor and farmer, Easton, was born August 6, 1836, in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, where he was raised and educated.

During the late war he enlisted May 2, 1861, and served for twenty months, taking part in the battles of Cheek Mountain, Kernstown, McDowell, and the seven days' fight around Richmond. Then turned his attention to railroading. He came to Missouri in 1867 and has since been engaged in the railroad business. He owns 240 acres of fine land adjoining the town of Easton. This is one of the finest stock farms in the county, and also has a handsome residence in the village. In principle, as well as in purse, Mr. B. is one of the solid men of the county. He was married July 3, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Leftwich, a native of Virginia, born in 1844. They have a family of four children, Mary L., Georgia, Dolman, and Jessie ; lost, three. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held the position of Master of Easton Lodge, No. 101, for four years.

W. P. SHORTRIDGE, Sr.,

farmer, section 32, postoffice Easton, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1817. He had but very slender educational advantages. He emigrated to Missouri in 1844, locating in Platte County, whence he removed to Buchanan County in 1851. He was married in 1844 to Miss Elizabeth Minor, a native of Kentucky. They have had six children, two of whom are dead. When Mr. Shortridge came to Missouri, in 1840, there was no one in these parts except Robidoux and a few agents. St. Joseph was a wheat-field at that time, and where the wheat then grew is now the bed of the river. He sustained losses by the war of over four thousand dollars, principally in corn and bacon, of which he was robbed. He was arrested and put in prison at St. Joseph, where he was fed by friends. He got nothing from any other source, and was taken out twice to be hung. Through his own intercession he was saved, with about forty others. He was called out at home and threatened to be shot, made no concealment of his politics, but said he was trying to attend to his own business. He has all through life donated liberally to churches and school houses. He is a Mason and member of the Christian Church. Mr. Shortridge and his son, W. P., Jr., are perfecting a new grain drill which will be far superior to anything on the market. They challenge the world with the Shortridge drill. It is a complete combination of wheat drill, corn marker, wheat roller and cultivator.

WILLIAM H. SLAYBAUGH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, postoffice Easton, was born August 14, 1837, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and has made this his home through life. Received his education in the old log school house, and has made agricultural pursuits his occupation through life. During the

late war he served for three years with Company H, Fourth Missouri Cavalry. Assisted in driving Price from Missouri on his raid in 1864, and was wounded at the battle on the Blue; also took part in the battles of Mine Run and Little Miami, which was the last buchwhacker fight in the State. Owns a fine farm of 74 acres, which is well cultivated. He has filled the positions of road overseer and clerk of the district. Was married in 1865, to Miss Lizzie C. Missemer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children living—Minnie, Cyrus, Katie, Thomas and Andrew. Lost one. Mrs. S. is a member of the New School Presbyterian Church.

ALLEN STROUD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, post office Easton, was born October 14, 1810, in Dearborn County, Indiana, and was reared as a farmer until twenty-one years of age, there receiving his education. He moved to Vanderburg County, Indiana, in 1831, and resided there for thirty-four years, engaged in farming and stock raising. From that place he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1865. He owns 140 acres of land well improved and stocked. Mr. S. made what he owns by honesty, industry and fair dealing. He has been twice married, first on the 4th of July, 1833, to Miss Jane Smith, a native of Rochester, New Jersey. She died on the 9th of January, 1880, leaving a family of seven children, three of whom are still living: Helen E., (now Mrs. D. L. Hawkins) Kizia, (now Mrs. Monroe Kerns) and Joshua. He was married again January 11, 1881, to Mrs. Ellen McClain, a native of this state. They are members of the Free Baptist Church. His son-in-law, D. L. Hawkins, resides with him.

DR. I. S. TALBOT,

was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, July 15, 1833. His grandfather —who served through the Revolutionary war—located in that state in the time of Boone. The doctor's father was born in Kentucky, as was also his mother. Our subject was the youngest son of eight children, and in 1843 came with his father to Missouri, locating in Marion Township, Buchanan County. He here attended the common schools, and for two years was a student at Chapel Hill College, in Lafayette County. Having resolved to become a physician, in 1853, he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. F. Donaldson. In 1854, he began practicing, and for some time was in partnership with him. In April, 1856, he established himself in practice at Easton, being the first physician to locate there. During the late war he served a short time under General Price, holding the position of first lieutenant. Dr. Talbot's landed estate consists of 375 acres, adjoining the town of Easton. He has been

twice married. First, in July, 1854, to Miss Evaline Donaldson; she died in August, 1869, leaving six children, five of whom are living: George W., Andrew J., Mary J., Laura, and E. M. He was married again on the 18th of May, 1871, to Mary C. Mayham. By this union they have three children: I. W., E. L., and C. A. M. They lost one. Mrs. T. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Masonic fraternity, and holds the position of treasurer of Easton Lodge No. 101.

J. W. TAYLOR,

merchant and postmaster, San Antonio, was born September 15, 1852, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and was taken to Iowa by his parents when about two years of age. Came from there to this county in the spring of 1865, and has made this his home ever since. Spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving his education in the schools of this vicinity, and when fourteen years of age he left home and worked by the montn until twenty-two years old. Then married, and commenced farming on his own account. On the 14th of August, 1880, he purchased the store at this place, which is well filled with a general stock of goods, and Mr. Taylor has secured a liberal patronage. Was married October 8, 1874, to Matilda Simmons, a native of this county, born September 23, 1856. They have three children—Ira P., Ida L. and Della P. Mrs. T. is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM T. TUCK,

dealer in groceries and provisions, Easton, was born August 22, 1844, in Jackson County, Alabama, and was brought to this county by his parents in 1852, and has here made his home since. He spent his boyhood days on a farm. During the late war he enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri, Company K, in February 1862, and served until July, 1865. He took part in the engagements of Island No. 10, Shiloh, first and second battles of Corinth, Mississippi, and was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea," and many other minor engagements. He returned to this county in the spring of 1866, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. T. married, in 1867, Miss Levana Lawlis, a native of this county, born in 1849. They have five children living: Emma, Maud, Effie, Edna and Jessie; lost one. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HERMAN H. VONDENBOSCH,

dealer in general merchandise, and postmaster, Hirlingen, was born January 26, 1852, in Holland, and accompanied his parents to the United

States when about twelve years of age. They settled in Mercer County, Ohio, and here he was principally reared, receiving his education at St. Mary's of Dayton, Ohio. After completing his schooling he engaged in teaching in that vicinity for eight years. He emigrated west in the spring of 1878 and arrived in this county in April of that year. Started his present business in the winter of 1880. He owns one acre of land and has a neat store and also a residence. He has won a large patronage and has been influential in securing a post office at this place and was appointed postmaster. He has quite a musical talent and gives lessons to a choir in Easton. He was married September 14, 1875, to Miss Catharine Droxler, a native of Ohio, born November 25, 1857. They have two children, Catharine M. and Peter P. Himself and wife are active members of St. Mary's Church of this township.

MAURICE WOGAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, postoffice Easton, was born December 12, 1820, in County Kings, Ireland, and was reared there as a farmer, until twenty-two years of age. He came to America in 1842, landed at New York City, and went to Litchfield, Connecticut; remained there eighteen years, engaged in farming. Then removed to Fremont County, Nebraska, and was among its early pioneers there. After twelve years, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled on the place he now occupies. His landed estate consists of 380 acres of fine farm land, well improved and stocked. Mr. W. has filled his present position of school director and road supervisor several terms. In 1852, he was married to Miss Ann Bloomer. She is also a native of Ireland. They have ten children: John, Joseph, Mary (now Mrs. Diegnan), Ellen, Michael, Sarah, Katie, Esther, Maurice and Tresa. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

WALLER YOUNG,

formerly Senator from the Second District, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in 1843, and remained in the State until ten years of age, when he came to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County, where, excepting at short intervals, he has since resided. He attended college at Platte City, Missouri, until the commencement of the late war, when he went to Virginia, joined General Marshall's army, and remained in the ranks until the last echo of the Southern guns died away. He then returned to Missouri, determined to acquire for himself in the civil walks of life a respectable position, and if energy would accomplish anything, a prominent place among the people of his State. After graduating at the law school of Louisville, Kentucky, he practiced in St.

Joseph with marked success. Having a natural propensity for politics, and a clear and discriminating judgment, he early foresaw that the only means whereby the people of Missouri could be relieved from the oppressions of the Radical party was by producing dissensions in their ranks by forming a Liberal party, based upon the principle of enfranchising all citizens of the State without distinction; hence we find him taking an active part in the campaign that elected Brown governor. He was a delegate to the State convention in 1872, and did more to nominate Governor Woodson than any man in the convention. He was appointed private secretary of Governor Woodson, and after serving a short time resigned. In 1874 he was nominated as a Democratic candidate for the State Senate, and was elected by 1,900 majority—the largest Democratic majority the district ever gave. He was chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of the committees on Internal Improvements, Swamp Lands, and Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Young bids fair to become one of the most prominent men in the State, and possesses all the qualities essential to a great man—intelligence, capability, principle, and honesty. In the past few years he has taken but little active part in politics.

TREMONT TOWNSHIP.

MARMADUKE D. FINCH,

section 32, postoffice Gower, was born in Franklin County, North Carolina, April 28, 1813, and his ancestors were originally from Virginia. Received his education in the schools of his vicinity, and was bred a farmer. On the 4th of May, 1834, he married Elizabeth Jordan, a native of North Carolina, born in 1810. She died in Missouri, in 1870, leaving three children, two of whom now survive—Thomas N. and Evalina, (now Mrs. L. Heffner.) In 1842, he moved to Missouri, and on the 20th of May, reached the Rock House Prairie, in Buchanan County, where he has since continued to reside, and where he owns a fine farm. Originally a member of the old Whig party, his first vote for President was cast for Harrison, in the exciting campaign of 1840. On the dissolution of the Whig party, he joined the Democracy. Mr. Finch has held several important public positions in the county. In 1854, he was elected Justice

of the Peace in Tremont Township, a position which he filled eight years. In 1858, he was made collector of the county, and served two years in that capacity, under Sheriff Morgan. In 1874, he was county assessor, under John Tutt. In all these several positions he proved himself a worthy and capable officer. June 22, 1874, Mr. Finch again married. His second wife was Mrs. Julia Bretz, widow of Judge John Bretz, of Buchanan County.

A. F. GREENARD,

farmer and merchant, section 10, post office Garrettsburg, was born September 2, 1844, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and has lived here all his life. In his early days he was a farmer. In 1864, he visited Montana on an exploring expedition in the mountains. He married Miss Mary J. Whitson in 1866. She was born November 27, 1848, in Missouri. They have had four children: William S., born July 18, 1870; Mary A., born January 18, 1873; Franklin J., born July 16, 1879; and an infant, born October 17, 1880. In 1867, he ran a blacksmith shop and farmed. December 3, 1879, commenced general merchandising, and has done a prosperous business. His stock consists of dry goods, hardware, drugs, hats, caps, notions, boots and shoes, groceries, &c. He is postmaster at Garrettsburg, and has filled the office of school director. In the Masonic order he has achieved the rank of Knight Templar. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is also a Granger. He donated half an acre of land for school purposes in his neighborhood. Was a member, during the war, of Company D, 81st regiment Pawpaw Militia, under Colonel Scott. He owns 447 acres of land, 330 acres of which he inherited from his father's estate. This is mostly under fence and in a good state of cultivation with excellent improvements, including orchard, &c., and is stocked with abundance of farming implements. He also owns a store house 20x36 with a cellar 18x20, with 2 feet stone wall, 7 feet deep. Mr. Greenard has always endeavored to do his part as a man, assisting the needy and afflicted whenever called on.

SAMUEL J. JEFFERS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, postoffice Frazer, was born September 20, 1833, in Clay County, Missouri, and was brought to this county by his parents when about six years of age. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and received his education in the schools of this vicinity. He now owns a fine farm of 140 acres, well watered and stocked. Mr. J. has filled the positions of township clerk and school director. He moved to Andrew County in 1858 and resided there until 1865, engaged in farming; then returned to this county. He was married November 24, 1853, to Miss Frances Miller, a native of Knox County, Kentucky.

They have had eleven children, six of whom are living: N. Ellen, Finis E., William J., Maud M., Harvey B. and Laura F. He and his two oldest children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES M. JEFFERS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, postoffice Frazer, was born April 7, 1831, in Clay County, Missouri, and came to Buchanan County in February, 1839, with his parents, and has since made this his home. He owns 260 acres of fine land, 160 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being pasture and timber land. His farm is well stocked, and he has a handsome residence. In 1861, he moved to Kansas, and remained one year, came back, and again went there, in 1865, and spent six months. During the late war, he served three months in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has filled the office of school director, but has never been a political aspirant. In October, 1853, he was married to Miss Virginia Miller, a native of this city, born August 28, 1838. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the position of Elder. They raised an orphan boy, named J. H. Norman, now minister in the Presbyterian Church, at Stewartsville.

EVANS JORDAN,

farmer, was born in Wake County, North Carolina, February 14, 1815, and came to Tremont Township, Rock House Prairie, in this county, in 1840. Here, in company with Dugan Pfouts, he bought 714 acres of land. The original name of the township and the recorded name now in the clerk's office, is Jordan. The railroad station of Frazer, fifteen miles southeast of St. Joseph, is located on his farm, it being on the line of what was known, when first built, as St. Louis & St. Joseph Railroad, now the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. He has a very fine farm, with an excellent residence and good improvements generally. The place is well stocked. Mr. J. did much to facilitate the building of the railroad, and has always been foremost in all enterprises of a public character, including the building of churches, school houses, etc., and has ever been prompt in lending a helping hand to every scheme calculated to promote and develop the interests at large of his county and neighborhood. No man in the township enjoys a wider personal popularity.

E. M. JORDAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 32, postoffice Frazer, was born March 10, 1812, in Wake County, North Carolina, and moved to Randolph County, the same State, with his parents in 1824. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and received his education at Wake Forest. When

eighteen years of age he was appointed deputy sheriff of Randolph County, which position he held until he left in February, 1840. He with two companions rode through from North Carolina on horseback and arrived here in May, 1840. From here they went to Lexington, Missouri, when they separated and our subject rode through to Texas, remaining two years. He returned to this county and after one year went back to North Carolina. Soon returned to this county, and settled in this township. He has contributed his full share towards building up and improving it, and being an old settler is well known. Mr. J. has filled the positions of Justice of the Peace four years, school director ten years, and road overseer several terms. He was married in the fall of 1845 to Miss Diza Pfouts, a native of Randolph County, North Carolina, born in June, 1822. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Elizabeth, Mary, Merinda, Roxaner, Evaline, Evans, Jacob, Thomas, John and Marmaduke. Mrs. J. is a member of the M. E. Church.

JESSE T. LEFTWICH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, postoffice Easton, was born August 11, 1811, in Bedford County, Virginia, and when about twelve years of age he moved with his parents to Pittsylvania County, where he spent his boyhood days on a farm and received his education. Upon becoming of age he commenced the manufacture of tobacco, and after following the business for ten years he turned his attention to farming, and continued therein some twenty years. He again engaged in the tobacco business and was so occupied until the war broke out, when he lost heavily. He had three sons in the Confederate army under General Lee, two of them taking part in twenty-two general engagements, besides many minor engagements. At the close of the war Mr. L. emigrated West and settled in this county. He moved to the place where he now resides in 1872, and now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, improved. At one time he fixed up proper facilities for the tobacco business, but the climate was too cold to make it a success. Mr. L. was married in 1837 to Miss Letitia Shelton, a native of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, born October 14, 1820. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are living, Taswell B., George W., Mary A. (now Mrs. Joseph Robinson, of Easton), James B., Augustin J., William L., Nancy J. (now Mrs. George Marker, of Easton), John B., Victoria L. (now Mrs. John Kerns), and Thomas J. Mrs. L. is a member of the Christian church.

DANIEL McCRAY

was born on the 30th of February, 1798, in Washington County, East Tennessee, where he was raised on a farm. In 1821, he removed to

Howard County, Missouri, from there to Ray County, and thence to this county, in the spring of 1838. He bought a claim, and commenced pioneer life; here he earnestly worked for the upbuilding of his adopted county, until June 4, 1881, when he died. His marriage occurred February 14, 1818, to Miss Sally Bogart. They had a family of ten children, four of whom are now living: Charles, Polly (now Mrs. Elijah Jenkins, of Andrew County), Nancy (wife of James Christy, of Andrew County), and Salenia (now Mrs. E. Miller, of Kansas).

CHARLES McCRAY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, postoffice Frazer, was born January 6, 1819, in Illinois, and is the eldest son of Daniel McCray, one of the earliest pioneers in the county. Charles accompanied his parents to Howard County, Missouri, in 1821, and to Buchanan County in the spring of 1838, and has made this his home since, having been engaged in farming all his life. Assisted in redeeming this county from a wilderness, and has had his full share of the hardships of pioneer life. In his manners he is kind and genial, and is widely and favorably known, and has won the respect of a large circle of friends. During the late war he enlisted and served for six months in the noted Pawpaw militia. Owns eighty acres of fine land, partly improved. He has filled the office of road overseer several terms. Was married to Miss Eliza Horton, a native of Kentucky. They have had a family of seven children, six of whom are living—Benjamin, Sarah, (now Mrs. B. Riddle), Henry, Martha J., (now Mrs. B. Tadlock), Samuel D. and Oscar. Mrs. McCray and five of the children are members of the Baptist Church.

K. F. MOORE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, postoffice Frazer. His parents were residents of Bath County, Kentucky, and K. F. was born while they were on a visit to Brown County, Ohio, September 22, 1832. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and received his education in the schools of Bath County. Commenced business for himself when about sixteen years of age. Came west in 1861, and settled in Easton, this county, where he engaged in farming. Purchased the place he now occupies in 1865, and moved upon and has since been improving it. Owns 650 acres of fine land, all improved, with a handsome residence. He purchased the old John Bretz farm at the beginning of the crisis of 1873. He has filled the positions of road overseer and school director several terms, and is prominent among the leading citizens of the county. Mr. M. was married in January, 1861, to Miss Lucretia Robinson, a native of Gallatin County, Kentucky, born September 22, 1839. They have had

eight children: Laura, William N., Annie L., Virginia, Charlie, Nellie, John M. and Benjamin F. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES A. RODMAN,

farmer, section 31, postoffice Frazer, was born March 17, 1826, Washington County, Indiana, and was married March 22, 1863, to Frances E. Kinniard, a native of Kentucky. By this union they have had six children: Frances J., Mary E., Jima D., Samuel H., Sarah E. and Charles K. He endured all the hardships subsequent to pioneer life, but by his own industry has saved 160 acres of land, improved, and with good buildings. He has held the positions of constable and school director.

JAMES SAXTON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, postoffice Saxton, was born January 2, 1820, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, but his parents were natives of the Green Mountain State. He was raised in his native county, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, there receiving his education. He has made agricultural pursuits his chief occupation through life, and emigrated to Racine County, Wisconsin, in 1841; remained there twelve years, then moved to Waupaca County, where he resided, until 1864, engaged in farming and the lumber business. From there he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled on the place he now occupies. He owns 214 acres of rich land, improved and well stocked. Mr. S. has taken a great interest in educational matters; he organized the school district in which he lives, had the first school house built, and has filled the position of school director several terms. June 2, 1851, he was married to Miss Milissa M. Crego, a native of York State. She was born December 31, 1828. They have had six children, five of whom are now living: Josephine (now Mrs. J. S. Chandler), Louisa (now Mrs. David Louden), Eugenie (now Mrs. Z. Garrett), Cyrus J. and Edwin.

CAPTAIN JOHN N. SMITH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, postoffice Garrettsburg, was born June 22, 1827, in Lee County, Virginia, and came west with his parents in the fall of 1838, settling in Buchanan County, Missouri. His father took up a claim, built a cabin, and commenced farming. This claim is now known as the Waller Grove farm. Mr. Smith, during his life-time, did his share towards making the county what it now is. He died September 9, 1849. John N. spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received his education in the schools of those days. In 1849, he commenced raising hemp, and thus continued until the war broke out in 1861. In July,

1861, he joined what was known as the Buchanan Rangers, and was elected second lieutenant. He went South with Bogard's battalion, and took part in the battle of Lexington. Returned home, and remained there until October, 1863, when he joined the home militia on the 21st of November. Was elected captain of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri militia, and was put on duty at the Block House, on the Platte River, there remaining until May, 1864, when the company were relieved and sent home. They were again called into service in July, and were disbanded in November, 1864. In the fall of 1865, he took a trip across the plains as "wagon boss," and returned that winter. Since that time he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. Owns a fine farm of 100 acres, well stocked, and a good vineyard. Filled the position of road overseer for five years and school director three terms, and is noted for always being on the jury. Captain S. was married October 23, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Hamner, a native of Indiana, born February 5, 1834. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—James N., William T., Jefferson D., Alexander S. and Charles G.

CAPTAIN JOHN R. SNYDER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, postoffice Agency, was born January 2, 1841, in Tremont Township, Buchanan County, and was reared at his birthplace, spending his boyhood days on the farm and receiving his preparatory education in the schools of this vicinity. He then attended Pleasant Ridge College, Platte County, for two years. He is an excellent carpenter and erects all his own buildings. During the late war he assisted in organizing the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and was elected captain of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment. At this time he was almost a mere boy, but notwithstanding he held the position of captain in three different organizations. Since the war he has given his attention to farming. The home farm contains 205 acres of well improved land; also owns 300 acres in section 35. He moved to Hiawatha, Kansas, in August, 1878, and remained there three years, for the purpose of educating his children, and also for the benefit of his health. Then returned to this city. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and has filled the position of school director for ten years, and has also been road overseer several terms. Was married, September 24, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Ridge. She was born September 24, 1842, in Indiana, but was reared principally in this county. They have three children: Annie E., Jessie W. and James R. Mrs. S. is a member of the Baptist Church.

H. K. SNYDER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, postoffice Agency, was born August 7, 1830, and was brought to this state in 1839. They first settled in

Nodaway County, and came from there to this county in 1840. H. K. has made this his home since, having been engaged in farming. He has assisted in improving several farms in this vicinity, and now owns 415 acres of land, which is well improved, containing a handsome residence. He has never been an office seeker but has always given his attention to his legitimate business. During the late war he espoused the Union cause, and served nine months in the provisional militia and held the position of sergeant. The exposure and bad weather injured his health. Mr. S. has filled the positions of school director and road overseer several terms. Was married, February 23, 1860, to Miss Martha A. Miller, a native of Kentucky. They have had six children: Oliver M., Mary M., Charles E., Martha A., Emma W. and Eliza E. Himself, wife, and three of the children are members of the Baptist Church.

EDWARD M. TROTTER,

section 21, postoffice Frazer, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, September 9, 1812. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was raised within seven miles of Greensboro, North Carolina, and at the age of nineteen began to learn the trade of carriage making, at Jamestown, in his native county. He was married January 5, 1835, to Miss Nancy Johnson, a native of Randolph County, North Carolina. She was born in 1817. He emigrated to Missouri in 1839, settling first in Caldwell County, whence he moved to Clinton County, and, in 1841, to Buchanan County. He entered eighty acres of land, under the state right, on Platte River, in Tremont Township. He then possessed but slender means. Working hard at farming, he, occasionally, as a matter of accommodation, repaired wagons for his neighbors. He also farmed two years on Casteel Creek. In 1858, he purchased the 200 acre farm on which he now lives. Originally an old line Whig, on the demise of his party, he joined the Republican ranks. On landing in Missouri, his entire cash capital amounted to but fifteen dollars. His subsequent means were acquired by his own personal efforts. Mr. Trotter and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have raised five orphan children.

JOHN WALKINSHAW,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, postoffice Garrettsburg, was born April 20, 1837, in Fifeshire County, Scotland. His parents were natives of that country and came to the United States when John was about four years of age. Landed at New York city and came west and located in Washington, Calhoun County, Missouri. His father became one of the leading men of that county ; represented his district in the Legis-

lature and held the position of county supervisor some thirteen years. John spent his boyhood days on the farm and there received his education. He has made farming his occupation through life. He came to Buchanan County in the spring of 1863 and settled on his present farm. In the spring of 1865 he commenced freighting from St. Joseph to Denver, which he continued for two years. Then again turned his attention to farming. Mr. W. owns eighty acres of land. He was married March 14, 1881, to Miss Mary Rose, a native of Clinton County, Missouri. She was born June 27, 1846, and now belongs to the Baptist Church.

I. T. WILLIAMS, Sr.,

minister of the Gospel, Agency, was born in Franklin County, Missouri, July 9, 1822, and moved to Gasconade County, in 1836. His father dying in the fall of 1837, he lived with his brother in Cooper County for three years. He was married June 13, 1839, to Martha Swearinge, who was born September 10, 1839. They had ten children, seven boys and three girls, George W. S., born April 5, 1840; William C. H., born January 13, 1842; James S. J., born January 25, 1843; John W. H., born October 22, 1845, died September 12, 1852; Mary N. E., born September 3, 1848; I. T., born June 25, 1850; E. W., born August 25, 1853; N. R., born September 6, 1855; Martha B., born April 4, 1857, and Sarah F. C., born January 13, 1865. Mr. Williams had two sons in the Confederate and one in the Federal armies. George and William were under Colonel Gates. His son-in-law was also a member of a Confederate company, and was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. Our subject moved to his farm from St. Joseph in 1881. It is on section 27, and contains 125 acres. I. T. Williams, Jr., was born in Platte County, Missouri. He was married February 2, 1875, to Anna Rockwell, a native of Clinton County, born November 16, 1858. They had two children, Christopher, born November 1, 1875, and Anna, born October 21, 1878. Mrs. W. died November 15, 1878. Isaiah, Jr., was examined by the Presbytery, consisting of five regularly ordained ministers of the Baptist denominations, and after a satisfactory examination was set apart to the gospel ministry June 18, 1879.

AGENCY TOWNSHIP.

R. R. BOONE,

proprietor of flouring mill, section 30, postoffice Agency, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, November 5, 1816, and, in 1819, moved to Meade County, Kentucky, with his parents. In 1837, he removed to Missouri, but his time was divided between Missouri and Kentucky until the spring of 1844. His early educational advantages were limited, but by self application he has acquired a liberal share of scholastic information. In 1844, he was married to Sarah E. France, a native of Kentucky, born August 25, 1825. The result of this marriage was seven children: Frances E., John F., Sarah E., Hiram C., Susan B., Mollie M. and Victoria. The latter died November 12, 1879. During the late war Mr. Boone sustained serious loss; he took no active part in the events of that period, and while he never refused aid to any sufferer who besought hospitality, he never knowingly harbored a man an enemy to the government. He is now the owner of 490 acres of land, including a residence and valuable property in Agency, besides his well known mill. Mr. Boone never held any office; never joined any secret order and in his religious sentiments is very liberal. Bold in the expression of his heterodox views, no man stands higher for blunt, unswerving honesty of speech and deed than R. R. Boone, the miller.

V. C. COOLEY,

proprietor of Water Flouring Mill, section 33, postoffice Agency. Was born in Mendon, Adams County, Illinois, May 9, 1842, and, in 1846, was taken by his parents to Livingston County, Missouri. They afterwards settled in both Grundy and Mercer Counties, and, in 1860, the subject of this sketch emigrated to Decatur County, Iowa. In 1861, he became a resident of Madison County. After making that his home until 1864, he came to Andrew County, Missouri, and, in 1866, to Platte County, finally reaching Buchanan County in May, 1868. This has since been his abode, and he is the owner of twenty-three acres of land, upon which is an excellent mill. In 1863, he was married to Miss Annie Danner, a native of Iowa. They have had six children: Hal. Gordon, born July 4, 1864, died July 7, 1880; Anna Belle, born July 23, 1873, died August 1, 1875; Flora A., born July 23, 1876, died November 8, 1880; Varanus

C., born September 9, 1867; Jacob M., born September 28, 1870; and Elizabeth, born January 28, 1878. Mr. Cooley is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Granger. In view of the extraordinary low stage of water, in the summer of 1881, he has been induced to add steam power to his mill, thus enabling him to operate the same uninterruptedly at all seasons.

JOHN B. CORBITT,

farmer, section 17, postoffice Agency, was born January 15, 1839, in West Virginia, and with his parents moved to Iowa in 1852. He remained there fourteen years, engaging in farming and in teaching school. In the fall of 1865 he came to Missouri, and has lived in this State ever since. He has 120 acres of land in Agency Township, sixty acres of which are highly improved. He was married December 1, 1872, to Mrs. Emma Womach. She was born March 27, 1845. They have three children, James R., born March 13, 1874; Lenora, born March 12, 1876, and Calla, born June 25, 1878. Mrs. C. has one son by a former marriage, Francis M. Womach, born January 30, 1860. Mr. Corbitt belongs to the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. DOWELL,

physician and surgeon, Agency, was born in Kentucky, May 27, 1832, and emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri, October 9, 1854. Resided in Kansas from 1856 to 1861, when he returned to Buchanan County. Was raised on a farm until the age of sixteen, when he commenced clerking, which he continued until he began the study of medicine, under W. W. Board. Was graduated in St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1859. Prior to completing his course, he attended one course at Yandell School in Kentucky. Was married May 1, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth C. Gilmore. They have had six children—Mary A., born March 24, 1858, died August 24, 1859; Robert F., born December 10, 1859; Virginia E., born February 15, 1862; Adaline, born March 15, 1864; Benjamin D., born March 27, 1866; and Dora Bell, born February 27, 1875. Robert F. was graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, in the spring of 1881. Dr. George W. Dowell owns 315 acres of land, and a fine residence in Agency. During the war he lost heavily. He is a Mason, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has been school director and elder in the church. The Doctor has practiced for twenty-seven years, riding day and night, when called upon, always attending the poor free of charge.

LEWIS L. EVANS,

farmer, section 4, postoffice Garrettsburg, was born in Garrett County, Kentucky, May 16, 1845. In 1850, his parents emigrated to Clinton County, Missouri, where he remained until 1880, at which time he removed to Buchanan County. Was married to Miss Rebecca Modrell, October 18, 1877. She was born April 29, 1856, in Missouri. They have two children: Lizzie L., born August 20, 1878, died July 28, 1880; Virgil, born September 15, 1880. Mr. E. owns 119 acres of land in sections 4 and 5, all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. He has been road supervisor for four years.

JAMES J. GILMORE,

farmer, section 30, postoffice Agency, was born April 9, 1818, in Tennessee. His parents emigrated to Rush Creek, Clay County, Missouri, when he was an infant, and, in connection with others, were obliged to build a fort for protection against the Indians. James remained there until 1837, when he moved with his parents to Agency Ford, Buchanan County, where his mother died in the spring of 1850, aged fifty-two years. His father died in the fall of 1858, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Gilmore was married April 10, 1839, to Miss Sophia N. Miller, a native of Kentucky. She was born November 12, 1820. They had eight children, Mary Jane, Robert M., James A., H. S., Eliza, Jennie, Margaret, and Jefferson D., all married except Jefferson D. Mr. G. owns ninety acres of land under cultivation. His wife and son-in-law, D. A. Yates, were drowned November 11, 1879, in Pigeon Creek. Mr. G. has been school director for several years, and was deputy collector and sheriff of the county. He is a Master Mason, holding membership in Agency Lodge, No. 10, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder.

C. A. GIVEN,

farmer and market gardener, section 18, postoffice Agency. The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe County, Missouri, January 6, 1846. When a small boy his parents moved to Randolph County, Missouri, and at the age of twenty-one he moved to Buchanan County, where he has resided ever since. He was married to Miss Ellen Blecker in 1868. She was a native of Virginia. They have had three children—one son died in infancy, C. Maud, and Charles. Mr. Given is an enterprising and energetic citizen and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His sympathies have always prompted him to help the needy as far as able.

GEORGE W. HENLEY,

blacksmith, Agency, was born in Washington County, Tennessee, August 10, 1828. His parents emigrated to Indiana, where his father died in 1850 at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Henley located in Buchanan County in 1839, and has been a blacksmith all through life. Was married, August 29, 1854, to Lucy Christopher, a native of Kentucky. She was born July 4, 1824. They have had two children: Harriet C., born November 11, 1855, died April 4, 1869, and James W., born June 4, 1869. Mr. Henley was in the Confederate army, in Captain J. Landis' First Missouri Battery, under General Price. He participated in a number of engagements and was badly wounded seven times. Served during the war. In 1858, during the Mormon war, he was in Salt Lake, and all points between there and home, serving as army blacksmith. He owns two lots and a house in Agency, where he has an excellent business.

HAMILTON KING,

blacksmith and wagon maker, Agency, is a native of North Carolina, and was born December 16, 1846. He emigrated to Leavenworth, Kansas, October 8, 1867, remaining only two months, when he went to Platte County, Missouri, settling near Weston, six months after which he moved to Arnoldsville, Buchanan County, where he commenced business, and ran a shop for seven months. In the spring of 1869, he permantly located at Agency, starting a blacksmith, wagon making and general repair shop. This enterprise, which he still conducts, has proved profitable. He married Julia A. Davis, a native of North Carolina, born in 1856. They have been blessed with four children: Willie, born April 6, 1870; Edward, born November 7, 1871; Frankie, born March 30, 1874; and Mitus, born January 9, 1877. Mr. King owns a residence and two lots, besides his extensive shop, in Agency. He is a Master Mason, and is doing a flourishing business, working, on an average, five hands, as he is the only wagon maker in town.

WESLEY LITTLE,

farmer, section 18, postoffice Agency, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 3, 1835, and in 1856 moved to Illinois, living there two and one-half years, at the end of which period, he emigrated to Atchison County, Missouri, where he resided until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army for three years in the Twenty-ninth Missouri regiment in General Blair's brigade under General Sherman. He participated in all the great battles in which his command was engaged and afterwards returned home. He was married June 22, 1871, to Elizabeth Sampson, a native of Ohio, who was born October 15, 1845. They have two

children—Alonzo R. and Lewis A., twins, born March 30, 1872. Mr. L. has 120 acres of land, all well improved, and under fence. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

L. M. McCRARY,

merchant, Agency, was born February 4, 1844, in Andrew County, Missouri, and moved to Texas in November, 1878, remaining until January 20, 1880. He there followed cattle raising and herding, at which he prospered. He was married August 30, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Davis. They have had four children, Lettie A., twins, (died in infancy), and Vena A. He has three lots and residence in Agency. Was raised a farmer, but his education was limited. He is a Mason, and in all changes in life has been successful. During the late war was under arrest, parolled and stole his way over to Atchison on a wood-boat. He then left for Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Utah. He is doing business under the firm name of McCrary & Yates. They carry a full line of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, clothing, etc., comprising a first-class general store. Their room is twenty-five by ninety feet, and the business of the concern averages about fifteen thousand per year.

THOMAS J. MEERS,

farmer, section 8, postoffice Agency, was born September 2, 1840, in Buchanan County, and moved to DeKalb County, April 3, 1870. He returned to his former home April 3, 1875. Was married to Matilda Roberts, April 21, 1858. She was born in Missouri, May 15, 1842. They have had thirteen children: Mary F., born March 2, 1860; John J., born April 1, 1861, died March 13, 1870; William T., born December 20, 1862, died September 26, 1864; Isam V., born April 14, 1864, died July 12, 1865; Richard M., born September 28, 1865; Mattie B., born November 7, 1867; Leora R., born August 6, 1870; infant son died in infancy; Maggie L., born August 13, 1873; Thomas J., born November 10, 1875, died October 16, 1876; Luella, born September 16, 1877; Robert E., born January 29, 1879; and Matilda E., born January 5, 1881. He has an undivided fourth of 100 acres of land, on which his mother is living. He served in the state militia for two years, and for one year was in the Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Regiment, under Colonel Moore, in the Union army. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a school director.

ROBERT M. MOORE,

farmer, section 17, postoffice Agency, was born December 5, 1842, in Buchanan County, Missouri. He was married February 17, 1865, to Elizabeth Reynolds, a native of Missouri, born January 5, 1845. They

have had four children—one son died in infancy: Robert L., born August 22, 1871; Hettie E., born July 4, 1874; and Melvin M., born August 20, 1877. Mr. M. served six months in the Pawpaw Militia, after which he went out on the plains. He has been engaged in farming principally all his life. He has eighty acres of land, mostly under fence and in a good state of cultivation. There is on this place a fine young orchard. Mr. Moore is a member of the Grange.

BENJAMIN MOORE,

farmer, section 20, postoffice Agency, was born in West Virginia, October 19, 1818. At the age of twenty-four, he left his native state, and located in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has resided ever since. January 12, 1842, he was married to Lucinda C. Gibson. She was born in West Tennessee. They have had six children: Robert M. G., born December 5, 1842; Margaret A., born July 26, 1844, died September 14, 1845; Martha J., born April 3, 1846; Eliza C., born April 4, 1848; William R., born October 10, 1849, died October 4, 1850; and Susan H. V., born September 30, 1858. When he came to Buchanan County there were only two houses in St. Joseph—those of Joseph Robidoux and Fred. Smith. He had to go fourteen miles to a tread mill. He has followed farming all his life. When he landed in Missouri he had nothing but a small horse and eighty dollars in money. By hard work he has accumulated 225 acres of land; has owned more, but has given a portion to his children. Nearly all his land is well improved. He has on his farm a good orchard. He has been justice of the peace four and one-half years, school director and administrator in several instances. He was also postmaster for many years. He is a member of the M. E. Church South. During the war he suffered heavily from the depredations of the soldiers. His sympathies were with the South. Robert M. G. Moore, son of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the militia. Afterwards, to avoid the draft, he went out on the plains, and remained there until after the war closed. Mr. Moore has long been known for his liberality, never refusing to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy.

COL. JAMES J. REYNOLDS,

farmer, sections 29 and 32, postoffice Agency, was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, September 17, 1813. In 1818 his parents emigrated to Missouri, locating in Clay County. At that time Buchanan County was Indian territory, with Clay as border county. In March, 1838, he moved to Buchanan County, locating near Sparta, where he engaged in farming. He was married to Miss Eliza S. Gibson April 21, 1842. She was born May 21, 1825, in McMinn County, Tennessee. They have had fourteen children, James M., born March 11, 1844; Mary J., born Feb-

ruary 23, 1846; George W., born November 3, 1847, died in 1853; Martha A., born November 26, 1849; Louisa E., born November 3, 1851; Elizabeth F., born May 14, 1853; William L., born December 28, 1854; Robert G., born September 15, 1856, died in 1857; John B., born June 22, 1858; Thomas J., born July 25, 1860, died in 1861; Sterling P. born December 13, 1861; Lee J., born June 13, 1864, died in 1865; Joseph J., born September 5, 1866; Stephen D., born July 3, 1869. He owns 364 acres of land, all under fence and well improved, except forty acres. James M. was in the Confederate service under Colonel Gates in General Price's army. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He was revenue collector of Buchanan County and Justice of the Peace for four years; also colonel of the Eighty-seventh Missouri Regiment of Militia long before the war. They lived in Kansas from 1856 to 1860; he was a member of the constitutional convention and has been school director. Mr. R. is a well preserved old gentleman who, by his untiring industry, has prospered in life and been one of the most successful farmers of Buchanan County. His very countenance and that of his wife bespeak happiness, contentment and plenty.

J. M. SMEDLEY,

farmer, section 18, postoffice Agency, was born October 18, 1838, in Alabama. His parents emigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1850 and lived there a few months, when they went to Arkansas, and Mississippi, South Missouri, and thence to St. Joseph, residing there two years. They then emigrated to Texas, but again returned to Missouri. When a young man Mr. Smedley was a carpenter. He was married to Miss Lucinda Lynch, March 12, 1863. She was born in February, 1840, in Kentucky. They have had nine children: Ira W., born December 13, 1863; Ruth, born June 4, 1866, died June 13, 1866; Nora and Mabel, born May 1, 1871, died in about nine months; Oscar, born May 1, 1873; Charles, born June 21, 1875; Minnie, born January 21, 1877—infant, died in infancy; Bessie, born February 3, 1880; and Ruth, born July 10, 1868. Mr. Smedley has endured many hardships, and sustained some loss by the late war. He enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Regiment under Colonel Cornell, in General Stein's command, and was in the service eight months, participating in several engagements; was taken prisoner and kept as such at St. Louis about three months. Was then sworn and turned loose under bond and permitted to return home. He went to Montana and returned with Colonel James Bridger in 1865, after which he freighted for Willis & Claggett one season. Mr. Smedley was in Mexico during 1862, and walked home. He is a member of the Christian Church. Has 100 acres of land, all under fence and under good state of cultivation.

A. D. SYMPSON,

farmer, section 29, postoffice Agency, was born in Kentucky, January 6, 1837. Followed farming up to 1867, at which time he emigrated to Kansas, remaining there nine years. Then moved to Buchanan County. Was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Rivers, born July 2, 1845, in Kentucky. They have had six children—James H., born September 28, 1863, died January 18, 1864; Robert B., born November 12, 1864; Eunie A., born April 8, 1867; Elizabeth J., born February 22, 1868; George D., born November 22, 1869; and Annie E., born May 22, 1873. Mrs. Sympson died January 18, 1874. He was again married January 8, 1878, to Susan A. Young, a native of Missouri. They have had two children—Charles O., born October 4, 1878, and an infant, now deceased. Mr. S. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

LANDON C. THOMPSON,

teamster and hotel keeper, Agency, was born in Carter County, Kentucky, June 27, 1839. He left Kentucky in 1852, and located in Platte County, Missouri, where he resided up to 1861, then changing his residence to Buchanan County. April 4, 1861, he was married to Susan Oxshire, a native of Buchanan County. She was born September 24, 1840. They had two children, Mary E. and Maggie J.—both married. He has four lots in Agency, two of which are improved. Mr Thompson belonged to the Pawpaw Militia, but was not out of the state. His wife, Mrs. Oxshire, was first married to A. J. Carrington, and they had two children: Thomas, born October 11, 1857; and Robert, born May 6, 1860, died December 25, 1862. Mr. A. J. Carrington died May 27, 1860.

GEORGE W. WELLS,

merchant, Agency, was born September 10, 1851, in Marion County, Tennessee. His parents moved to Kansas when he was a small boy, locating eight miles from Lawrence, on Willow Springs, after which they moved to Atchison, and thence to Buchanan County, Mo. Mr. Wells followed farming until after the war, when he engaged in business at Rushville, remaining there until 1876, then moving to Agency. Was married, September 18, 1875, to Miss Myra Floyd, a native of Missouri. She was born June 9, 1856. They have two children: Ella, born April 25, 1877; Lela, born December 30, 1879. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Good Templar, and also belongs to the Christian Church. Mr. W. has been school director, clerk in the church and deputy postmaster. He has always extended the hand of charity when he deemed applicants worthy. Is now doing business under the firm name of Wells & Smith.

They have a business room 22x60 feet, well filled with dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc, and doing a general business of about $23,000 per year.

J. R. WOODRUFF,

farmer, section 17, postoffice Agency, was born in West Virginia, March 10, 1832, and with his parents moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, when he was quite small. Received a good education, and in 1852, moved to Knox County, Ohio. Drove cattle to Philadelphia and New York from Illinois. In 1856, he went to Warren County, Iowa, and emigrated to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1857. In 1858, he married Mary C. Jesse, born in Tennessee, August 20, 1841. They have had five children—Ella, born February 20, 1864; W. M., born May 2, 1867; Ranson, born June 30, 1871; Orville, born August 6, 1859, died in June, 1862; and Iona, born in May, 1861, died in September, 1861. Owns forty acres of land, under good cultivation. Takes great interest in educational matters, and has been school director for years in District No. 3. His daughter is but sixteen years of age, and has taught school three years. He is a Master Mason and a member of Agency Lodge, No. 10.

C. RANSOM WOODSON,

physician and surgeon, Agency, was born in Knox County, Kentucky, May 17, 1848, and with his parents emigrated to Missouri in 1855. Then located for one year in Lafayette County, then permanently settling in Buchanan County. Was raised a farmer and had good school advantages. He first studied medicine under Dr. James A. Day, of Halleck, Missouri, and was graduated March 6, 1871, in St. Louis Medical College. He had practiced eleven months before completing his course. Dr. W. has been actively and successfully engaged in practice ever since. Is a member of Northwestern District Medical Society at St. Joseph, having filled the chair as President. Is a skillful and successful surgeon, and especially so in ophthalmic cases, but is unostentatious and charitable, having always practiced for the poor, widows and orphans gratis. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Christian Church. He has 587½ acres of land acquired by his own industry, all of which has been made since he located in Agency and established himself in the practice of medicine. Over 500 acres of this land are under fence with good improvements, and he also has a good house and barn in Agency. Was married February 26, 1873, to Miss Julia Taber, a native of Missouri, born September 21, 1853. They have one child—P. Gervais, born November 18, 1874.

E. M. YATES,

merchant and miller, Agency, was born October 7, 1838, in Buchanan County, Missouri, and has resided in this county all his life. He was raised a farmer and received but limited educational advantages. He was married November 5, 1873, to Miss Victoria Boone, daughter of R. R. Boone. They have had three children, Jewell, Effie, and Victoria. Jewell died in 1875. Mrs. Yates died November 12, 1879. The subject of this sketch was again married February 22, 1881, to Jessie L. Boone, who was born in Meade County, Kentucky. Mr. Yates owns forty acres of land in section 7, Jackson Township, his residence, store, house, and one-half interest in stock of goods and steam grist-mill in Agency. He is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has never sought political honors, preferring the quiet of private business to the turmoil of politics. He was among the first white children born in the county, and the first born in Jackson Township.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

NORTON BLAKE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, postoffice St. Joseph, was born March 14, 1818, in Livingston County, New York. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and moved to New York State about 1800. Norton spent his boyhood days on a farm and received a common school education. When thirteen years of age he moved with his parents to Sandusky County, Ohio, resided there two years, and then emigrated to DeKalb County, Indiana, where he remained thirty years engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the late war he assisted in organizing the Thirtieth and Forty-fourth Regiments, and Company H of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry; also Company M of the Second Indiana Cavalry; his brother became captain of this company. Norton was appointed wagon master of the commissary department, but his health failing he was compelled to resign this position. His only son, Judson, became a member of the Second Indiana Cavalry, and had his right shoulder shattered while fighting against John Morgan in Tennessee. He came home and remained a few months, when he re-enlisted in the

Eighth Illinois Cavalry and served until the close of the war, serving with General Sheridan. In 1863, our subject took a trip west, and visited St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and other places. During 1864 he worked at the carpenter trade in Chicago, and held the position of foreman of the West Side Street Car Company. Emigrated to Andrew County, Missouri, in 1865, and from there to St. Joseph in 1867. He remained there three years and then moved to his present location. He owns a fine farm of 165 acres, which is very highly improved. The outbuildings are well arranged and everything around his place denotes neatness and a successful farmer. He has about fifteen hundred fruit trees and a small vineyard. He has been twice married. First, March 9, 1843, to Miss H. A. Holmes, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, born May 21, 1826; she died in November, 1863, leaving three children: Judson, born March 22, 1844; Lucy E., born April 27, 1846; G. J., born August 4, 1850, now Mrs. William Bealey. Was again married, December 18, 1866, to Miss Mary Thompson, a resident of St. Joseph, born March 21, 1839, in County Tire, Ireland. They have had one child, Sarah I., now Mrs. Robert I. Young. Mrs. B. is a member of the Westminster Church of St. Joseph. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to King Hill Lodge.

JUDGE THOMAS A. BROWN

was born in Knox County, Tennessee, January 28, 1812. In 1836, he moved to Missouri, and settled a few miles south of St. Joseph, where he purchased a farm, which he improved and on which he resided seven years. During that period he was elected Judge of the County Court of Buchanan County. In 1843, he moved to Nodaway County, where he also purchased land and engaged in farming. He here continued to reside till 1862, when he returned to St. Joseph, and purchased the valuable farm which he still owns and on which he continues to reside, four miles south of the city. During the long period of Judge Brown's residence in Nodaway County, he represented the same six years in the State Legislature. Methodical and exact in all business transactions, he has ever commanded the respect of his constituents. Though, to a considerable extent, a self-made man, the Judge is well informed, and, taking great delight in reading, is well up with the times in matters of general interest. As present (1881) Judge of the County Court of Buchanan County, he enjoys a well merited popularity. April 21, 1833, he married in his original home in Tennessee, Margaret D. Blakely. They have eight children living—Sarah Jane, Phelix C., Elizabeth S., Joseph A., Gideon L., Thomas J., Cynthia A. and John C. Brown. Mrs. Brown died in Nodaway County, September 16, 1862. Ten years after this the Judge was married to Miss May Deacon.

W. H. CHAPMAN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 18, postoffice St. Joseph, was born May 28, 1829, in Russell County, Kentucky, and was there reared, spending his boyhood days on a farm. He received a fair education, and came West in the fall of 1851, settling in this county near DeKalb. He has since resided in the county, and moved to the place he now occupies in 1865. His landed estate consists of 249 acres of well improved land, and also owns 330 acres in Doniphan County, Kansas. During the late war he served for two years in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has filled the positions of school director and road overseer several terms. Mr. C. was married February 6, 1858, to Miss Nancy A. Dittemore, a native of Indiana. They are raising four orphan children. Mr. and Mrs. C. are active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he holds the position of elder, and is one of its most liberal contributors. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

MAJOR WM. C. CONNETT

was born in Mason County, Kentucky, June 3, 1797. He removed from the place of his birth to Hardin County, Kentucky, where he remained for several years and then enlisted in the war of 1812. He for a time kept a hotel at May's Lick and then engaged in farming in Fayette County. He engaged extensively in the manufacture of hemp in Lexington, Kentucky, operating a large factory which was destroyed by fire and absorbed all his available means, but with the energy characteristic of the man he set out for the west to retrieve his losses, and on the 11th of March, 1839, he came to Buchanan County and settled on the farm which for twenty-six years was his home. He engaged in the raising of hemp and the manufacture of rope and was the first in the Platte Purchase to engage in this industry and one great inducement in doing it was that the product of summer's labor could be utilized by labor of winter, thus proving him a good political economist. This business proved very remunerative and was the basis of the large estate he left at his death which occurred December 30, 1864. He was a man of large frame, a strong mind, a powerful will, untiring energy and industry, as an evidence of which he had acquired as a farmer in a legitimate attention to that branch of industry a large estate. He was a man whose standard of morality was very high and in the daily affairs of life attended strictly to his own affairs, giving to every man his due as punctually as he exacted from others. His theories were few and practical. He was eminently a utilitarian and was slow to believe in innovations on good old law and customs. In every sense of the word he was a patriot and a lover of his country. He had great respect for the laws of the land

and could see no fault in the form of our government, but deplored the ignorance among the many for not learning the working of its beautiful machinery devised in profound wisdom. Although his educational advantages were limited he was a man of general information, of vast experience and instructive in his conversation. He never obtruded his opinion and ever expressed himself in decorous language with modest dignity. He was a just minded man and a most useful citizen. He was married June 7, 1817, to Miss Matilda Thornberry, a native of Fauquier County, Virginia. She was of Scotch descent. Their children were—Squire S., Malvina A., who married Judge E. P. Duncan, Isabelle, wife of Columbus Roundtree, Elzerie married Samuel Wildbahn, and Miranda became the wife of Walker G. Reid. After Mr. Connett's death his three sons, Squire S., William C. and Horace T. formed a partnership under the firm name of S. S. Connett & Bro's. They have purchased the interest of the other heirs to their father's estate and have added to the estate left by their father from year to year and are an exception among the leading farmers, stock raisers and business men of Buchanan county as well as one of its largest tax payers. In connection with their farming interests they have continued the packing business, which was first established by their father in 1851, and the reputation he attained in the curing of hams and bacon has not suffered in the hands of his sons. Their knowledge of the business and the demand for their product has led them to increase their facilities, and at this time they are erecting a most commodious building for their business, size 165x84, three stories high, with all modern improvements, with a capacity of 1,200 hogs per day. Squire S. Connett was born in May's Lick, Kentucky, May 10, 1819, and in his youth learned the hemp manufacturing trade. Came to Buchanan County in 1839 and spun the first thread of hemp and manufactured the first rope in the Platte Purchase. He married Miss Cilina A. Leonard in February, 1857. She was born in Platte County, Missouri. Wm. C. Connett was born in Kentucky, December 14, 1830, and came to Buchanan County in 1839. He married Perilla L. Leonard, October 13, 1855. Their family consists of seven children: Carroll S., Leanna M., Solomon L., Squire S., Cora L., Ada E. and Wm. C. Horace T. Connett was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, November 10, 1832, and came with the family to Buchanan County in 1839. He married May E. Leonard April 12, 1861. She was born in Buchanan County. Mrs. C. died October 22, 1873, leaving four children: Celina E., Charles H., John A. and Wesley L.

ELI CRUMPLY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, postoffice St. Joseph, was born July 14, 1815, in Surry County, North Carolina, and was there reared, receiv-

ing a common school education. When sixteen years of age he commenced to learn the tailor's trade, at which he worked four or five years, and then entered a general merchandise store. Remained in this business three years, then went to work at his trade, continuing it until he emigrated West, in the spring of 1843. He came overland, and arrived in this county on the 26th of June, settling where he resides July 9. He commenced improving his farm, and also continued the tailoring business for some eight years. Since that time he has given his attention wholly to farming. His home farm contains 320 acres, and he also owns ninety acres besides. His farm is well stocked. Mr. C. has filled the office of justice of the peace for thirty years. August 20, 1839, he was married to Miss Rosman Davis. She was born in 1820, in Virginia, but was principally reared in North Carolina. They have had six children, three of whom are living: Francis R., now Mrs. Robert Ritche, William D. and Samuel E. Himself and wife are active members of the Baptist Church.

COL. JAMES DYSART,

was born in Rock Castle County, Kentucky, December 22, 1817. He is the eldest of a family of three children, two sons and a daughter, the latter the wife of William Carson, of Buchanan County. The younger brother, Andrew Dysart, now (1881) resides in Saline County. The family, of Scotch-Irish extraction, were originally from Virginia. James Dysart, of that State, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch served in the rebel army in the war of the Revolution. His son, Col. Johnson Dysart, was an officer of the war of 1812. He emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, settling in Rock Castle County, where his son, the subject of this sketch, was afterwards born, as above stated. James Dysart received the benefits of such education as the schools of that section of country then afforded. His father dying young, he was early intrusted with the management of affairs, devoting his time to farming and kindred pursuits. In early manhood he was elected colonel of a regiment of State militia. In 1853 he emigrated West with his family and slaves and stopping in Buchanan County, Missouri, settled on the farm of several hundred acres which he still owns, and on which he still (1881) continues to reside, about seven miles southeast of St. Joseph. In politics he was originally a Whig, and continued to act with that party up to the period of its dissolution, since which time he has voted the Democratic ticket. During the late civil war, he enlisted in the division of the Confederate army commanded by General Price, and did service in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge. He has been twice married; first, in Kentucky in 1844, to Miss Louisa Harris, a native of Virginia. She died in Missouri in 1861, leaving six children, Sarah (now

Mrs. C. S. Raffington, Helen (now Mrs. John Fogg), Virginia (now Mrs. W. L. Thompson), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Joseph Fogg), Anne, and Louisa. In 1864 Colonel Dysart married Miss Kate Martin, a native of Kentucky. They have eight children, Maud, Gertrude, Dora, Emma, Julia, Daisy, Samuel C., and James. The colonel has been for forty years an elder in the old school Presbyterian Church. He is also an active member of the Grange. His present wife is a member of the Christian Church.

ANTHONY HALTER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 11, postoffice St. Joseph, was born May 10, 1826, in the Province of Algiers, France. His parents were of Franco-Prussian origin, and came to the United States in 1831, landing at the City of New York. They went to Ohio, and settled in Stark County. There Anthony was principally raised. His father owned a large tract of land, and stood among the leading citizens of that county. Our subject spent his boyhood days on the farm, and received the benefits of a common school education. He also followed the brickmaking business to some extent. He emigrated West in the spring of 1857, and arrived in St. Joseph on the 20th of April, engaging in brickmaking, which he continued until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served about nine months. He has filled the position of school director several terms. He moved to the place where he now resides, in 1860, and owns 151 acres here, and 169 acres two and one-half miles east. His farms are well improved, and he has a handsome residence, which he has built with his own hands. Mr. H. was married August 19, 1856, to Miss Caroline Hafner, a native of Switzerland, born April 24, 1837. They have had a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Anthony S., Catherine, John W., Lewis H., Mary S., Joseph A., Mary M., Joseph R. and Mary T. Himself and family are members of the German Catholic Church.

C. W. HARRIS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, postoffice St. Joseph, was born February 16, 1828, at Oxfordshire, England, and was brought to the United States by his parents in 1833. They settled in Madison County, Ohio, and there Caleb was raised and received his education. He spent his youthful days here until the year 1845, when he went to Genesee County, Michigan, and remained there two years. Then went to Ohio, where he entered a store in the fall of 1847, and followed that business eighteen months. After this he turned his attention to farming and continued it until the fall of 1855, when he came to Holt County, Mis-

souri. Remained there one year, married Miss Martha E. Chesney, a native of Holt County, Missouri, and moved to Kansas in 1856. In April, 1856, his wife died, leaving one child, John C. Two years afterwards he went to the Rocky Mountains and engaged in the mining business. Followed mining from the spring of 1840 until the fall of 1861, but failed to be very successful. Upon returning to Holt County, Missouri, he engaged in farming and steamboating until 1864. Then went into a general merchandise store as clerk, and in 1868 entered into partnership with his employer, and took a stock of goods and removed to Atchison County, Missouri. There he remained three years. Then went to the Rocky Mountains again for his health, and came from there here in the fall of 1871, and settled on the place where he now resides. Lived alone until 1878, when he was again married to Miss Jane Weir, a native of Platte County. He now owns a fine farm of 162 acres, most of which is under cultivation and well stocked. Mr. and Mrs. H. have had two children, one, Julia A., living, and one dead. Himself and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

PERRY HARRINGTON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, postoffice St. Joseph, was born February 28, 1838, in Columbus County, Ohio, and was brought to Buchanan County by his parents in 1844, and has since made this his home. He received the benefits of a common school education. During the late war he enlisted in Company H, 35th Missouri Infantry, in September, 1862, and served three years, taking part in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, and many other minor engagements. Since the war he has given his attention to farming, and now owns 230 acres of land, 110 of which are under cultivation. He was married August 17, 1860, to Miss A. D. Ruddy, a native of Tennessee. They have had four children, Eldora, Fanny, Henry E., and George W. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to King Hill Lodge, No. 376.

MARTIN HERSH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, postoffice Willow Brook, was born February 26, 1817, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was reared at his birthplace and received the benefits of an education. He learned the painter and also the carpenter trades, and when about twenty-one years of age started West and traveled through Ohio to Wabash, Indiana. Thence through Illinois and Missouri, arriving in this County in July, 1839. He located on Platte River and commenced clearing a claim, and settled on his present farm in 1840. He owns 344 acres in his own name, his wife has eighty acres, and his son George owns 160.

This land is well improved, and all has been gained through his own efforts. He has filled the position of road overseer and school director several terms. During the late war he served for six months in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He was married in August, 1845, to Miss Mary J. Raney, a native of Indiana, born December 17, 1827. They have had three children, Henry, George, and Catherine (now Mrs. Alex Bell). In character, as well as in purse, Mr. H. is one of the solid men of the county.

WILLIAM JAMES,

farmer and stock raiser, section 7, postoffice St. Joseph, was born December 24, 1813, in North Carolina, about thirty miles north of Wilmington. He was there reared, and spent his boyhood days on the farm, receiving his education in the schools of that vicinity. He emigrated West, in the spring of 1846, with a family of thirteen. They took a steamer at Louisville, Kentucky, and came to Liberty Landing, Missouri, and from there to this county, arriving in May. After buying claims, they commenced the work of converting a wilderness into a civilized community, in which they succeeded. This little group of thirteen have now increased to nearly one hundred souls. He owns a fine farm, consisting of 211 acres, 125 of which are under cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture. He has filled the position of road overseer for ten years. Mr. J. was married in December, 1843, to Miss Mary J. Register, a native of North Carolina. They have had eleven children, six of whom are living: Rebecca E., now Mrs. J. C. Crow; William D.; Sarah J., now Mrs. John Brown; Alfred F., Cordelia E. and Harry E. Himself and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SOLOMON LONG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, postoffice St. Joseph, was born January 20, 1820, in White County, Tennessee, and spent his boyhood days on a farm. He also worked for two years at the blacksmith trade. He received a common school education. He took the Western fever in the spring of 1840 and moved to Missouri, first settling in Platte County. He located where he now resides in the spring of 1841, and since that time, he has assisted in building up the county. To do this he has endured his share of the hardships common to pioneers. During the late war, he served four months in the Pawpaw Militia. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation. He has a good orchard. Was married in February, 1844, to Miss Carrie Boucher, a native of Kentucky. They have had a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Ragine, now Mrs. N. Riley; Louisa, now Mrs. Geo. W. Long Isabella,

now Mrs. John Riley; William, David, Washington, Thomas, Solomon and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. L. are active members of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH MATHERS.

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, postoffice Willow Brook, is one of the early settlers of the township. Was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 12, 1822, and resided there and in Harrison County till he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Missouri with a Dr. Townsend, who settled in Crawford Township, and for whom he sold goods about a year. Then he returned to Ohio, and at the expiration of another year, in company with his father, again visited Missouri, settling in Crawford Township. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was employed in the government service, freighting stores to a line of forts then being established across the mountains to Oregon. April 22, 1849, he married Miss Sarah Underwood, daughter of William Underwood, a resident of Bloomington Township. In 1850, he visited Oregon and California, returning via Panama and New Orleans in 1852 to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he had a good farm. During the civil war he served in the Union army two years as lieutenant in a company of Buchanan County militia. Was elected county assessor in 1866 and again in 1868. Mr. M. has a family of eight children living: James, Mary H., Emily J., John W., Franklin O., Alexander S., Lizzie E., and Arthur. In politics he is a Republican, and during the war was a member of the Union League and of the G. A. R.

ONAN MILLER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, postoffice Willow Brook, was born December 22, 1817, in Orange County, Indiana, and was reared there on a farm and attended school. He learned the carpenter trade in his youth and has followed it considerably through life. He moved to Illinois in the fall of 1836, resided there three years and returned to Indiana, remaining until the spring of 1842, when he emigrated West and settled in Buchanan County, Missouri. He was rather young, and traveled around the country for some years assisting in clearing up farms and improving the county. During the late war he enlisted in the Enrolled Mission Militia and served for six months. Mr. M. has filled his present office of school director several terms, and that of road overseer for a number of years. He was married in December, 1845, to Miss Margaret Mathers, a native of Belmont County, Ohio. They have four children living: Mary E., now Mrs. Andrew Isaacson; Sarah F., now Mrs. Joseph Culbertson; John F., and Rosy M. Lost one. His landed estate consists of 134 acres of well improved land. Mr. Miller is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, postoffice St. Joseph, was born December 3, 1823, in Green County, Kentucky, and lived there until sixteen years of age. He was brought up on a farm, received a common school education, and came West with his parents, in the spring of 1838, by the overland route, and arrived in this county on the 8th of June. The country then was very thinly settled, and the Indian wigwams were the only evidence left of the race that once inhabited this vicinity. Discouragements beset the new comers on every hand, and it was no uncommon occurrence for whole families to be sick at once. During the late war Mr. M. served two months in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. He has filled the position of school director and road supervisor several terms. His landed estate consists of 310 acres, 243 of which he cultivates. His farm is well improved. He assisted in building the first court house in Sparta, and has also lent a hand in erecting other county buildings, besides the First Baptist Church of St. Joseph. He was married to Miss Julia A. White, a native Madison County, Kentucky. She was born February 2, 1829. They have one child, Martha J., now Mrs. H. C. Register, of St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15, postoffice St. Joseph, was born March 2, 1828, in Green County, Kentucky, and came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1838, with his parents. The county was then a vast wilderness, and the hardships and privations which they endured were enough to intimidate the hearts of the most courageous. The senior Montgomery settled on Contrary Creek, and Samuel assisted in clearing up a farm. Soon after becoming of age, he commenced farming on his own account, and has made agricultural pursuits his occupation through life. During the late war he enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, serving for twelve weeks. He has filled the offices of school trustee and road supervisor for several terms and is widely and favorably known for his honesty, integrity and attention to business. Mr. M. owns a farm of 240 acres, well improved. He was married in 1849 to Miss Nancy J. Parker, a native of Surry County, North Carolina, born in 1834. They have had thirteen children, twelve of whom are living, Zachariah, Thomas E., John L., Emily A. (now Mrs. George Gunn), Irena, George, Cynthia, Samuel, Marion, Ulysses G., Nancy, and Walter. Two of the daughters at home are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JAMES RANEY,

postmaster, Willow Brook, also farmer and stock raiser, section 36, was born November 27, 1829, in Lawrence County, Indiana, and was reared there until twelve years of age, spending his youthful days on a farm, and attending the school of that vicinity. He came West with his parents, in the fall of 1841, his father buying the claim on which James now resides. This he commenced improving, although it contained but twelve or fifteen acres. This was then considered a large farm. During the late war he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Kansas Infantry (afterwards made cavalry). He served three years and twenty days, and held the position of sergeant for two years. He took part in the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, VanBuren, and many others, and assisted in driving Price from Missouri in 1864. His landed estate consists of 160 acres of well improved land, upon which is a peach orchard of about 2,500 trees. Mr. R. has filled the office of school director several terms. He received the appointment of postmaster in April, 1881. October 10, 1850, he was married to Miss Margaret Means, a native of this state, born December 26, 1833. They are members of the United Brethren Church, in which he holds the position of class leader.

DUDLEY ROACH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, postoffice St. Joseph. Is a native of Estill County, Kentucky, and was born November 18, 1833. He moved with his parents to Platte County, Missouri, when about ten years of age, and lived there for ten years, receiving his education in the schools of that vicinity. He has principally made agricultural pursuits his occupation through life. In 1854 he moved to the place he now occupies and afterwards went to Platte County, Missouri, returning in 1859. He enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia during the war. Mr. R. has filled the offices of school director, trustee and road overseer several terms. He owns a farm of 502 acres well improved. He was married June 9th, 1855, to Miss Susan Finell, a native of Estill County, Kentucky. She was born July 17, 1838, and died on the 11th of February, 1880. She left a family of six children: Katherine, now Mrs. Thomas W. Walker; Mary E., now Mrs. John Arthur; Johnnie, Simpson, Henry and Fountain. Mr. R. is an active member of the M. E. Church, in which he holds the position of steward. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the King Hill Lodge 376, and also to the Chapter at Taos.

JONATHAN ROBERTS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, postoffice St. Joseph, was born April 19, 1826, in Surry County, North Carolina, and was reared at his birth-

place, on a farm, there attending school, and finished his education at Emery Henry College in Virginia. His father raised and manufactured tobacco, and Jonathan assisted in peddling it during the winter season. Emigrated West in 1852, and settled in this county. Shortly afterward he moved to Kansas, resided there one season, then returned to this county and settled on his present farm in 1854. It consists of 160 acres of well improved land. During the late war he served for six months in the famous Pawpaw militia. He has filled the office of school director for several terms. Mr. R. was married, in 1854, to Mrs. Elizabeth Tabor, who had one child by her former marriage, Julia Tabor, now Mrs. Dr. C. R. Woodson, of Agency. Mrs. Roberts died in September, 1871. By this union they had eleven children, of whom three are living: Alice B., Sarah D., now Mrs. George McCauley, and John W. Mr. R. is a member of the M. E. Church South. Is also a member of King Hill Lodge. His daughter Alice keeps house for her father and brother.

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, postoffice St. Joseph, was born July 8, 1829, in what is now Boyle County, Kentucky, where she was reared until eleven years of age. She was deprived of the care of a mother when quite young, and accompanied her father west in 1840. They settled in Jackson County, Missouri, where her father died in 1842. She came to St. Joseph about 1846, and here became acquainted with and married Henry Smith, on the 11th of April, 1849, a native of Garrett County, Kentucky, and was born November 12, 1819. He was among the early pioneers, and took an active part in building up and improving the county. He served in the Mexican war, and held the postion of captain. During the late war he served for three years, and participated in many of the hard-fought battles, and held the position of captain. He died January 1, 1876, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The attendance at his funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in the county. He was a member of the Masonic order, also of the Grangers, and was buried with the honors of these orders. He left three children—Posy N., born April 21, 1850; Ann E., born January 30, 1852, now Mrs. J. W. Fogg; and Price, born March 28, 1866. The eldest son, Posy N. Smith, is one of the rising young men of this county, and was educated at Central College. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Methodist Church.

ALEXANDER SMILEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 26, postoffice Willow Brook, was born June 20, 1816, in Belmont County, Ohio, and is of Scottish-Irish nation-

ality. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio about the year 1800 and were among the early settlers there. Alexander was reared at his birth place and received a common school education. His father was a carpenter by trade and Alex. worked at the same trade while he remained in Ohio. He came west in the spring of 1852, by water from Wheeling to St. Louis, thence up the river to St. Joseph, arriving on the 9th of April. He settled where he now resides and since that time has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns 200 acres of land well improved. He has filled the position of school director for fourteen years, but has never been an office-seeker. During the late war he was a strong Union man and held the position of President of the Union League of this vicinity. Mr. S. was married April 20, 1851, to Miss Sarah J. McConnell, a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born August 17, 1832. They have had a family of seven children : Mary A. M., Nancy B., now Mrs. W. H. Young, James A., Sarah E., Joseph A., Ida J. and Luretta. Himself and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church in which he has held the position of elder for twenty-three years.

JOHN H. UTZ,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, postoffice St. Joseph, was born September 30, 1840, in Page County, Virginia, and was there raised, spending his boyhood days on a farm, receiving a common school education. Came West with his parents in the fall of 1856, and landed at St. Joseph November 7, and has been identified with the interests of this county since. During the late war he enlisted in the Confederate army in the fall of 1861, and served for twelve months, taking part in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge. He returned home and afterward re-enlisted, and was captured and held as prisoner until the close of the war. Owns a farm of 57 acres, on which is a good residence. He has assessed the township three times, and holds the positions of school director and road supervisor. Mr. Utz was married, February 20, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Duncan, a native of Alabama. They have had a family of eight children: William H., Silas B., Robert E. L., John A., Jane K., Amanda M., Anna S. and Sarah D. They are members of the M. E. Church South, in which he holds the position of steward. Is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES WEIR,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, postoffice St. Joseph, was born April 20, 1819, in Belleville, Illinois, and was taken when quite young to a farm near Springfield, Illinois, where he was principally raised and

received his education. He there became personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Governor Yates, General Logan and other noted men of that State. He emigrated West in the fall of 1841 and landed in this county September 10. Being a young man, he traveled around over the country and mustered regularly at Sparta. He finally married and settled down, commencing farming. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, which is well watered and contains a good orchard. He has never been an office seeker, but has always given his attention to his legitimate business. He was married March 25, 1845, to Miss Julia A. Barges, a native of Kentucky, born in 1821. She died May 24, 1880, leaving four children, Jane B. (now Mrs. C. W. Harris), John S., Elizabeth, and James G. They lost one. Mr. W. has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church since 1844, and held the position of elder until his age prevented his attending to the office any longer. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The eldest son, John S., was born September 18, 1848, in this county, and has been raised here as a farmer, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He resides with his father.

THOMAS YOUNG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 6th of December, 1817, and until fourteen years of age spent his time on a farm, attending the school of his neighborhood. For a short time he was employed as clerk in a wholesale liquor establishment, aud afterwards removed to Belfast. In 1832, when but fourteen years old, he emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore in September. He went at once to Wheeling, West Virginia, and found employment with R. H. Sweeney & Co., in the iron and glass manufacturing business, for ten years. In 1842, he went to New Orleans, and, contrary to his intention upon starting out, came to Missouri, arriving in St. Louis in the fall of 1842. Returned to Wheeling, and afterwards settled in this county in that same year. In the spring of 1840, he had preempted one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land, where he has since made his home. Two or three years after coming, he was chosen justice of the peace, and filled that office for twenty-two years. He has been school director over thirty years. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and had two sons in the service. They enlisted in Co. A, Twenty-fifth Missouri Militia, serving on the mounted militia. His eldest son remained four years, taking part in all the battles of the Mississippi campaign, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. Y. owns a farm of two hundred and eleven acres, well stocked. July 27, 1837, he was married to Miss Jane Greer, a native of Ireland. They have eight children: James G., John H., Robert I.,

Harry H., Margaret I., now Mrs. Robert Hensley ; Eliza Ann, now Mrs. Henry Knight ; Mary, now Mrs. Cure, and Kittie, wife of Captain J. E. Dickinson, of Kansas. For two years previous to the war Mr. Y. served as assessor of the county, and since the war, for a like period, acted as county coroner. He has been twice nominated for county judge by acclamation, but private affairs prevented his accepting the honors.

GEORGE W. YOUNG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, postoffice St. Joseph, was born December 4, 1829, in Shelby County, Kentucky, and was there reared, spending his youth on a farm. Received his education at Dr. Waller's Military College, from which he graduated and received a diploma. In 1856, he entered the service of the Government, and engaged in driving stock from Old Mexico through to Boonville, Missouri. In 1857, he commenced steamboating on the Mississippi River, and followed this business for five years. During the late war he espoused the Confederate cause. Returned to Marion County, Kentucky, and raised a company at St. Mary's College, and was elected its captain. This was known as Company K, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry. They joined General Morgan, and nearly half of the company was killed at the battle of Pennington, Kentucky. They then joined General Lee, in the entrenchments around Richmond, and remained there until the 27th of January, 1864, when they started with Morgan on his raid through Ohio, and were captured in Columbiana County, Ohio, and taken to the Columbus prison. From there Mr. Young, with a few others, made his escape to Canada, and thence by water to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he again joined the army. Took part in the Cynthiana raid, then returned to Virginia, and was with General Morgan when he was killed. He came to this county after the war, and settled on the farm he now occupies, his landed estate consisting of 359 acres of well improved land, and it constitutes one of the finest farms hereabouts. There is an excellent spring upon the place. Was married May 10, 1872, to Miss Cynthia Brown, a native of Nodaway County. They have had five children, two of whom are living—Maggie and Wallace. Mrs. Y. is an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

FRED BANKER,

farmer and stock dealer, section 22, postoffice Hall, is a native of New York, and was born in Dutchess County, July 8, 1831. Was there educated in an academy and received a fair education. Followed farming during life. March 20, 1857, he started to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His landed estate consists of 309 acres, his home farm containing 120 acres. He acted as justice of the peace a part of one term. Was married, May 14, 1868, to Miss Nancy L. Starmer. She was born in Tennessee, February 27, 1842, and died December 29, 1879. They had four children: Mary H., born November 6, 1870; Frederick W., born August 16, 1873; John K., born November 13, 1874; Bettie A., born June 24, 1877.

JOHN F. BARNES,

farmer, section 34, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, January 11, 1840, and when five years of age came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. With the exception of ten years when he was engaged in milling, Mr. B. followed farming. In February, 1865, he enlisted in the Federal service in Company A, Fifty-first Missouri, and served till the close of the war. His farm contains sixty acres. He has been justice of the peace for about five years. He was married August 23, 1860, to Miss Rebecca Keith, who was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, January 31, 1842. She died March 28, 1875. They had eight children, five of whom are living: James H., born November 3, 1862; Sarah E., born October 19, 1864; Lydia J., born November 27, 1866; Aaron E., born November 14, 1869, and Mary A., born April 5, 1872. Mr. Barnes was again married January 14, 1877, to Mrs. Elizabeth F. Finch, whose maiden name was Meers. She was born in Green County, Ky., July 29, 1833. She was first married February 10, 1847, to Jeremiah Finch. He was born in Halifax, Virginia, and died February 10, 1866. They had ten children, of whom six are living: Eliza J., born July 22, 1850; John A., born December 2, 1852; Jesse, born December 20, 1854; Thomas L., born August 4, 1856; Jeremiah, born June 22, 1858, and Martha A., born November 18, 1864.

HIRAM L. BREWSTER,

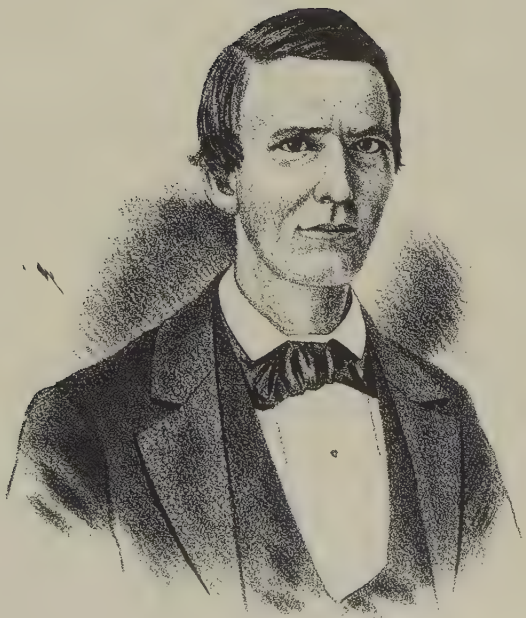
merchant and postmaster, residence section 29, postoffice Hall, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 10, 1844, and was raised in Medina County. He was educated in the common schools and the High school at Spencer. In 1859 he went to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he was employed as clerk in the postoffice and bank till the spring of 1861, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Michigan Infantry; was mustered in as a private and a part of the time was clerk in the medical headquarters of Louisville. He participated in all the battles in which his company were engaged, serving for three years. He returned to Michigan, remaining in Detroit one year, employed as bookkeeper in a commission house, after which he came to his present location. Here he has been engaged in farming and teaching. He began in his present business in 1877; has acted as postmaster since 1873. His landed estate consists of 280 acres.

WILSON BRITTAIN,

farmer, section 21, postoffice Hall, is a native of Iowa, and was born September 2, 1838. He was brought to Buchanan County, Missouri, when but a year old, and has made farming his occupation through life. His landed estate consists of 121 acres of fine farming land. Was married August 3, 1856, to Miss Sallie Singleton. She is a native of Indiana, and was born November 2, 1838. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living: John S., George W., Marvin G., Charles, Elizabeth, William H., and Hettie J.

W. A. T. BROWN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 26, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, February 21, 1828, and when about nine years of age his parents moved to Missouri and located in Platte County, where they remained till 1852. Then he went to Nodaway County and remained till 1862, when he came to Buchanan County. While in Nodaway County he lost considerable on account of the war; he served under Clabe Jackson about six months, and was also in the Pawpaw militia about nine months. Previous to this he had served six months in the Mexican war. His farm contains over 113 acres. He was married October 8, 1852, to Miss Mary J. Moore, a native of Tennessee. She was born March 1, 1834. She died leaving four children, G. L., born November 18, 1856; Carrie L., born August 5, 1854; William L., born December 21, 1858, and Alice L., born October 1, 1864. Lost one. Mr. B. is a Mason and member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22.



Yours &c.
D. L. Edwards

RICHARD CAPP,

farmer and carpenter, section 25, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1837, and when fifteen years of age he began to learn the carpenters trade serving as an apprentice about three years. After this he traveled working at his trade over the states of Ohio and Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnessota, Nebraska, Missouri and Colorado, finally in the fall of 1862, locating in Buchanan County, Missouri. Since he became a citizen of this county he has in connection with his trade been engaged in agricultural pursuits ; his farm contains fifty-seven acres and is well improved. He was in the State Militia nearly three years. Mr. Capp was married August 7, 1867, to Miss Martha Moser. She was born in Knox County, Tennessee, November 7, 1841. They have five children living : Abigail E., born September 7, 1865 ; Wm. H., born August 14, 1867 ; Michael A., born September 14, 1871 ; Anna B., born November 7, 1876 ; James M., born August 14, 1879. Two are deceased.

HENRY DITTEMORE,

farmer, section 35, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Greene County, Tennessee, January 25, 1813, and when two years of age his parents moved to Indiana. In 1840, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and has followed farming during life ; now has about 460 acres of land, which is fairly improved. In April, 1837, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Yeakley. She is a native of Indiana. They had thirteen children, ten are now living : William T., Nancy A., Samuel P., Mary, Adam, Belle, Alexander, Josephine, Alice and George. His second marriage occurred in September, 1866, to Miss Jane Roberts, of Illinois. Their family consists of Henry, Ida, Frederick, Mary J. and Charley.

JAMES C. T. DITTEMORE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 36, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Owen County, Indiana, February 23, 1833, and when fifteen years of age he, with his parents, came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided, except from about 1854 till 1865, which time he spent in Kansas. His landed estate consists of 320 acres of good land. He was married October 15, 1852, to Miss Nancy A. Sandy. She was born in Owen County, Indiana, December 29, 1832. They have had three children, Roccilania, born August 29, 1853 ; William H., born August 11, 1856, died April, 1869, and Adam P., born July 12, 1859.

JAMES E. DITTEMORE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 25, postoffice St. Joseph. On the 2d day of May, 1848, the family of Michael and Priscilla Dittemore, who

were citizens of Buchanan County, Missouri, was increased in population by one who in due time was given the name used as the subject of this sketch. He has closely adhered to agricultural pursuits and now has a finely improved farm of eighty acres, all of which are the savings of his own labor. June 14, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary E. Lux. Five children are the fruit of this union: Henry M., born April 29, 1869; Enos, born August 9, 1871, died August 18, 1872; Sarah G., born May 1, 1876; Charley, born September 18, 1877, died March 6, 1879; Pearly, born February 8, 1881. Mrs. L. was born October 12, 1853, and is a native of Indiana.

JOHN GRACE,

farmer, section 35, postoffice DeKalb, was born October 27, 1821, and is a native of Fayette County, Indiana. When but a child his parents moved to Rush County, where he grew up to manhood. He has made farming his vocation during life. In 1844 he emigrated to Missouri and located in Buchanan County, and with the exception of two years, resided in same county till the fall of 1855. During these two years he was engaged in mining in California. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, and remained there till 1861, when he returned to Buchanan County. His landed interest consists of 356 acres. He was married September 17, 1843, to Miss Rachael N. Dunning. She was born in Granger County, Tennessee, October 23, 1820, and was principally raised in Indiana. She, with her parents, moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1839, and located on a farm. They have had six children, two now living: William M., born October 27, 1853, and Minerva R., born November 21, 1859; Mary A., Sarah C., Paris H., and and infant are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Christian Church. Mrs. G. was baptized in that faith before eighteen years of age.

NELSON HAWLEY,

section 12, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Vigo County, Indiana, May 3, 1830, and when seven years of age his parents, Stephen and Deborah (Rector), moved to Louisa County, Iowa. In 1839 Nelson came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided excepting two years when he was in Doniphan County, Kansas. He has followed farming from boyhood, and has 182 acres of land in this county and 120 in Kansas. His home farm contains 110 acres. He was married September 15, 1853, to Miss Samantha Moore. She is a native of Indiana and was born April 13, 1836. They have had eight children seven of whom are living: Sarah J., born August 11, 1854; James M., born July 11, 1856; Stephen T., born November 13, 1858; John L., born December 25, 1862; Florence, born May 6, 1864; Louis N., born October 7, 1867; and Aldora, born September 14, 1869.

CHARLES HAYWARD,

farmer, section 27, postoffice DeKalb, was born November 19, 1826, and is a native of England. In 1846, he crossed the water to Canada, where he remained two years, and came to the United States, spending about four years in Cleveland, Ohio, and three years in Toledo. He then removed to St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri, and, in 1860, moved upon his present location. From boyhood till the time he went to Toledo, he was engaged in the brewery business. From that time till he moved to his present location, he was employed by different railroad companies. When he came to America he had but $2.50. He now has a farm of one hundred and ten acres. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the state militia, serving for three months, then entered the Federal service in Company A., Fifty-first Missouri, and remained in service till the close of the war. November 26, 1859, Mr. H. was married to Miss Isabella Quiggen. She is also a native of England, and was born August 15, 1831. They have had five children, but one is now living, Charles J., born April 2, 1868. Mr. H. is an Odd Fellow, and a member of DeKalb Lodge No. 191.

JACOB HEINZ,

farmer, section 21, postoffice Hall, is a native of Germany, and was born February 17, 1836. In 1854, he came to America, landing at New York, and locating in Platte County, Missouri. In the spring of 1855, he moved to Buchanan County, and 1858 to Clay County, returning to this county in 1861. Since then he has resided here, and followed farming during life, now owning a farm of 300 acres. Was obliged to borrow money to defray his expenses when starting to America. Was in the state militia for four years. He was married October 8, 1864, to Miss Mary Marolf, who was born in Switzerland, May 12, 1832. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Mary, born December 4, 1866; Lewis, born August 4, 1868; and August, born February 11, 1871.

CHARLES HENMAN,

farmer, section 31, postoffice Hall, was born April 30, 1829, and is a native of England. Was raised on a farm and received his education in his native country. When twenty years of age he learned the shoemakers trade and in a short time, as a workman, he stood second to none. Following his trade in his native country till 1854, he came to America, landing at New York, and thence to Canada where he remained till 1858, working at his trade. Was engaged in merchandising at different points in Canada until 1858, when he went to St. Johns, Mich-

igan. There he was employed in the boot and shoe trade till 1864, at which time he came to St. Joseph; in 1865 he moved to his present location. His landed estate consists of 300 acres, all of which is the savings of his own labor. Was married September 20, 1855, to Miss Mary A. Kelly, of Ireland. They have four children: William, Michael, Mary and Charles. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN JONES,

farmer, section 1, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Athens County, Ohio, April 17, 1838, and when but a child his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits during life, excepting three years when he was engaged in the mercantile trade as one of the firm of McKinnis & Jones, of St. Joseph. His landed estate includes 100 acres of timber land and a one-half interest in 140 acres of fine farming land. He was appointed justice of the peace in June, 1881. Was in the state militia six months. Mr. J. was married September 8, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Pascoe. She was born in Platte County, Missouri, December 24, 1849. They have three children: Alice, born November 24, 1871; Lottie B., born March 20, 1874; Maggie, born November 18, 1876.

SAMUEL KIRKPATRICK,

farmer, section 25, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 16, 1814. His father being a blacksmith, he also worked more or less at that trade till eighteen years of age, when he learned the bricklayers trade. In 1837 he moved to Washington County, Ohio, where he remained till the spring of 1850, and then emigrated to Missouri, first locating in Jackson County. There he remained till the spring of 1853, when he came to St. Joseph. In the fall of 1854 he moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, but in 1858 located near Easton, Buchanan County. In 1861 he returned to Doniphan County, Kansas, and in 1881 again came to Buchanan County, where he now resides. Since 1857 he has been engaged in farming. His farm contains sixty acres. He was married August 5, 1838, to Miss Sarah M. Weir. She was born in Westchester, Virginia, January 5, 1822. They had ten children, five of whom are living: Alonzo, born September 25, 1839; Wellington, born February 28, 1842; Mary A., born July 14, 1848; Henrietta, born August 8, 1855, and John W., born October 6, 1860. One son died in the hospital while in the Federal service.

JOHN KOGER AND WM. J. CALHOUN,

farmers, section 20, postoffice Hall. Mr. Koger was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, April 20, 1826, and was reared there and in the

adjoining county till seventeen years of age, when he went to Tennessee. Three years later he came to Missouri, and located in Gentry County. In 1859, he moved to Texas, where he remained till 1867, and then came to Buchanan County, Missouri. While in Gentry County he followed farming, and has since continued it. Was married April 3, 1849, to Miss Hettie J. Slarmer, who was born in Tennessee, in November, 1832. They have had three ehildren, but one is living—Anna D., born in Gentry County, Missouri, February 7, 1850, and was married to William J. Calhoun, April 12, 1866. He was born in Manito County, Missouri, December 1, 1838. When seventeen years of age his father moved to Vernon County, Missouri; lived there but a short time, then moved to Henry County. In 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company K, First Missouri Cavalry, and remained in service till the close of the war. Then went to Texas, and in 1867 came to Buchanan County. They have one child—John N., born January 20, 1867. They have a farm of 160 acres.

HENRY LOWER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, postoffice, St. Joseph, was born in Granger County, Tennessee, July 14, 1818, and was raised on a farm in his native county, and has followed farming from boyhood. In the fall of 1836 he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and the following spring he took a trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Coming to Buchanan County he entered a part of the farm on which he now resides, at that time having but limited means. His landed estate now consists of 420 acres, all of which is improved, his home farm being far above the average, and contains an orchard of about twenty acres. Was married, February 4, 1844, to Miss Sarah A. Sandy. She was born in Owen County, Indiana, March 14, 1822. They have ten children living: Louisa Jane, born January 13, 1845; Susan E., born April 21, 1847; Mary E., born March 31, 1849; John W., born July 11, 1851; James C., born September 1, 1853; Martha A., born March 27, 1856; Isaac N., born July 6, 1858; Henry M., born October 6, 1860; Anna E., born January 5, 1863; Lillie M., born February 4, 1871.

ALBERT E. SHAW,

farmer and stock dealer, section 36, postoffice St. Joseph, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, Sept. 3, 1844, and in 1856 went to Doniphan County, Kansas, where he remained till 1863, then moving to Buchanan County, Missouri. Was educated in the common schools in his native county and was reared a farmer boy and has followed same during life. He has for ten years been engaged in teaching vocal music. His farm contains 105 acres. Was in the Pawpaw Militia five months. Mr. S.

was married September 20, 1865, to Miss Mary E. King. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, November 8, 1850. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Anna L., born October 15, 1867; Wm. V., born December 13, 1869; Maggie B., born March 9, 1872; and James C., born August 28, 1879.

CAPTAIN JOSIAH WILSON,

farmer and merchant, section 31, postoffice Hall, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, September 10, 1826, and was raised and educated in his native county. His father being a blacksmith, the son also learned that trade, which he has followed more or less during life. In the spring of 1846, he enlisted in the Mexican War, in Company F., Third Indiana, and remained in the service for fourteen months, participating in the battle of Buena Vista, after which he returned to Indiana. In 1852, he was appointed overseer of the county asylum and farm, having charge of this institution for two years. In 1856, he purchased a saw mill, which he operated two years, and was then for a short time connected with a flouring mill. Afterwards he embarked in the mercantile trade, continuing till the summer of 1861, when he formed a company of volunteers, known as Company E, Twenty-second Indiana. He was mustered in as captain, and, after about fourteen months, on account of his failing health, he was compelled to resign, returning home. In 1863, he received the appointment of post sutler, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In 1871, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and first located in Lake Township, where he followed his trade for three years, and then moved to his present location. In 1876, he began in the mercantile trade, in partnership with his son. He is also engaged in farming, and owns 80 acres of land. Mr. W. was married August 15, 1847, to Miss Minerva Vanzant. She was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, July 24, 1830, and died May 13, 1852. They had two children, both of whom are deceased. November 11, 1852, he was again married, to Miss Elizabeth Parks. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 19, 1834. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Thomas W., born September 10, 1853; Alfred B., born December 3, 1855; Martin D., born May 28, 1858; Hiram Abiff, born September 5, 1860; Josiah M., born May 18, 1863; Charles S., born October 21, 1865; and Emma B., born July 28, 1869. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY YEAKLEY,

farmer, section 23, postoffice St. Joseph, is a son of Samuel and Mary Yeakley, who were natives of Tennessee. Samuel's father, Henry, was of German descent. Mary Yeakley was a daughter of Michael Berger,

who was of Welsh origin. The subject of this sketch was born in Orange County, Indiana, September 1, 1817. Was reared there and in Owen County, spending his boyhood days on a farm. In the fall of 1841 he moved to his present location, having entered a part of the farm he now owns. His landed estate consists of about 508 acres comfortably improved, having an orchard of three acres. Mr. Y. has been married three times ; first, to Miss Rebecca Cotter, September 2, 1838, who was born in Indiana, December 15, 1818. She died June 24, 1852, leaving seven children, four of whom are living : Mary A., Michael, Lydia E. and Margaret. The second marriage occurred October 3, 1852, to Mrs. Margaret P. Herrington, whose maiden name was Tyler. She was born in Indiana, June 13, 1831, and died March 2, 1859. They had three children, two now living : James H. and Emily J. Mrs. Sarah M. Brown became his third wife July 10, 1859. Her maiden name was Riley, and she was born August 26, 1826, and is a native of Lexington, Kentucky. They have had seven children, of whom three are living : Belle F., Armacinda S. and Mary L. M. Mr. Y. is a mason being a member of Willington Lodge No. 22, also of Chapter No. 6. Also belongs to I. O. O. F. of DeKalb No. 191. Mr. and Mrs. Y. are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES A. YEAKLEY,

farmer, section 23, postoffice St. Joseph, is a son of Henry Yeakley, and was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, December 15, 1853. He has been raised on the farm where he now resides, and has followed farming during life, and owns a farm of forty acres. He was married December 21, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Carrel. She is a daughter of Andrew J. and Lucy A. Carrel, who now reside in Buchanan County. Here she was born August 4, 1854. They have four children, three now living : Emily I., Minnie E., and Charles E.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN EHRET,

farmer, section 36, postoffice Rushville, is a native of Germany, and was born June 10, 1827. Received a fair education in his native country, and in 1854 emigrated to America, and located in Buchanan County, Missouri. Served two years in the state militia, and in 1864 enlisted in the Confederate service in Company A, Forty-third Missouri Infantry; participated in many important battles and remained in service until the close of the war. His landed estate consists of 195 acres in this county and 20 acres in Kansas, near Atchison. Was married, in 1859, to Miss Sally Lunbofan, of Germany. She died May 14, 1873, leaving six children, four of whom are living, Lena, Sally, Willie and Mary. Was again married, in September, 1873, to Miss Tila Bowman. She was born in Germany, November 27, 1848, and came to America in 1872. They have had four children, three of whom are living, George, Charley and John.

JOHN WILSON,

farmer, section 26, postoffice Hall, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, November 23, 1829, and when eight years of age his parents moved to Missouri, and located in Grundy County, and in 1840, moved to Buchanan County. Here he has since resided, except during 1866, when he was in Doniphan County, Kansas. His vocation during life has been that of a farmer. His landed estate consists of 120 acres. Was in the state militia for four years. Mr. Wilson was married May 3, 1850, to Miss Caroline McGalliliard, of Indiana. By this union they have had eight children, six of whom are living—William, Thomas J., Andrew L., Sarah, Nancy and John. He has held most all the offices of his township.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

JOHN H. ALLISON,

farmer, section 23, postoffice Rushville, was born in Warren County, Kentucky, October 25, 1815, and when eleven years of age his father moved to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he was raised and educated. He there remained till 1838, when he moved to Buchanan County, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm contains eighty acres comfortably improved. He acted as justice of the peace for twelve years. Mr. A. was married August 8, 1840, to Miss Dicy A. Trapp, who was born in Jackson County, Missouri, May 29, 1828. She died September 15, 1870, leaving twelve children, six of whom are living: Jasper C., Houston, Polly A., William, George W., and James. Mr. A. is a member of the Christian Church.

JAMES HENRY ALLISON,

farmer, Rushville, was born in Fayette County, Missouri, in February, 1833. In 1838 his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he was raised and educated. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, with the exception of four years, which time he was engaged in clerking in a store. Mr. A. is considered one of the most successful farmers of Buchanan County. During the late war he served six months in the State Militia. His farm contains 200 acres, eighty acres being situated in the bottom, and his home farm in sections 13 and 14. He was married December 16, 1855, to Miss Martha Eastburn. She was born and raised in Buchanan County. They have four children, Lloyd W., Elizabeth F., William F., and Anna E.

J. A. BAILEY,

dealer in general merchandise, East Atchison, was born March 24, 1842, in Monroe County, Kentucky, and at seven years of age moved to Jackson County, Tennessee, with his parents. Came from there to Platte County, Missouri, in 1850. He spent his boyhood days on a farm and received his education in the common subscription schools of early days. His father died in 1858, and John, being the eldest of the sons at home, took the care of the farm and followed agricultural pursuits

until the 26th of January, 1872. Then formed a partnership with E. C. Wells in the mercantile business, which they carried on until the 21st of January, 1880, when they were burned out. Mr. Bailey then bought Mr. Well's interest and started on his own account. He is a Knight in the Masonic order, also a member of the Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W. Mr. B. was married, December, 15, 1872, to Miss Louisa Robb, a native of Louisiana. She was born April 16, 1854. They have had four children, Musadora, John S., William E. and Joseph L.

DANIEL BRISBOIS,

agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad Company, East Atchison, was born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, March 11, 1842, and was there brought up, and attended school principally at the Racine College. His father, Gen. Brisbois, one of the leading and influential citizens of Prairie du Chien, held the position of postmaster, and Daniel assisted him with the business of that office. In 1865 he took a trip to the mountains and after about one year returned to his native city, there became engaged in railroading, steamboating and express business. In 1871 Mr. B. came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and accepted a position with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, continuing for two years, when he went to Atchison, Kansas. He worked for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company for a time, then went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and was employed as chief clerk of the Central Railroad of Iowa. Coming to St. Joseph again, in the interest of the Kansas City road, he remained for three years, holding the position of cashier in the local office, a part of the time. He then took charge of the station at East Atchison (formerly Winthrop), with the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railway, which he is still filling. Mr. B. was married in the fall of 1861 to Miss Victoria H. Perret-Gentin, a native of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. They have had three children: Edgar G., Theressa J. and Sumner W. Mr. B. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and Mrs. B. is a member of the Episcopal Church.

WARD BROWN,

deceased, was born in Tennessee, in 1821, and was raised in his native state till seventeen years of age, when he came to Platte County Missouri. There he remained until the fall of 1845, then moving to Buchanan County, where he remained till the time of his demise, December 26, 1865. On the 3d of May, 1842, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ankrum, who was born in Pennsylvania April 3, 1818. When but a child her parents moved to Ohio, where she was raised and educated, her educational advantages being rather limited. In 1837, they

moved to Missouri, and located in Randolph County, where they remained four years, and afterwards moved to Platte County, where she was married. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living: Alva G., Luke M., David A., George A., Tilford and John H. Mr. Brown was raised an orphan boy, and followed farming from boyhood. Since his death, Mrs. B., with the assistance of her sons, has taken charge of the farm, which contains 155 acres, and is located in section 23, her postoffice being Winthrop.

JAMES I. CASH,

farmer, section 26, postoffice Rushville, was born in White County, Tennessee, November 28, 1828, and when ten years of age his parents moved to Buchanan County, where he was raised and educated. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now owns 185 acres. He was married in March, 1855, to Miss Eveline Linville, of Missouri. She was born in 1835 and died 1863. They had four children, but one now living, Andrew J. Mr. Cash was again married February 14, 1866, to Miss Mary Gore. She is a native of Buchanan County, Missouri. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: Minnie, Charles, and Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Cash are members of the Christian Church.

DR. B. W. CULVER,

physician and surgeon, Rushville, was born in Schenectady County, New York, October 1, 1831, and was raised there and in the adjoining county on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In the spring of 1852 he emigrated to Linn County, Iowa, where he remained two years, engaged in clerking and studying medicine. He then went to Benton County, Iowa, and remained two years, engaged at the same occupation, and until 1868 he resided in Wright and Hancock Counties, being there engaged in the practice of his profession. He attended the American Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in the spring of 1856. He was elected sheriff of Wright County, Iowa, and served two years, he also served four years as county supervisor of Hancock County. In 1868 Dr. C. went to America City, Kansas, and remained till 1873, when he moved to his present location. He was married March 25, 1855, to Miss Harriet E. Dolph, who was born in the State of New York, March 21, 1833. She died October 2, 1871. They had five children, four now living: Emma R., born February 26, 1856; Charles H., born December 1, 1858, and died September 1, 1859; Frank L., born June 19, 1861; Dora A., born February 1, 1863, and Orval V., born May 28, 1865. He was again married December 27, 1872, to Miss Nancy Reede, born in Ohio, February 28, 1838. She died January 19,

1881. They had one child, Harriet E., who was born October 20, 1875. She died October 19, 1877. The doctor also has one adopted child, Georgie M. Culver. Her real name is Cox. She was born April 11, 1878.

REV. I. D. DAVIS,

farmer and fruit grower, section 14, postoffice Rushville, was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, February 22, 1826, and when two years of age his parents moved to Missouri, and located in Clay County, where they remained one year. Then went to Clinton County, and after two years located in Buchanan County, where he was raised and educated. When he was about twenty-three years of age he went to Davis and DeKalb Counties, remaining in each about two years, when he again located in Buchanan County, where he has since resided. He has followed farming from boyhood. His farm contains 40 acres, which he uses principally for fruit, having about twenty acres of the finest varieties of both large and small fruits. Was married, June 13, 1862, to Miss Mary Dykes. She was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 25, 1844. They have had six children, five of whom are living: George F., Hattie A., Charley V., and infant twins, both boys. Mr. D. has been a minister of the M. E. Church South since 1860. Mrs. D. is also a member of that denomination.

ALFRED FENTON,

grain and stock dealer, is a representative citizen of Buchanan County. He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, May 28, 1829. His father, John Fenton, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, moved to Kentucky in the early settling of that state. In 1808 he moved to Adams County, Ohio, where his son, the subject of this sketch, lived on a farm till he was twenty-one years of age, and where he received a common school education. In 1850 he moved to Missouri, and, three years after, located permanently at Rushville, where, in partnership with his brother, he sold goods till 1869. He also dealt largely in live-stock, hemp, and other commodities doing a general trading business. In the meantime in 1859, Mr. Fenton visited Colorado and embarked in the wholesale grocery trade and stock business in which he continued three years, when he freighted for government till 1867, at which time he returned to Buchanan County, and has continued to make Rushville his home. During all this period Mr. Fenton, in his mercantile business, was associated with his brother, E. M. Fenton. He is recognized as the leading business man of that section of the county. Mr. A. Fenton's landed estate includes 1,800 acres in Missouri, and about 400 acres in Kansas. In October, 1865, he married Miss Alice Long, of Buchanan

County, by whom he has had six children, five of whom are living: Beaumie, Wm. R., Frederick, Clarence and Lucy.

H. C. GOLDEN,

agent for the C., R. I. & P. R. R., East Atchison, was born February 7, 1844, in Chatham, New York, and was there reared and educated. He early became engaged as book-keeper with a wholesale hardware house in New York City, and remained in their employ until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry, on the 24th of July, 1862. Served for three years with the army of the Potomac, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and paroled. Participated in the three day's fight at Gettysburg, and was with the campaign to Atlanta. Mr. Golden was mustered out as captain. Since the war he has given his attention to railroading. Was first engaged with the Boston and Albany, next the Kansas Pacific, and then with the Missouri Pacific. In 1877, he was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, taking charge of the station at Winthrop (East Atchison), which position he still fills. Captain G. was married in 1876, to Miss Mary Kelly, a native of Atchison. They have had one child—Harry. Mr. G. is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order and also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY GORE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 26, postoffice Sugar Lake, Platte County Missouri, was born in Mercer County, Virginia, July 3, 1826, and was reared in his native county till eighteen years of age, when he came to Missouri. Remained in Andrew County one year, and since that time he has been a citizen of Buchanan County. Spent his boyhood days on a farm, and has followed that occupation during life. Came to Missouri with but a small amount of means, and by his own labor and good management, he accumulated some 800 acres of land. In the spring of 1880 he divided his land among his children, only retaining for himself 160 acres. Was married June 17, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Stultz, who was born in North Carolina, April 27, 1828. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living—William H., Mary L., Eliza A., Sarilda C., Joseph M., John L. and Thomas I.

T. W. HARL,

attorney, East Atchison, was born February 26, 1844, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was raised and educated in his native city. During the late war he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Ohio Infantry, in 1861, and served until the close of the war, having taken part in many hard

fought battles, among which were Cheek Mountain, the seven days' battle, second Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg. After this he entered the commissary department at Washington, remaining there until the close of the war, with the exception of one month spent with General Grant's command. Emigrated West in the fall of 1865, and setttled at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he resided until 1868, engaged in the study of law. Then moved to Jackson County, Kansas, engaging in the practice of his profession, until 1877, when he came to this place and opened an office. He has built up a good practice, owns considerable town property and stands among the leading citizens of the county. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Lizzie J. Birt, a daughter of F. A. Birt, of Council Bluffs. She was born May 15, 1846, in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They have had a family of two children, Frank F. and Charles. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WM. K. JONES,

farmer and stock dealer, section 24, postoffice Rushville, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, October 3, 1834, and was there raised on a farm. In 1856 he went to Rush County, Indiana, where he worked on a farm one year and returned to his native home and shortly after went to Jefferson County, Kansas. In December, 1857, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in farming and dealing in stock. His farm contains 280 acres. Was married December 13, 1859, to Miss Marilda Jones. She was born in Rush County, Indiana, August 17, 1841. They have three children: Thomas D., Albert H. Bettie J. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE McKINNIS,

was born October 16, 1848, in Jackson County, Ohio, and came to Missouri with his parents when about seven years of age. They settled in Caldwell County, and remained there until 1854, when they came to this county, and George has made this his home since, having been engaged in various occupations. Assisted in organizing and is one of the energetic men of the place.

JOHN E. McQUEEN,

East Atchison, was born Jan. 12, 1844, in Boone County, Missouri, and was brought to this place when about three years of age, and has since made his home in this vicinity. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, here received his education, and followed boating on the river up to 1871, when he commenced the grocery and liquor business in East Atchison. He owns a residence and four lots in the town. He was married

in 1875 to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, a native of this township, born November 9, 1856. They have one child living, Medora A.; two are deceased. Mr. McQueen formerly belonged to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

JOHN MEYER,

baker and confectioner, East Atchison, was born April 4, 1847, in Bavaria, Germany, and was there raised, learning the baker's business. He received his education in the schools of that country, and came to the United States in 1869, landing at New York. Coming west, he stopped one year in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His next move was to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained three years, and then went to Atchison, Kansas; working for seven years at his trade. He subsequently came to East Atchison, and started the business in which he is now engaged. He has a neat and tastily arranged establishment, and his long experience in the business gives him an advantage over many. Mr. M. was married August, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Gartfedler, a native of Switzerland. They have had three children, two of whom are living, William and Bertie. Mr. M. is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor.

HARISON MORROW,

deputy postmaster of East Atchison, occupies a position among the leading young men of Buchanan County. Was born September 23, 1853, in Wayne County, Kentucky, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving his education in the schools of that vicinity. Came west in the fall of 1873 and settled at Winthrop (East Atchison), and engaged in farming with his uncle. In the spring of 1877 he entered his uncle's store at this place and now attends to most of the business, besides having the care of the postoffice. Is well thought of by this community and is a member of the Knights of Honor.

J. S. PATTERSON,

East Atchison, was born August 24, 1851, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was reared and received his education. Emigrated to Chicago in 1869, and engaged in the liquor business, and came from there to this place in 1879, where he has made his home, and taken an active part in the building up of the place. Assisted in organizing the town, and held the position of Mayor in 1880. Is an active member of the Knights of Honor. Was married May 24, 1873, to Miss Ellen Foot, a native of Chicago, and they have had two children—George and Gracie.

J. F. PITTS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 27, postoffice Rushville, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, December 9, 1819, and in the fall of 1850 he moved to Platte County, Missouri. There he remained till February, 1862, when he moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has followed farming from boyhood, and now his landed estate consists of over 500 acres. He is at present living with his fourth wife.

A. G. PROSSER

was born April 15, 1840, in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he was raised and received his education. He came West in the spring of 1865, and located in St. Joseph, where he accepted a position with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company. In January, 1866, he started with a wagon and team across the plains, to Denver, and arrived at his destination in March of the same year, and there turned his attention to mining, and followed it one year, after which he visited Montana and Idaho, returning to St. Joseph in 1868. In 1873, he came to Winthrop (East Atchison), and engaged in the liquor trade, and, since his arrival here, has been among the foremost in advancing the interests of the town. He assisted in its organization, and was its first Mayor. Mr. P. holds the position of justice of the peace. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Maggie E. Knapp, a native of St. Joseph. They have one child, Clara B. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and holds the position of Dictator in the lodge.

J. W. RANKIN,

miller, Rushville, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, May 13, 1841, and was there raised and educated. In 1864, he went to California, and after traveling over the different states and territories until 1867, he returned to his native county. In May, 1875, he moved to Rushville, where he now resides. Has followed milling from boyhood, having been brought up to the business. Was married, May 20, 1873, to Miss Ella P. Johnson. She was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, May 27, 1850. Her parents died about 1865, after which she made her home with her uncle in Cooper County. She was educated in the common schools and in Cully's College, in Cooper County, Missouri, graduating from this institution in 1872, after which she attended the normal school at Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri. She then engaged in teaching until her marriage. They have two children: William E., born April 14, 1875, and Mary, born April 10, 1881. Mr. Rankin is a member of the Masonic lodge.

FERDINAND REUTHINGER,

Mayor of East Atchison, was born March 29, 1830, in Switzerland, and was there raised until eighteen years of age and received his education in schools of that land. In 1850 he crossed the ocean and landed at New Orleans, immediately coming up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and thence to St. Joseph. He remained here until 1861, engaged in the hotel business, and kept what is known as the St. Louis House, but met with a misfortune by being burned out. He then moved on a farm, and in 1863 commenced teaming across the plains to Denver and continued therein until the fall of 1864, when he moved to Winthrop (East Atchison.) Since that time he has been engaged in various occupations. He owns 350 acres of fine land in Platte County which is well improved, containing good buildings, &c. Also owns a fine residence and other town property; and holds the position of Mayor of East Atchison, which he fills with credit to himself and friends. He has been twice married, first, in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Steineffer, a native of Switzerland. She died December 4, 1876, leaving five children living: Paulina, Elizabeth, Ferdinand, Rosena and Lillie. Lost four. Was again married July 7, 1878, to Mrs. Regina Vasse, a native of Germany. They have one child, Charlie. Mrs. R. has five children by her former husband: Henry, Carolina, Rosa, George and Elizabeth.

DR. J. W. ROBBINS,

physician and surgeon, East Atchison, was born November 14, 1846, in Adams County, Ohio, and was raised there until fifteen years of age. During the late war he espoused the Union cause and enlisted in the Second Ohio Artillery, Company B, in June, 1863, serving until the close of the war. He was attached to the fourteenth army corps, and took part in the battles of Nashville, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, and many other engagements. He drove an ambulance and served some time in the hospital. At the close of the war Mr. R. settled at Cincinnati and commenced the study of medicine, and in 1867 took his first course of lectures. He emigrated West in 1867 and located at Winthrop (East Atchison), where he continued the practice of medicine until 1872. Then returned to Cincinnati and took a full course of lectures, and received his diploma. Upon moving to Olney, Illinois, he married Miss H. E. Philips, a native of that State. They came to Winthrop and have since made this their home. Dr. R. owns two lots and a residence. He has a widespread reputation, has achieved a thorough knowledge of the practice, and is an active member of the Knights of Honor.

GREENUP SUTTON,

farmer and breeder of fine stock, section 26, postoffice Rushville, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 6, 1843, and when twelve years of age, his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has been reared on a farm. Was for two years engaged in the mercantile trade at Rushville, and was also employed in the harness trade one year in the same place. Outside of the various occupations mentioned, Mr. S. has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has for a few years been dealing in fine blooded stock of all classes, and was one of the first to begin the handling of thoroughbreds in his locality. His farm contains 140 acres, all of which is well improved, having one of the best barns in the county. Was married in January, 1869, to Miss Phebe Elliott, who was born in Kentucky, in January, 1842, and came to this county in 1845. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Selden and Emma.

ELIJAH WATSON,

postmaster, Rushville, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, April 25, 1816, and was raised on a farm and educated in the pioneer school houses. In 1845, he came to Buchanan County, and located in section 12, at that time but a wilderness. Remained in this location about eight years and then moved to Rushville, where he began in the mercantile business. In this he continued till 1855, after which he did business for other parties till about 1877. Since 1876 he has used most of his time in prospecting for the lost boat Pontiac, which sank April 16, 1852, and of which mention is made elsewhere in our history. Mr. W. has been postmaster since June 10, 1854, and was justice of the peace for fourteen years. He was again re-elected but would not accept the position. Was married, September 11, 1838, to Miss Gracie Seever. She was born in Illinois and raised in Kentucky. They have had twelve children, six of whom are living: John H., James B., Elisha M., Hezekiah C., George W., and Nancy C., now Mrs. Abbett.

Hon. W. S. WELLS,

of Rushville, was born in Lee County, Virginia, September 13, 1812. His great-grandfather was a native of Wales, and was among the early settlers of Maryland. His grandfather, Zachariah Wells, during the Revolutionary war was a resident of North Carolina, whence he afterwards moved to Lee County, Virginia. His father, Robert Wells, was born in North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Shepherd in Virginia, and moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1826, being thus one of the early settlers of that part of the State, where he died in 1853, at the

advanced age of ninety years. The subject of this sketch received a thorough English education in his native county, where he afterwards taught school, and where on May 8, 1833, he married Miss Lavina Jones, a native of Grayson County, Virginia, born February 20, 1817. They have had ten children, of these James M., Emmett C., Samuel B., Martha J., Minerva, Celia E., Robert B., and G. W., survive; May and Albert G. died. W. S. Wells moved to Missouri in 1829, settling in Jackson County, and at the end of the year returned to Virginia. In 1837 he moved from Virginia to Platte County, Missouri, where, in the spring of 1838, he taught one of the first schools ever opened in that section of country. About the close of the same year, he returned to Virginia. In 1843 he again visited Missouri, locating at Wright City, in the southwest part of the State. In 1844 he moved to Marshall County, Alabama, and thence in 1850 to Western Tennessee. In 1856 he moved to Douglas County, Kansas Territory, from which he was subsequently elected a member of the celebrated Lecompton Convention which framed a constitution for the State. In this election he received the unanimous vote of both parties. In November, 1860, he moved to Atchison, Kansas, and, in the following January, returning to Missouri, settled in his present (1881) home—Rushville. In the fall of 1861 he joined General Price's army under Jackson's first call for troops. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and served till May, 1862, when he returned home. In May 1866 he embarked in the mercantile business in Rushville, in which he has since been principally engaged. In 1874 he was elected by the Democrats a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly. He was re-elected to the same position in 1876, receiving, besides the full Democratic vote of his district, a large Republican support. In politics he has all his life been a Democrat. He has been a member of the old Baptist Church, thirty-nine years. Of this he is also an ordained minister, and has been preaching since 1853. He served as justice of the peace six years, and has been a notary public since 1873.

S. B. WELLS

was born in Lee County, Virginia, April 7, 1843, and when about one year old, was taken by his parents to Alabama, where he remained about four or five years. Then they moved to Dyer County, Tennessee, and in 1856 to Douglas County, Kansas, there residing till 1860, the time of their emigration to Buchanan County. When twenty-two years of age, our subject learned the carpenter's trade, and has worked at it eight years. In 1866, he embarked in the mercantile trade in Rushville, and has been engaged in the same business more or less since. He has a farm of 112 acres, also good property in Rushville. Was married November 2, 1866, to Miss Martha J. White, who was born in Buchanan

County, in 1847. They have had five children, three of whom are living—Charles W., Robert B. and Emmett.

EMIL WINKLER,

dealer in groceries and provisions, East Atchison, was born May 16, 1849, in Prussia, Germany, and spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving his education in the schools of that vicinity. At the age of fourteen years, he commenced to learn the milling business, and followed it for nine years. In the spring of 1872, he emigrated to America, and landed at New York City, coming to Atchison, Kansas, where he engaged as clerk in a grocery store, and he remained three years in that capacity, and then opened at his present location, in East Atchison, in 1876. His store is filled with a complete stock of general groceries and provisions, and he has a fair patronage. He was married December 5, 1875, to Miss Pauline Reuthinger, daughter of F. Reuthinger, present Mayor of East Atchison. She is a native of this state, and was born February 11, 1856. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Carl T. and Rosa. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor. Mr. W. belongs to the city council.

BLOOMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JESSE BLEVINS,

section 2, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Green County, Kentucky, August 18, 1816, and was raised on a farm and educated in the old log school house. When seventeen years of age his father moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where they remained till the spring of 1837, then coming to Buchanan County, where he has since made his home. His farm consists of 192 acres. In 1847 he went to the Mexican war as a teamster and remained on duty for a year, less one month. He has been for four years constable of his township. Was married April 7, 1839, to Miss Rosa Lower. She was born in Granger County, Tennessee, October 10, 1816, and came to Missouri in 1855, and to Buchanan County in 1837. They have had sixteen children, six of whom are living: Sarah, Francis J., Daniel and Jacob (twins), Lucy E. and Elizabeth.

For the last twelve years Mr. B. has been unable to attend to his work on account of illness. Is the man who carried the first mail from Buchanan County, the route being from Crawford Township to Plattsburg. This he continued for four years.

GAINES BOHANNON,

farmer, section 2, postoffice DeKalb, was born on the section upon which he now resides, April 22, 1840, and was also raised on the same farm, and educated in the common schools. Taught a short time, since which he has been engaged in farming. His landed estate in this county consists of 40 acres; also, has 160 acres in Butler County, Kansas, where he has a part of the time made his home. John S. Bohannon, his father, was born March 7, 1806, and was a native of Sullivan County, Tennessee. Came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1838, and had followed farming from boyhood. He died July 14, 1879. His mother, Tabitha Foust, was born March 16, 1809, and was a native of Sullivan County, Tennessee. They had a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew up, and eight are now living.

F. M. BRETZ,

blacksmith, DeKalb, was born in Marion County, Ohio, October 31, 1840, and when five years of age his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was here educated in the common schools, his educational advantages being rather limited. When thirteen years of age he began to learn his present trade in DeKalb, where he has since followed it. Began in life a poor boy and, was the main support of his parents for a number of years. Miss Cleora Smith became his wife December 26, 1864. She was born in Buchanan County, April 24, 1848, and is a daughter of Joseph Smith, ex-sheriff of Buchanan County. They have had five children, four of whom are living: Charles L., born September 24, 1866; Artie M., born October 31, 1874; Anna A., born July 2, 1877; Henry, born November 19, 1879.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Sr.,

farmer, section 30, postoffice Rushville, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, May 22, 1811, and, in 1832, went to Decatur County, Indiana, and there remained till October, 1835. At that time, he was married to Miss Mary A. Connor, after which they moved to Missouri, and located in Daviess County for two years, then moved to this county, where he has since resided. He now owns 160 acres of land. He previously owned more, but has given to his children. Mr. and Mrs. B. have eleven children: James W., born June 29, 1837; Martha A., born April 4, 1839;

Ezra, born September 14, 1841; Wm. S., born January 27, 1844; Franklin, born June 16, 1846; Memory, born September 6, 1848; Serrilda J., born October 19, 1850; Melvin, born April 20, 1853; Mary E., born August 24, 1858; David G., born December 20, 1855; Leona, April 21, 1861, died December 21, 1880. Mrs. Brown is a native of Indiana, and was born December 19, 1819.

JOHN T. BROWN,

farmer and carpenter, section 25, postoffice DeKalb, was born at Blue Lick, Nicholas County, Kentucky, September 15, 1830. His father, Daniel, being a carpenter, John also had the advantage of learning that trade. In 1851, he came to Missouri and located in Platte County, where he remained about two years and then came to Buchanan County. Here he has since resided, and during life has worked at his trade, more or less. His farm contains 120 acres. Was in the state militia about eighteen months, acting as drill master most of the time. Was married, September 16, 1852, to Miss Louisa Martin. She was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, September 9, 1832. They have ten children: Martha A., James H., Eliza E., John F., William T., Edward L., Nannie, Florence, Maggie, and Buddie B.

A. M. BROWN,

farmer and fine stock breeder, section 11, postoffice DeKalb, was born May 4, 1838, and is a native of Decatur County, Indiana. In the fall of that year he was brought to Buchanan County, when, after receiving a fair education in the common schools, he attended the high school at Weston. He spent his boyhood days on a farm till sixteen years of age, after which he was engaged in the mercantile trade for several years. With this exception he has followed agricultural pursuits. He and his mother-in-law own 433 acres, their home farm containing 163 acres. He was married December 28, 1859, to Miss Julia Kendley. She was born in Kentucky, February 22, 1844. They have one child, Mary S., now Mrs. Steele, born October 8, 1861. Mr. Brown is a Mason, and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22.

WM. BROWN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 16, postoffice DeKalb. The subject of this sketch is a son of David and Margaret Brown and was born on the farm where he now resides April 10, 1843. Has followed farming from boyhood, and now owns 157 acres and moderately improved. Miss Priscilla Hainline became his wife February 28, 1867. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, November 20, 1844. Six children was the

result of this union, three of whom are living: David H., born December 11, 1867; Lizzie L., born September 7, 1871; and Virgie, born January 21, 1877.

DANIEL BRUMLEY,

farmer, section 21, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, February 14, 1814. His father, William, was also a native of Kentucky, and a cooper by trade, which Daniel also learned. In 1837, he moved to Parke County, Indiana, where he remained till 1843, the time of his emigration to Buchanan County, Missouri. Here he has since resided. Followed his trade, principally, from boyhood till he moved to his present location, and occasionally since, the remainder o his time being engaged on a farm. His farm contains 321 acres, moderately improved, all of which is the result of his own savings. Was married, September 18, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth J. Brown. She was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, June 4, 1818. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are living; Mary E., born June 3, 1838; William P., born June 21, 1840; Samuel H., born May 15, 1842; Thomas E., born December 13, 1845; George W., born December 6, 1847; John A., born May 18, 1850; Henry H., born April 3, 1852; Lucy A., born May 10, 1854.

ISAAC CLINKENBEARD,

farmer and gardener, section 12, postoffice DeKalb, was born February 15, 1823, and when an infant his parents moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood on a farm. Was for a few years in the mercantile business. When twenty years of age he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His farm contains 156 acres. Also has a fruit and garden spot near St. Joseph. Was married, March 11, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Jones. She was born in Henry County, Kentucky, October 23, 1841. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living: James H., born December 16, 1858; Mary E., born August 28, 1860; William J., born March 28, 1862; Henry E., born August 14, 1864; Leander, born December 9, 1867; Lewis A., born February 7, 1870; Nannie M., born May 18, 1873.

J. C. CROOK, SEN.,

blacksmith, wagon manufacturer and dealer in farm implements, DeKalb. The subject of this biography was born January 5, 1832, and is a native of Madison County, Kentucky. Was raised in his native county. When eleven years of age began to learn his trade. In the fall of 1848 his parents located in Buchanan County, where he engaged at his trade, and in 1861 worked in Fort Leavenworth. In 1862 he went

to Mexico and was foreman in the government shop at Fort Union for one year when he returned to DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri. He followed his trade till 1866 when he moved on a farm and was engaged in farming in connection with his trade till the spring of 1880, when he again moved to his present location in DeKalb. Also has a farm of sixty acres in section 28, of this township. Was married October 1, 1853, to Miss Nancy May. She was born April 26, 1835. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living: Silas M., John R., Mary F., Ida, Charley, William, Warren and James C., Jr. Mr. C. is a Mason and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22. Also an Odd Fellow and a member of DeKalb Lodge No. 191.

THOS. J. CRUMPACKER,

notary, justice, carpenter and undertaker, DeKalb, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, January 15, 1832. His parents died when he was fifteen years of age, since which time he has relied entirely upon himself for support. When sixteen years of age he learned his present trade, and, in the fall of 1853, went to the southern part of Illinois, where he was engaged at bridge work, on the Illinois Central Railroad, about three months. After this he came to Missouri, working over different parts of Missouri, and some in Kansas. In November, 1855, he went to Texas, remained there one year, then traveled over some of the Southern States, and arrived in Ohio January 9, 1857. In May, of the same year, by way of Michigan, Chicago and St. Louis, he went to Arkansas and Tennessee, and returned to Buchanan County, arriving in DeKalb July 13, 1857, where he has since made his home. Mr. C. is considered one of the most skillful mechanics of his trade, having had a large experience of about thirty-four years. His property im DeKalb denotes comfort and prosperity, his yard being filled with the finest varieties of flowers, on which subject he is much interested. May 23, 1857, he was married to Miss Susan A. Bretz. She was born in Marian County, Ohio, January 19, 1839. They have had ten children, six of whom are living: Mary A., Flora S., Thomas H., Jennie M., Frank W. and William G. Mr. C. is a Mason, and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22. He was W. M. of that order for about ten years, and High Priest of Chapter No. 6 about two years. He is also a Sir Knight and member of Commandery No. 4, of Weston.

ZELORA E. CRUMPACKER,

carpenter and builder, DeKalb, was born in Miama County, Ohio, February 28, 1841, and when about five years of age he went to Harding County, Ohio, to make his home with Anania Jones. He was there raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In December,

1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, participating in many important battles, and was wounded at the battle of Dallas, Georgia, May 24, 1864, by a ball passing through his left breast. After this he remained in the hospital ten months, when he was discharged and returned to Harding County, Ohio. He has since suffered very much from this wound. In the spring of 1865 he went to Cedar County, Iowa, where he remained till November, when he returned to Ohio, and was engaged in timber and lumber business till 1872. Then he came to Buchanan County, since which time he has made his home with his brother, and has been engaged at his trade. He is a Mason, and member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22.

A. DERGE,

of the firm of Derge & Hagenstein, merchants, DeKalb. The subject of this sketch was born in Gruneberg, Prussia, November 21, 1833. Was raised in his native country, and was there educated, receiving the principal part of his education in Berlin. In the fall of 1852, he became infatuated with the glowing accounts of America, and crossed the ocean, landing in New York City in November of that year. First went to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he was engaged as clerk in a bakery till the following spring, when he returned to his native country, having official business. Remained there till 1855, when he again came to America, and located in Wisconsin, where he was engaged in various works till the spring of 1858. Then went to Lyon County, Kansas, and took up a Government claim, but remained but a few months, when he came to St. Joseph, and the following winter went to DeKalb, and engaged as clerk in a store till 1861. Then went to Atchison, Kansas, embarked in the mercantile trade, and pursued the same till 1864, when he disposed of his stock and engaged as clerk. In 1867, he returned to DeKalb, and began in mercantile trade as one of the present firm, since which time has been doing the leading business of the city. Has held the position of postmaster since 1871. Besides keeping a general stock of goods they are also engaged in the grain and stock trade, the junior partner of the firm attending principally to that department, their stock averaging from $5,000 to $8,000, and doing from $25,000 to $30,000 worth of business each year. In 1873, Mr. D. took a trip to his native home. Was married September 20, 1860, to Miss Amanda Bretz, who was born in Ohio, October 24, 1842. They have four children—Alice, Frederick, William and Bertha. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Wellington, No. 22, also an Odd Fellow, of DeKalb, No. 191.

J. H. DICKEN,

farmer, section 26, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Green County, Kentucky, July 5, 1837, and when two years of age his parents moved to

Illinois, where his father, Isaac H., died in the fall of 1844. In the spring of 1855, his mother, Elizabeth, with the family of nine children moved to Missouri and located in Buchanan County. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and has followed farming during life. He received a good education in the common schools here. He acted as Lieutenant in the Pawpaw Militia a number of months. Has held the office of justice of the peace since November, 1878. He now owns one-half interest in a farm of 140 acres. Was married February 6, 1866, to Miss Susan A. Fauntleroy. She was born in Kentucky, August 11, 1840. They have two children—Valley H., born April 21, 1867; and Birdie B., born October 5, 1872. Mr. D. has been a member of the Christian Church since 1867 and Mrs. D. since 1876.

D. A. DICKEN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 26, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Menard County, Illinois, December 31, 1843. In the spring of 1845 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since made his home. He received a fair education in the common schools and has taught school about four years. Has made several trips to the western states and territories engaged in freighting. With this exception Mr. D. has always been engaged in farming. His farm contains 140 acres which is moderately improved and well watered. Was married August 4, 1867, to Miss Bettie A. Brown. She was born in Garrett County, Kentucky, June 24, 1839. They have had four children, only one now living—Freddie B., born March 17, 1875. Mr. D. is a mason and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22.

DAVID M. DIX,

of the firm of Harmon & Dix, merchants, DeKalb, was born in Platte County, Missouri, April 29, 1850, and when only a child his parents moved to Buchanan County, where he has since resided. He received his primary education in the common schools of this county, and afterwards attended the State University two years, having taught school to pay his expenses while at this institution. He taught his first school in the year 1871, and followed the profession till the time he became a partner in this firm, in January, 1881. He was married March 26, 1879, to Miss Frankie Brown. She was born in this county August 8, 1853. They have one child, Maggie E., born January 16, 1880. This firm is doing a fair business, and, being prompt and agreeable, merit the patronage they have obtained.

R. C. DUNLAP,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, postoffic DeKalb, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 25, 1841, and when two years of age

his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri. Was educated in the common schools, and also took a thorough course in Bryant's Business College of St. Joseph, graduating from this instisution in 1865. At the beginning of the war he served six months in the state guards after which he enlisted in the artillery service. Participated in a number of the principal battles and was wounded June 24, 1864, in the left arm, by a shell, which necessitated amputation. After this he lay in the hospital at Augusta, Georgia, for about three months, and remained in the South till the close of the war, when he returned to Buchanan County. His landed estate consists of 120 acres of land well improved. At present he is engaged in erecting a house of fine structure which will add much to the appearance of a home. Mr. D. was married, December 20, 1866, to Miss Jennie Hurst. She is a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, and was born in August, 1848. They have four children: Leona, born April 16, 1868; James G., born October 20, 1871; Wyatt, born January 24, 1875; Lela, born December 27, 1879.

JOSEPH T. FRAKES,

farmer, section 12, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, June 30, 1818, and when twelve years of age his parents moved to Putnam County, Indiana, where he remained ten years, then coming to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His landed estate consists of 110 acres. Was married June 16, 1840, to Miss Birdie D. B. Sampson, who was born in Kentucky, October 18, 1822. She died in July, 1872. They had eight children—Elizabeth, born August 25, 1841; Nathan T., born March 30, 1843; Jackson, born March 14, 1845; W. N., born February 20, 1847; Benjamin, born October 26, 1849; Willis, born August 6, 1851; Anna J., born May 12, 1853; and Sednie A., born October 13, 1855. Mr. Frakes was again married October 2, 1875, to Mrs. Charlotte Tyler.

A. B. FRISTOE,

farmer, section 4, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Page County, Virginia, April 19, 1830, and was raised in his native State. In the fall of 1854 he came to St. Joseph and remained over winter; in the spring of 1855 he located in Bloomington Township, where he has since resided except from 1859 to 1862, when he was in Doniphan County, Kansas. His farm contains seventy acres, which is the savings of his own labor and business tact. He was in the Pawpaw militia two years. Was married November 27, 1851, to Miss Lucinda Utz. She is a native of Virginia They have no children of their own, but have raised one child and partly three others.

JAMES GABBERT,

farmer, section 13, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, April 18, 1830, and when eighteen years of age his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri. Was raised on a farm and has followed that occupation during life. In 1856 he went to Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he remained till the spring of 1876, when he returned to Buchanan County. His farm contains 109 acres all of which is the savings of his own labor. March 17, 1853, he was married to Miss Melvina Ellison. She was born in Rush County, Indiana, July 8, 1838. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living—Elizabeth C., Melvin M., Wm. R., Ella N., Emma B., Mary O., Eva M., and Charlie.

A. J. & J. M. GABBERT,

farmers, section 14, postoffice DeKalb, are both natives of Buchanan County, Missouri. A. J. was born August 30, 1844, and J. M. was born January 11, 1846. They have been raised in this county, and have followed farming from boyhood, and are the owners of a farm of eighty acres. They are both members of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Their parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Buchanan County, Missouri, about 1840. They had a family of ten children.

STEPHEN GARTON,

DeKalb, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, May 15, 1826, and was reared in his native county till thirteen years of age, when his parents emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri. Was brought up on a farm and engaged in farming till twenty-four years of age, since which time he has been engaged in the saloon business. In the summer of 1846, he went to New Mexico, and engaged as teamster in the Mexican war till the spring of 1867, when he returned to DeKalb. Was married, August 8, 1850, to Miss Sarah J. Percy, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana. She died June 12, 1855. They had three children, two of whom are living, Lawrence W. and Leroy. Was again married, November 28, 1855, to Miss Jane Bretz. She is a native of Marion County, Ohio. They had five children, four of whom are living: James B., Blanche, Florence B. and May.

ISOM S. GARDNER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, postoffice DeKalb, was born July 25, 1813, and is a native of Madison County, Kentucky. He never attended school a week in his life. Came to Buchanan County, Missouri, arriving October 29, 1838, and entered 160 acres of land where he now resides.

His landed estate consists of 265 acres being comfortably improved, all of which is by his own labor, having come to the county with a very small amount of means. From the time he was twenty years old till twenty-five, Mr. G. was employed in driving stock south to Petersburg and other points. November 19, 1835, he was united by marriage to Miss Mary Thurman. She was born in Madison County, Kentucky, August 4, 1821, and was raised in her native county. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Elizabeth J., born November 19, 1837; James A., born April 2, 1843; Mary R., born April 15, 1846; George I., born February 23, 1852, Wm. C., born September 25, 1853; Harrison B., born August 16, 1856; and Warren, born October 11, 1859. Mr. G. is a Mason and member of Wellington Lodge No. 22.

PHILIP GERNER,

miller and farmer, DeKalb, was born January 12, 1821, and is a native of Baden, Germany. He was educated in both agricultural and military schools of his native country, and for two years was traveling over different parts of Europe, Italy, Spain, France, Asia Minor, Turkey, Russia, etc. He was for a short time in the Revolutionary war. In September, 1849, he started for America, landing at New York, where he remained eleven months, and after staying a time in Ohio and Kentucky, he came to Missouri and located in Platte County, this being in the spring of 1854. In February, 1864, he moved to Buchanan County, where he has since resided. Has principally followed milling from boyhood, but occasionally has been engaged at various pursuits. His landed interest consists of 140 acres in Buchanan County, and 480 acres in Kansas, besides property in DeKalb. He was married December 21, 1855, to Miss Ann Crutchfield, born in Kentucky, October 6, 1835. She died June 8, 1872. They had seven children, George, born September 12, 1856; Fannie, born August 2, 1858; Ellen, born July 31, 1861; Francis Z., born August 24, 1863; Sheridan, born November 21, 1865; Sherman, born June 21, 1868, and Katie, born March 6, 1871.

FRED. W. HAGENSTEIN,

of the firm of Derge & Hagenstein, merchants, DeKalb, was born in Gruneberg, Prussia, October 2, 1838, and was there reared and received his education, having to work for his board when attending school. When fourteen years of age, he learned the miller's trade, which he followed about two years. Having anxiety to seek a new home in America, with his present partner he crossed the ocean, landing at New York July, 1855, and located in Wisconsin, where he remain till May, 1858, and then went to Kansas, and remained a short time, and came to St. Joseph,

where he was employed by Baker, Woodson & Co. till December, when he came to DeKalb. Here he was employed in a hotel till March, 1861, when he crossed the plains to Rock Creek, Nebraska, and was there engaged in mercantile trades of different kinds, also dealing in cattle. In 1863, he went to Whisky Run, Nebraska, and, one year after, he began freighting, visiting most of the the western points, and at the same time trading. He continued this business till January, 1867, when he returned to DeKalb, and began as one of the firm mentioned, his attention being directed principally toward the grain and stock department. The number of car loads of grain shipped by them was about 100 during a year. They also have a number of acres of land, near their location, which they use entirely for pasture. Mr. H. not only came to America without money, but borrowed some to pay his way. He was married May 9, 1877, to Miss Mollie Martin. She is a native of this county, and a daughter of Dr. John W. Martin. They have one child, Florence. Mr. H. is a Mason, and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22.

HARDEN HAINLINE, SEN.,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 12, 1819. Was educated in the old-fashioned school houses of his native county. Spent his boyhood days on a farm and has since followed that vocation. In 1844, he emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri, and located where he now resides. His farm at that time was mostly covered with timber; it is now among the best improved farms in the county, and contains 160 acres. All he now owns has been gained by his own labor and business tact. Was married February 1, 1844, to Sally Harmon. She was born in the same county as himself, December 6, 1817. They have had nine children, six of whom are living: Priscilla, now Mrs. Brown, born November 20, 1844; Lucy, now Mrs. Bundy, born December 8, 1847; Harden, Jr., born June 13, 1850; Francis, born July 13, 1853; Lemuel S., born May 1, 1856; Jefferson E., born July 12, 1862. Mr. H. has acted as justice of the peace for four years, excepting a few months.

JAMES HALL,

retired farmer, section 1, postoffice DeKalb, was born November 19, 1808, and is a native of Powell County, Kentucky. He was raised in his native county on a farm and was educated in the common schools. His father having died when he was but eight years of age, his educational advantages were very much limited. Since seventeen years of age he has been his own architect. He has followed farming from boyhood; was married to Miss Julia A. McPherson December 25, 1828. She was

born in Clark County, Kentucky, about 1813, and died July 8, 1878 They had eight children, six of whom are living : William A., Permelia E., Francis M., Henry H., Martha A., and Kate. In 1829 Mr. Hall emigrated to Decatur County, Indiana, and in the fall of 1837 he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he remained till the following spring, when he moved to Platte County. In the fall of 1841 he came to his present location. His farm contains 192 acres of land, which is moderately improved. Mr. H. has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty-one years, and is a Mason and member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22, of which he has been a member for about twenty-five years.

T. D. HAMPTON.

blacksmith, DeKalb, was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina April 11, 1832, and when three years of age was taken to White County, Tennessee. There he grew to manhood and was occupied in farming until about 1859, when he learned the blacksmith's trade, and has since followed it. December 31, 1863, he moved to Robertson County, Tennessee, remained one year, and then came to Buchanan County, Missouri, first locating in Crawford Township. Six years later he removed to Washington County, Arkansas, but soon returned to his present location. Mr. H., was married April 30, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth James, who was born in White County, Tennessee, August 17, 1837. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Cynthia L., born February 15, 1859; Elizabeth B., born January 16, 1860; James B., born November 13, 1865; Nettie A., born March 7, 1867; William H., born July 1, 1870.

H. B. C. HARRIS,

physician and farmer, section 25, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Powhattan County, Virginia, February 3, 1825, and was there raised on a farm. After receiving his primary education in the common schools he attended the Concord Academy in Caroline County, Virginia, for three years. In 1848 he began the study of medicine with M. F. T. Evans and in 1848 graduated in the Medical University of the City of New York, after which he returned to his native home and remained one year. He again went to New York City, and in February, 1850, came to St. Louis and remained till July, when he located in Weston, Platte County, Missouri. Was at this point engaged in the practice of his profession for about twenty years, during that time ranking among the leading physicians of the state and having the confidence of the people in his community. At the end of the time mentioned, on account of disability he gave up the practice and located on a farm and in the spring of 1879 he moved to his present location. His farm is located in

Platte County and contains 120 acres. Dr. H. has been twice married; first, to Miss Sarah C. Calvert, May 20, 1851. She was born in Scott County, Kentucky, March 9, 1835, and died March 18, 1865. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Rebecca D., born May 24, 1852; Hiram, born July 31, 1855; Martha, born August 7, 1861; James C., born October 16, 1863. Was again married May 2, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth A. Daniels. She was born October 17, 1842, and is a native of Tennessee. They have six children; Margaret E., born January 10, 1871; Pauline B., born April 20, 1873, died October 29, 1874; Robert D., born March 31, 1875, died October 8, 1875; Sallie T., born September 9, 1877; Wm. H., born May 7, 1879; and Mary, born June 15, 1880.

THOMAS M. HICKMAN,

farmer, section 14, postoffice, DeKalb, was born February 19, 1806, and is a native of Mason County, Kentucky. When twenty-one years of age, he came to Missouri, and remained near St. Louis for about eighteen months, working by the month. He then entered a tract of land, and improved the same, which he sold in 1836, and went to Clay County. In the spring of 1838, he settled in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he he has since resided. He entered and improved the land on which he now resides. His farm contains 140 acres. March 8, 1827, he was married to Miss Sallie Houser. She was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July, 1806, and died in September, 1837. They had five children, three now living: Susan, born July 28, 1828; John, born January, 28, 1830, and Alfred, born September 18, 1833. Mr. Hickman was again married December 19, 1838, to Miss Jane Wilson. She was born in Orange County, Indiana, April 13, 1820. Their family consists of Milton, born October 29, 1839; Mary E., October 20, 1841: Elizabeth, February 20, 1844; James W., September 16, 1846; Nancy J., June 30, 1849; Francis M., March 21, 1850, and died March 9, 1874; Isabelle, September 24, 1855, and Sarah G., March 4, 1859.

THOMAS HILL,

farmer and stock dealer, section 4, postoffice DeKalb, was born April 21, 1826, and is a native of White County, Tennessee. He remained in his native county till fourteen years of age, when he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided except from the spring of 1865 till the fall of 1868, during which time he was engaged in freighting and mining in the mountains. With this exception he has followed farming from boyhood. He was in the Pawpaw Militia about three months. His farm contains 455 acres, which is all well improved and well supplied with stock. Mr. Hill was married July 30, 1846, to Miss Margaret Norris. She was born in Johnson County, Missouri, January

8, 1832, and came to Buchanan County in 1839. They have nine children, William, born August 8, 1847; May E., born September 18, 1848; Lucy J., born February 23, 1850; John, born August 25, 1852; James R., born March 1, 1856; Thomas J., born May 23, 1858; Alice, born August 18, 1864; Florence, born January 1, 1869, and Robert E., born August 25, 1870. Mr. T. is a Mason and a member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22.

AMOS HORN,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, March 30, 1820. In 1838, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Has followed farming from boyhood, and his landed estate now consists of 310 acres, all well improved. All he now possesses has been obtained by his own labor, as he began for himself when fifteen years of age. Was married, July 19, 1849, to Miss Frances E. Ellison. She was born in Missouri in October, 1826. They have had eight children, three of whom are living: Sarah A., now Mrs. Brumley, James E., and Arminia. He is a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22, Masons.

CAPTAIN P. A. JONES,

farmer and teacher, section 21, postoffice DeKalb, is a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, and was born September 6, 1838. Was educated in the common schools of this county and at Pleasant Ridge College. During life he has taught school for about twenty-three years. His landed estate consists of 204 acres. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army serving in the State and Federal service till the close of the war, entering as private and being mustered out as captain. Was married February 23, 1862, to Miss Sarah E. Garton. She was born in the same county as himself December 27, 1845. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Abraham L., born December 23, 1862; Samuel B., born May 15, 1865; Mary L., born August 13, 1867; Mattie M., born March 21, 1869; Wm. H., born August 30, 1872; Lillie B., born October 10, 1875; Charley A., born October 3, 1877. Captain J. is a Mason and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22.

JOHN C. KELLER, SEN.,

farmer, section 30, postoffice Rushville, was born in Clark County, Indiana, December 14, 1829, and when two years of age his parents moved to Bartholomew County, Indiana, where he was raised and educated. In 1860, he emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His landed estate consists of 254 acres. Was married, May

31, 1855, to Miss Clarinda Cox. She was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, October 18, 1834. They have eight children: Martin, born April 18, 1858; Myra, born December 30, 1859; James A., born December 20, 1861; Mary J., born December 25, 1865; Sarah E., born July 24, 1868; Martha, born September 4, 1870; Virtie E., born April 30, 1874; John C., Jr., born September 26, 1876. Mr. K.'s father, Martin, is of German descent, and was born in Ohio County, Virginia, in June, 1803, and died in Bartholomew County, Indiana, April 20, 1855. His mother, Polly (Robb), was born in Clay County, Indiana, February 28, 1806, and now resides on his farm. Her grandchild, Mahala Thompson, was born September 10, 1864, and now makes her home with her.

J. M. LAWRENCE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 31, postoffice Rushville, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, September 14, 1819. His parents, John B. and Elizabeth Eve, were natives of Virginia. In the spring of 1855 J. M. moved to Missouri and located in Platte County till the fall of 1855, when he came to Buchanan County, where he has since resided. He has followed farming and trading in stock from boyhood. His landed estate consists of 220 acres, all of which is the saving of his own labor. Was married September 13, 1846, to Miss E. Sewell. She was born in Clark County, Kentucky, December 29, 1822. They have seven children: Charity A., born June 6, 1847; Zachariah T., born June 6, 1849; Walter S., born April 25, 1851; John S., born April 20, 1853; Wm. H., born July 10, 1855; Mary E., born February 6, 1858; and Milton S., July 23, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Christian Church.

Dr. JOHN W. MARTIN,

physician and surgeon, DeKalb, was born October 30, 1816, and is a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky. He was raised in Lexington, where he was educated, and when about seventeen years of age he learned the bricklayers' trade and worked at it for about five years. When twenty-two years of age he began the study of medicine under Dr. Pinckard, of Lexington, Kentucky, and afterwards attended the lectures of the Transylvania University of Lexington, graduating in March, 1840. He then began his practice in Fayette County, which he pursued till 1854, when he moved to DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri. Here he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married August 20, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Hart. She was born July 22, 1829, and is a native of Fayette County, Kentucky. They have had fourteen children, seven of whom are living: Nannie, Kittie, Bettie, John W., Christopher H., Mollie, and James D. Christopher H., M. D., was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, November 22, 1854. He was

raised in his native county, and was here educated. In February, 1874, he began the study of medicine with his father, and in the spring of 1877 graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession with his father. He was married June 17, 1878. to Miss Bettie Wallingford. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, September 17, 1861. They have two children, William and Thomas.

W. S. MARTIN,

farmer, section 35, postoffice DeKalb, was born in DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri, February 16, 1848, and has always made his home in his native county. His father. John S., being a miller, the son was also raised in that industry. Since eighteen years of age he has made farming his principal occupation. His farm contains 130 acres. Was married December 16, 1875, to Miss Louisa J. Hyde. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, January 14, 1852, and was raised in her native county, and educated in the Young Ladies' Institute, of St. Joseph. They have two children: Charley, born May 26, 1878, and Harry, born March 13, 1880. Mr. M.'s father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio.

JAMES W. MITCHELL,

farmer, section 25, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, April 20, 1833, and was raised on a farm in his native county. In 1853, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri, and in 1856 moved to Atchison County, Kansas, where he remained about three years. Then went to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining till 1862, when he returned to Buchanan County, Missouri. His farm contains 106 acres. Was married, January 28, 1858, to Miss Sarah J. Bryant. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, October 29, 1839. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Robert H., born March 11, 1859; Hugh B., born September 13, 1861; Anna L., born December 13, 1865; Elizabeth M., born November 18, 1867; Francis D., born January 18, 1870; Rose E., born September 7, 1872, Mary F., born November 22, 1874. Mr. M. is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife worships with the Baptist denomination.

BENJAMIN PEEL,

farmer, section 29, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 17, 1839, and when about twelve years of age, his parents, John and Ann (Cook), emigrated to America, landing at New York. They shortly located at Lansing, Michigan, where Benjamin grew to man-

hood. In February, 1860, he left his home and went to Denver, Colorado, and was engaged in mining in different parts of the mountains, till 1862, when he went to Montana, and began dealing in stock, and running a meat market in Banneck, till 1866, then moved to his present location. He now owns one of the finest farms in Bloomington Township, containing 320 acres, well improved, fine orchard, and an abundance of stock. November 6, 1867, he married Miss Lucy Brown. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, January 8, 1847. They have four children: Margaret A., born September 20, 1868; John W., born May 7, 1871; Edward E., born May 18, 1873, and Charles E., born October 20, 1879. Mr. P. is a Mason, and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22.

HAMBURY PYLES,

farmer, section 11, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, March 3, 1818, and in 1846, he moved to Platte County, Missouri. In 1858 he came upon his present location. Has followed farming from boyhood, and his landed estate consists of 270 acres. He was married November 13, 1845, to Miss Jane Dye. She was born in the same county as himself, May 26, 1824. They have ten children, all living: Mary L., born November 14, 1846; John M., born May 10, 1848; Margaret G., born April 10, 1850; Parthenia F., born December 18, 1851; Sarah A., born August 12, 1855; Thomas, born June 27, 1857; William, born April 23, 1859; Elenora, born August 9, 1861; James S., born October 22, 1863; Nannie C., born March 5, 1866.

PRESTON RAMSEY, M. D.,

DeKalb, was born May 15, 1833, and is a native of Clark County, Kentucky. He was raised and educated in this county, and when eighteen years of age began the study of medicine under Dr. James Hood, of Winchester, Kentucky, and graduated in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1857. He then pursued his practice in Clark County about two years, when he went to Philadelphia, and remained six months. While there he attended the Philadelphia Medical School, and, at the same time, visited all the principal hospitals of the city. He then returned to Clark County, Kentucky, where he continued his practice till the spring of 1867, when he moved to DeKalb, where he now resides. His residence denotes comfort and prosperity. Miss Mary E. Merrit became his wife, March 15, 1860. She was born in Philadelphia December 18, 1841, and died May 5, 1874. They had seven children, five now living: Fanny F., born June 29, 1862; John M., August 2, 1864; Lenora, October 29, 1865; Mary E., April 8, 1868, and James S., April 30, 1872. He is an Odd Fellow, of DeKalb Lodge No. 191.

JUDGE CORNELIUS ROBERTS,

farmer, section 1, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Green County, Kentucky, November 22, 1809, and was educated in log school houses in which were split benches. October 28, 1828, he was married to Miss Lucinda Thompson. She was born in Edmondson County, Kentucky, August 20, 1812, and was a daughter of a widow. When about twelve years of age they moved to Green County, Kentucky, where she was married. In the fall of 1836 Mr. and Mrs R. moved to Missouri and located in Jackson County, and in the following spring came to Buchanan County and located on the farm where he now resides. His farm contains over 289 acres, all of which was a wilderness when he came here. Mr. R. has been an honorable, upright man and one respected by all who know him. He has been in public office in the county from fourteen to sixteen years, an account of which can be seen elsewhere in our history. He had a family of twelve children: Jesse T., born October 11, 1829; James E., born October 28, 1832, died June 25, 1862; Mary A., born December 19, 1834, died August 29, 1847; Wm. T., born February 19, 1837, died May 4, 1881; one infant; Richard M., born October 20, 1840, died July 7, 1860; Elizabeth, born June 15, 1843, died March 30, 1845; Susan S., born April 26, 1846, died September 5, 1847; Cornelius J., born July 27, 1847; Francis M., born August 3, 1850; Eliza J., born May 28, 1852; and Lucinda L., born August 25, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Christian Church. Mr. R. is also a Mason and belongs to Wellington Lodge No. 22.

JAMES SAMPSON,

farmer and proprietor of saw-mill. Has always been a citizen of Buchanan County, Missouri, where he was born, October 8, 1839. His father, John, who was a native of Kentucky, and his mother Annie (Kaze), a native of Pennsylvania, came to this county in the fall of 1837. His father being principally engaged in a saw and grist-mill, James has also followed that vocation more or less during life. His landed estate consists of 316 acres, having the best of improvements, his house and barn being above the average of the county. His orchard is fine and quite large. April 12, 1860, Mr. S. was married to Miss Mary Meers. She was born in this county March 7, 1844. They have had eleven children, eight now living: Mary J., born March 8, 1862; Martha F., born February 9, 1867; James, born February 28, 1869; Eliza, born October 8, 1872; Sula, born January 26, 1874; John, born May 15, 1876; Willie, born September 21, 1878; Jeffie, born July 5, 1880.

JOHN H. SPRATT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 36, postoffice DeKalb, was born September 29, 1814, and is a native of Wythe County, Tennessee. When ten years of age, with his parents, he moved to Green County, Kentucky, where he was raised on a farm, which occupation he has followed during life. In the spring of 1875, he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Was married, January 22, 1878, to Mrs. Elizabeth V. Spratt. Her maiden name was Spencer, and she was born in Kentucky, November 4, 1836. When six months old her parents moved to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County. She was married, February 10, 1856, to James B. Spratt, a brother of her present husband, and he was born in the same county, September 26, 1816, and also went to Kentucky at the same time as J. H. In 1837, he came to Missouri, and remained till 1840, when he returned to Kentucky. In 1850 he came to Missouri, and located in Buchanan County, where he remained until the time of his demise, February 3, 1875. His death was caused by a shot received from a revolver fired by Frank Brown, who is now in the state's prison for the remainder of his natural life. J. B. Spratt followed farming from boyhood and had a farm of 320 acres, conveniently located and moderately improved. He had a family of nine children, all of whom are living: John M., born November 14, 1856; Eugene H., born August 17, 1858; Mary H., born May 16, 1860; Isadore B., born August 7, 1862; William C., born October 29, 1864; Booth, born April 9, 1866; Nannie A., born August 8, 1869; Lula N., born January 12, 1871; Jimmie E., born March 5, 1875.

WILLIAM T. STEELE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 8, postoffice DeKalb. The subject of this sketch first saw the light in Madison County, Kentucky, July 18, 1828. His father was a merchant of Richmond, and in 1840 they moved to Missouri and located in Platte County. In 1856 he moved to Nodaway County, where he remained six years and then went to Andrew County, and in the spring of 1866 he moved to Buchanan County. He was educated in the common schools and also attended Bethany College and the Academy of Cincinnati, each for two years. His farm consists of 380 acres of land, which is well improved and conveniently located, having an orchard of about 800 bearing apple trees and other fruits. Mr. S. was married April 17, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Dooley. She was born in Park County, Indiana, December 11, 1835, and died March 16, 1867. They had four children, John, born February 15, 1854; Sarah, born July 27, 1856; Clara, born December 23, 1858, and Oliver, born October 21, 1862. Miss Julia Dooley, a sister of his first wife, became his second wife, December 18, 1867. She was born in Park

County, Indiana, February 4, 1838. They have three children, Silas, born October 4, 1868; Elizabeth, born September 30, 1874, and William T., born June 14, 1876.

BENJAMIN STEWART,

farmer, section 30, postoffice Rushville, was born May 25, 1816, and is a native of Green County, Kentucky. When about sixteen years of age, his father moved to Washington County, Indiana. His parents, Samuel S. and Mary (Howard), were natives of Virginia. His mother died in Kentucky, and his father in Indiana. In the spring of 1841, Benjamin came to Missouri, and located in Platte County, at Weston, where he remained three years, and then came to Buchanan County. Here he has since resided, except eight years, when he lived in Platte County. While in Indiana, he worked more or less at the carpenter trade, and, to some extent, after coming to Missouri. His farm contains one hundred and sixty-one acres. He makes a specialty in raising fruit, most of which he makes into brandy, having a small distillery located on his farm. He was married July 7, 1842, to Miss Martha Cox. She was born in Jackson County, Indiana, September 22, 1821. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: Mary E., born January 31, 1845; Ida, born January 29, 1855; Benjamin, born July 3, 1860.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, postoffice DeKalb, is a native of New York and was born in Chatham County, September 25, 1813. When about three years of age his parents moved to Orange County, Indiana. In 1828 he went to Fountain County, and in the fall of 1832 to Will County, Illinois. In the spring of 1838 he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. His father died while in Orange County, Indiana, since which time John principally cared for himself. Has followed farming from boyhood and came to Buchanan County with a very small amount of means; entered the land on which he now resides and remained on same till the spring of 1853 when he went to California and there remained till the spring of 1856, when he returned to Buchanan County. He purchased the adjoining farm and in a few years his old farm, and then moved and has since resided at his present location. His farms contain 230 acres all well watered and improved land. Miss Betsie A. Dicken became his wife April 12, 1860. She was born in Green County, Kentucky, April 12, 1832. They have had four children, three now living: John A., born March 28, 1862; Annetta, born May 6, 1863; Mary E., born December 26, 1864.

W. H. WARREN,

teamster, DeKalb, was born in Putnam County, New York, October 9, 1841, and in 1855 his parents moved to La Salle County, Illinois. He was educated in the common schools. His father was a miller, and he was also brought up in the same occupation. In 1861, he enlisted in the Federal service in Company I, Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Previous to this he had served three months in Mulligan's Brigade, and at that time was taken prisoner at Lexington, Missouri, but was released in a few days. He served in Company I till the close of the war, and participated in all the battles in which his company took part. During the time he was in service he was not off duty one day. After the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and from there went to Indiana, where he was engaged in railroading till 1871, when he came to Buchanan County, Missouri. Was married July 4, 1867, to Miss Eliza Long. She was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 27, 1844. They have had five children: Eugene, born September 16, 1870; William H., born January 17, 1872; Mary, born January 19, 1877; Maggie, born April 26, 1879.

SAMUEL G. WEST,

DeKalb, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 27, 1836, and in 1843 his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal service in Company D, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, remaining with this company eighteen months. He participated in a number of prominent battles and returned to Buchanan County. He re-enlisted in the militia and served till the close of the war. In 1866 he engaged in the saloon business. He was married April 17, 1881, to Miss Polana Chitwood. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, September 20, 1854. Mr. West is a Mason, and a member of Wellington Lodge No. 22, and a member of DeKalb Lodge No. 191, I. O. O. F.

JASPER WILSON,

farmer, section 14, postoffice DeKalb. His father, James, was a native of North Carolina, and was one of the early pioneers of this county, and was murdered at the beginning of the war in 1861. His mother, Priscilla (Moore), was a native of Tennessee. Jasper was born in Orange County, Indiana, April 8, 1822, and when thirteen years of age his parents moved to Will County, Illinois, and in the fall of 1837 moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was raised on a farm, and has followed that vocation during life. His farms contain 290 acres, being located in different sections. His home farm

contains 160 acres, and moderately improved. He served in the State Militia about three years, and under the old law was commissioned lieutenant, which position he held for several years. He was married August 10, 1843, to Miss Mary Garton. She was born in Decatur County, Indiana, May 10, 1824. They have had six children, four now living: Mary J., born February 20, 1846; John W., born April 19, 1849; James M., born December 29, 1837; Martha E., born August 23, 1867.

JOHN YAGER,

farmer, section 4, postoffice Halls, was born in Williamsburg, New York, now East Brooklyn, August 13, 1832. He was educated in the German schools of his native city, and also attended the English school a short time. When fifteen years of age, he learned the baker's trade, which he followed four years. From this date till the time of his marriage, he was engaged at various pursuits, in different states, employed by different railroad companies, operating in stone quarries, etc. During this time, he learned the stone cutter's trade, and while at Mount Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, was married August 5, 1855, to Miss Nellie Melcher. She was born in Germany, December 20, 1833, and came to America about 1853. After residing in different parts of Iowa and Missouri, Mr. Y. moved to DeKalb, Buchanan County, Missouri, and settled on his present location in 1860. He resided in DeKalb four years, and then rented a farm about three years. He now owns a farm of 155 acres, which is well improved, and has sixteen acres of orchard, also about two acres of vineyard, and from which he manufactures first class wine. He has a family of seven children; Emily, born June 14, 1856; Daniel, born November 27, 1858; Francis L., born April 7, 1861; John, born May 6, 1863; Charley, born March 10, 1869; Mary, born March 6, 1872; and Edward, born July 4, 1876.

CRAWFORD TOWNSHIP.

B. F. BAKER,

farmer and miller, sections 5 and 6, postoffice Halleck, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, August 12, 1846, and received a good, common school education. He was married April 5, 1874, to Miss Maggie Robinson, a native of Missouri, born May 13, 1857. They had four children: Beulah, born September 25, 1875; Verna, born April 3, 1877; Viola, born September 3, 1878; James, born July 3, 1880; all living. Mr. Brown owns 190 acres of land, all under fence and in a good state of cultivation. He devotes most of his time to the milling business at Halleck. He is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. Has made all he possesses since the war.

JAMES D. BARBEE,

farmer, section 28, postoffice Wallace, is a native of Kentucky, and was born January 2, 1827. He was reared upon a farm, and received a good common English education. He emigrated to Missouri in 1848, locating in Platte County, where he engaged in farming; came to Buchanan County in 1865. He was married in January, 1852, to Miss Amanda Miller, also a native of Kentucky. She was born June 14, 1834. They have had eleven children, John, Mollie, Eliza, Emma, Kate, Lou, James, Effie, Agnes, Myra, and Hattie. The two oldest are dead. Mr. B. served in the Confederate army for four years in Company I, First Missouri Cavalry. He was wounded in the head slightly at Blakely, Alabama, and was taken prisoner at Vicksburg and Blakely, but was paroled and exchanged. He is a Mason and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has seventy-seven acres of land which was given him by his father-in-law. It is all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, with a good house and barn and a fine orchard.

JONATHAN BOLLER,

farmer and teamster, Toas, postoffice Halleck, was born in Ohio, March 27, 1830, and had a fair education. Owns a house and lot in Toas and two and one-quarter acres of land adjoining the city. Was married, September 11, 1855, to Miss Mary M. Boller. She was born September

7, 1837. They have had seven children: Permelia A., born February 19, 1857; Joseph L., born August 17, 1859, died August 25, 1859; Phœbe E., born October 15, 1860; Edix M., born August 12, 1862; Lilly M., born February 18, 1864, died March 2, 1880; James L. and Jesse L., born March 3, 1866. The subject of this sketch is engaged in farming in summer and teaming in winter. He is an industrious man and enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens.

JOHN P. BRYAN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 20, postoffice, Wallace. Was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, June 14, 1842, and raised upon a farm. His father emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1845. Mr. Bryan is a quiet, unsophisticated bachelor. He has 160 acres of land, which he inherited from his father's estate. The land is all under fence and in a good state of cultivation, with four acres of orchard. His mother, Eliza Bryan, was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, near Spottsylvania Court House, December 25, 1801. She had five children, but only two are living. She has been twice married; first, to Jesse Burton, a native of Kentucky. He died in 1831. Ten years afterwards she married James P. Bryan, who was born in Kentucky in 1805. He was a graduate of Centre College, at Danville, Kentucky, and was an excellent scholar. He was also a Mason.

D. W. CLOUSER,

farmer, sections 8, 9 and 10, postoffice Halleck; was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 4, 1830. His opportunities of education were very limited. Was raised on a farm; also worked in a grist and saw mill. His parents emigrated to Missouri in 1847, and located in Buchanan County. He was married to Miss Elsa Noble in 1850. She was born in Indiana, June 19, 1830. They had three children: Ruth A., born March 26, 1853; George P., born July 23, 1855; David A., born April 14, 1857. His wife died June 23, 1861, and he was again married, October 9, 1865, to Miss Rebecca L. Crow. She was born in Kentucky, December 4, 1841. The result of this union was seven children: Charles W., born October 16, 1866; Hugh C, born March 6, 1868; Carrie A., born September 14, 1870; James A., born September 6, 1872; Iva L., born April 27, 1878; Ada D., born July 28, 1880, and one child who died in infancy. By hard labor and economy Mr. C. has secured 310 acres of land, all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, with ten acres of fine orchard. He is a justice of the peace, school director and township clerk; is a Royal Arch Mason a member of Tabernacle Chapter No. 54; is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian Church, in which he is an elder. In 1850, seven hundred Pottawatomie Indians camped on his place. He

fed them and traded with them during this time. His father, Daniel Clouser, resides with him. He was born in Ohio, October 14, 1799. He learned the blacksmith trade when young, but was compelled to abandon it on account of his eyes, after which he followed farming and milling. He married Catharine Roten, May 11, 1829. She was born in Ohio, February 20, 1803. They had five children, two boys and three girls. Father Clouser was a pea vine tramper in Ohio, and had many narrow escapes. His wife died February 15, 1881, after having been sick for thirty years.

PRICILLA COGDILL,

section 5, postoffice Halleck, widow of Jacob Cogdill, was born in Kentucky, February 4, 1826. Her parents moved to Missouri during the the same fall. She married William Baker in February, 1842. He was born in Tennessee. They had three children; Missouri A., born March 1, 1843; William H., born September 3, 1845; Martha J., born Septem- 7, 1848. Mr. Baker died November 15, 1848. His widow, the subject of this sketch, married Jacob Cogdill, December 1, 1850. He was born in Tennessee, January 3, 1795. By this union they had seven children: Maggie, born February 13, 1852, died February, 1880; Ross, born April 20, 1854; Mary E., born May 3, 1856; Martin D., born March 26, 1858; Lucinda P., born March 22, 1864, died June, 1869; Daniel B., born March 8, 1866; Richard M., born October 25, 1868. Mrs. C. has 320 acres of land, all under fence, with four acres of orchard. Mr. Cogdill died January 21, 1879. He was in the war twelve months, and drew pension on account of services rendered, and the widow, since his demise, draws eight dollars per month.

W. H. CREWS,

wagon maker, postoffice Halleck. Was born in Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky, October 15, 1847, where he received a good education. He learned his trade and followed it in Kentucky. In 1864 he emigrated to Missouri. Since then he has been engaged in the insurance business and wagon making. He was married July 4, 1876, to Miss Parthena F. Pyles. She was born in Missouri, January 18, 1853. They have been blessed with two fine children—Jane N., born June 24, 1877, and Nannie, born April 25, 1880. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South. Was road overseer, taught school one year. He was in the Confederate army, serving in the Third Kentucky Regiment, cavalry, under John Morgan. He was wounded in the right hand, losing his first finger. He was also shot in the leg and side. Has a house and lot, blacksmith and wagon maker's outfit and carries on both branches. His father was broken up by the war.

J. H. DAVIS,

farmer, section 6, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August 13, 1821. His school advantages were ordinary. August 13, 1850, he married Lucinda White. She was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, June 4, 1823. They have had four children, Mary Ann, born August 25, 1853; Samuel G., born December 4, 1856; he died October 5, 1858; James W., born January 5, 1860, died May 5, 1862, and one child who died in infancy. He emigrated to Missouri November, 1851, locating in Crawford Township in March, 1852. By his own industry and economy he has secured 233 acres of land, all of which is under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. He has a good house and barn and three acres of orchard in fine, thrifty condition. He was captain of Company K, Twenty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, then reorganized and served in the Eighty-first Pawpaw Militia, receiving full pay for himself and all his men. Captain Davis recruited more men than any other man in the county for the Federal service and State Militia. Serving the government about four years, from first to last, his was the first company sworn in and about the last discharged. He is a Master Mason and member of Wellington Lodge, No. 22. He is also a member of the Christian Church, and has donated toward building churches and school houses. His meritorious wife is a member of the Masonic organization known as Eastern Star, and also the Christian Church. Their surroundings denote peace, plenty, and true happiness.

W. L. DAVIDSON,

carpenter, postoffice Halleck, was born in Buchanan County Missouri, January 14, 1845. He received a fair education, was raised on a farm, and worked under a carpenter for two years. He then carried on business for himself, and has since been very successful in all his operations. He owns sixty acres of land partly fenced, good house and orchard. He is an Odd Fellow and Encampment member of the order. He bears the character of a liberal and charitably disposed citizen.

W. A. DEATHERAGE,

farmer, section 5, postoffice Halleck, was born in North Carolina, July 13, 1848 and raised on a farm. His early opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. His parents emigrated to Virginia in 1854 remaining one year; thence they came to Missouri, locating in Buchanan County. He married April 4, 1872, Miss Mary E. Cogdill. She was born in Missouri May 3, 1856. They have had four children: Margaret A., born December 3, 1872; Eliza B., born November 10, 1877, and two children who died in infancy. He lives on a farm of 140 acres of land,

the property of his wife. It is all under fence and in good state of cultivation, with good house. Mr. D. has been successful and prosperous in life.

MRS. FRANCISCA FERGUSON,

the pioneer school teacher of Crawford township, was a sister of Columbus Roundtree. She was born December 5, 1806, in Barren County, Kentucky. She was educated at Glasgow, Kentucky, and was graduated at Glasgow College. She was married to Mr. Ferguson and had four children. After her husband's death she taught school on the southwest corner of section 16, in a log school house with puncheon floor. One log was cut out of the side wall and paper inserted, stuck full of pin holes, to admit the light. The house was sixteen feet square. It was built in March, 1839. Here she taught three or four years, her compensation being fifty cents per scholar, per term of six months. She took stockings, flannel, &c., in pay for services. In one instance she received two little shoats from James Curl, as very little money was in circulation those days. She taught several for nothing. Dr. Silas McDonald, Wash Taylor, James Curl, Singleton Asher, Robert Taylor, J. J. Penick, Wallace Davidson and Columbus Roundtree built the school house. It was provided with an old-fashioned stick chimney about six feet wide. During school she used suspended on the door a paddle marked "in" on one side and "out" on the other. Her labors of love and usefulness were terminated by death September 9th, 1846. Mrs. Ferguson was undoubtedly the first person who ever taught a school in the township.

S. C. FLEMING,

miller, postoffice Halleck, was born in East Tennessee. His education was fair. He was reared on a farm. He married August 13, 1854, Miss Adaline Stokes, also native of Tennessee. She died January 5, 1859. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Stone, a native of Tennessee. She was born March 15, 1838. They had four children: Minerva, born March 5, 1865; Mary E., born August 6, 1871; Edney T., born October 18, 1872; Emma, born July 20, 1877. They emigrated to Missouri in 1860, locating at Halleck. Mr. Fleming farmed for six years. He then engaged in milling, in which business he has continued up to the present (1881). He has seven acres of land all in orchard, and is now building a fine residence.

HENRY G. FOSTER,

blacksmith and wagon maker, postoffice Halleck, was born in West Virginia, February 17, 1836. His school advantages were limited. Emigrating to Missouri in 1852, he located in Buchanan County. Here he

married Miss Elizabeth Hampton, June 23, 1863. She was born in Kentucky, March 20, 1848. By this marriage he has had five children: Sarah E., born July 1, 1866; Idona, born January 18, 1869; Clella, born September 18, 1873; James H., born December 26, 1877; Gertie, born March 26, 1879. Mr. Foster was raised on a farm, and learned his trade after becoming twenty-one years of age. He is an Odd Fellow, and owns houses and lots in Halleck, where he conducts a general repair and job shop, and is doing an excellent business.

W. D. & J. H. HAMPTON,

dry goods, groceries, notions, tinware, hardware, etc., postoffice Halleck, established business November 24, 1880, have been doing a very satisfactory business. They are both natives of Kentucky, emigrated to Missouri in 1861, and were raised in Halleck. Their education is moderate. W. D. is a member of the Christian Church. He carried mail from 1870 to 1874 from Halleck to Rushville, then learned telegraphing, following it for a livelihood until 1877. Then commenced clerking for P. W. Noland, remaining with him up to 1880, at which time he branched out in business for himself. He has been successful, and is contented with his lot in life.

JOHN HICKMAN, Sr.,

farmer, section 7, postoffice DeKalb, was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, January 28, 1830, and raised on a farm. His school privileges were very limited. In 1837 his parents moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, March 10, 1853 he married Miss Letitia J. Frakes, a native of Missouri. She was born June 28, 1838, and had eight children: Sidney A., born March 12 1855; Thomas J., born May 29, 1856; Richard G., born May 15, 1858; John M., born January 22, 1860; Lucinda F., born December 11, 1861; Mary E., born May 15, 1863; Lillie M., born May 7, 1865; Mattie S., born February 25, 1877. By his own labor he has acquired 250 acres of land including thirty-three acres that came with his wife. This land is all under fence, and in good state of cultivation. He has on it an excellent residence and granary. There are two good orchards on the place. Mr. Hickman has donated liberally toward the building of churches and school houses in this section of country. One of the earliest settlers of this country and a man of excellent memory, Mr. Hickman is an entertaining companion, and speaks familiarly of the days when the Indians made themselves at home in this county, often helping themselves in the smoke houses of the white settlers with whom, however, they were, generally, on good terms.

B. F. HIGDON,

farmer, section 28, postoffice Wallace, was born in Ohio, September 9, 1827. He received a good education, and followed teaching school for some time, then learned the carpenter trade, after which he engaged in the grocery business, continuing for four years. He then read law, and, in due time, was admitted to the bar, and practiced sixteen years. He married, in 1848, Miss Minnie J. Demarree, a native of Indiana, by whom he had three children : Eaber, Lewis F., Anna E. Of these, two survive. His wife died in 1856. In 1857, he was married to Nancy Ashcraft, by whom he had one child, Evan. They separated in 1860. He was divorced from her on account of desertion. He then, in 1862, married Elizabeth Andrews, a native of Missouri. They had one child, Mary E. This wife died in 1872. September 16, 1876, he married Mrs. Mahala Cox, with whom he has lived happily, and is well satisfied with his condition in life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served one year, during the civil war, in Company I, Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment. He then came home, and recruited a company in the Missouri State Militia, under Colonel Denny. He commanded this company, serving one year. Had three horses shot under him, but he received no wounds. His wife was born in Todd County, Kentucky, February 20, 1816. She was raised on a farm. Her education was very limited. She was first married to Guilford Montray, January 5, 1836. He was a native of Kentucky, born November 17, 1814. By this marriage they had seven children : John W., born April 22, 1837 : William R., born March 23, 1839, died May 18, 1867 ; George M., born December 20, 1840; Louisa E., born October 23, 1842, died January 14, 1874 ; Angeline, born August 28, 1844 ; Meret Y., born September 11, 1846, died January 20, 1854 ; Mary B., born November 28, 1848. Her husband died February 21, 1852. She then married Jacob B. Cox, July 11, 1852. From this union were born two children : Jacob A., born March 4, 1853, being the day Franklin Pierce was inaugurated President of the United States ; and Mahala A., born July 15, 1855. She was divorced from Jacob B. Cox., on account of poligamy. She then, in 1869, married Hugh Mathews, a native of Iowa. In less than one year she discovered that he had a wife in Iowa, and she discarded him. September 16, 1876, she married B. F. Higdon, with whom she has since continued to live very happily. She has a lifetime dower in fifty-six acres of land, which is well improved, and in good state of cultivation, and provided with a good house and barn. She is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

LEVI J. JUDAH,

farmer, section 18, postoffice DeKalb, was born in Indiana, January 15, 1825. He had poor school advantages, never attending twelve months in

his life. In 1839 his father emigrated to Missouri and located in Buchanan County, where he has resided ever since. He married November 1, 1862, Mrs. Elizabeth Kirby, a native of Indiana. She had four children, Samuel, born June 30, 1863; Martha M., born September 11, 1864; Eli F., born February 18, 1866; he died in 1873; Emma, born March 31, 1868. Mr. Judah served in the Kansas Militia. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has donated liberally toward building churches and school houses. He has 380 acres of land, all under fence, and in a fair state of cultivation. He also owns a good house and barn, and a fine fifteen-acre orchard, producing some of the finest fruit sold on the market. His land is well watered.

JOHN T. JUDY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 32, postoffice Wallace, is a native of Kentucky; was born June 23, 1831. Was raised in his native state and enjoyed very limited educational advantages. Emigrated to Missouri in 1853, locating in Clay County. In February, 1851, he married Miss Mary Jane Foster, a native of Kentucky, born in 1830. By this marriage he had eight children, Thomas, Laura, Alexander, Susan, Henry, Eddie, Mollie and Cora, all of whom are living but two. He is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. By his own industry he has acquired 160 acres of land, all under fence, in good state of cultivation, and well improved. Has never regretted moving to Missouri, where he has enjoyed uniform success in all his business relations and transactions.

P. L. MARTIN,

farmer, section 19, postoffice Wallace, was born in Tennessee, October 28, 1841. In 1842, his parents moved to Missouri, and located in Platte County. Was raised on a farm and had no schooling. Was married, in 1861, to Elizabeth Barnes, a native of Missouri. They have had six children, Mary A., Jacob, Fannie, Reuben, Bettie and an infant not named. He resides on Martin Spencer's land. Is a member of the Christian Church, and a man of liberal disposition, contributing freely to the maintenance of churches and the Christian Orphan Home. He has always helped the needy and been the poor man's friend.

JAMES MEEK,

farmer, section 33, postoffice Wallace, is a native of Indiana, born in Jennings County, December 7, 1820. He was raised on a farm, and received no education. He emigrated to Missouri in 1841, and was married in 1843 to Miss Cynthia Boyl, a native of Ohio. By this marriage

he has had sixteen children, two of whom are dead. He has eighty acres of land, all under fence, and well improved, with good house and barn. He lost considerably by the late war, his damages amounting to sixteen hundred dollars. He served in the State Guards Confederate service three months, and was in the Pea Ridge battle. He takes a lively interest in the improvement of different breeds of live stock.

JOHN MURPHY,

farmer, section 18, postoffice Halleck, was born in Kentucky February 9, 1849, and came to Missouri in the fall of 1849 with his parents. His educational advantages were very poor. He married, January 18, 1872, Miss Annie J. Willis, a native of Missouri. They have had three children: William, born April 20, 1874 (died July 6, 1874); Charles, born March 7, 1876, and Otho, born January 7, 1878. He has secured 154 acres of land, acquired principally by his own efforts. He has a good house and barn, and his land is in a good state of cultivation. From 1874 to 1878 Mr. Murphy was engaged in general merchandise at Halleck doing a successful business. He has been a friend to popular advancement, aiding liberally in the establishment of churches and school houses. The subject of the above sketch is young and ambitious and if misfortune does not overtake him, will make his mark, ranking among the most prosperous farmers of his township and county.

PERRY W. NOLAND,

postoffice Halleck, dealer in dry goods, groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, queensware, notions, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, caps, &c., &c. Was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, November 22, 1847; had fair education; was raised on a farm until sixteen years old, then engaged in clerking, which he followed up to 1870, when he engaged in business on his own responsibility, under the firm name of Noland, Robinson & Willis, doing a successful business. In 1878 he purchased the interest of both his partners, since which time he has been operating alone. He owns a store house 22x50, two stories high, the upper part of which is occupied by Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges. He married Miss Mary Murphy April 7, 1867. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, September 1, 1851. By this marriage he has had two children, Walter, born January 4, 1877, (he died September 19, 1878), and Egbert, born November 11, 1873. He is a Master Mason, and has been a member of the Christian Church since 1859, and is now a deacon in the same. He has also been constable, and is now justice of the peace. He served in the Pawpaw militia. Has been postmaster for six years. He also owns a cooper shop.

CAPT. JOHN T. RILEY,

school teacher, postoffice St. Joseph, is a native of Missouri, was born in Clay County February 16, 1830, and raised on a farm. In early life he received a good common school education, and was afterwards graduated at Bethany College, West Virginia, in the year 1856. He read law under Hon. Thomas E. Turney, of Clinton County, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced in Maryville, Missouri, until 1861. On the breaking out of the civil war he first joined the Missouri State Guards under Colonel Slayback, serving three months. January, 1862, he enlisted in the regular Confederate service, Company H, First Missouri Cavalry, and remained until the close of the war. Was taken prisoner twice, confined at Camp Morton, Fort Delaware, Point Lookout, and Elmyra, New York. Principle and love of country caused him to enlist. After the war he remained in Mississippi and married Miss Lucy A. Small, a native of Alabama, August 17, 1867. She was born May 2, 1844. By this marriage he has had five children. He returned to Missouri in 1869, since which time he has followed teaching for a living, and preaches to exercise his talent. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Buchanan County for two years. In 1878 he was nominated and elected a Representative from the Third District of Buchanan County as a Democrat, with 400 majority over his opponent. He was re-elected in 1880 over another Greenbacker by over 800 votes. He is a Master Mason, and has been teaching school for over twenty years. During the war he was orderly sergeant and never absent from any battles, participating in every engagement with his regiment. He has always been a Democrat, but never an ultra one; can always see good wherever it may exist. As a member of the legislature he voted for all measures tending toward economy, education, and temperance. He took an active part in securing to St. Joseph the rebuilding of Lunatic Asylum No. 2, the former building having been destroyed by fire in 1879, and strenuous efforts were put forth to have it rebuilt elsewhere.

J. H. C. ROBINSON, M. D.,

Halleck, was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, January 15, 1832, where he received a good, common school education. Emigrating to Missouri in 1849, he located at Halleck, where he read medicine under Dr. Crow. He afterwards attended lectures at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1855. He commenced the practice of medicine in DeKalb in the spring of 1856; thence he moved to Whitesville, Andrew County, where he remained until 1860. He then permanently located at Halleck where he has been uniformly successful in the practice of medicine and

surgery. He married Miss Josephine Finney, a native of Missouri, in 1856. By this marriage they had five children: Margaret S., Elizabeth S., Lee D., Mary P., J. H. C. His estimable wife died in 1873. In 1874 he married Miss Sarah E. Meadows, a native of Missouri, by whom he has had one child, Plato W. Dr. Robinson is a Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is present (1881) Noble Grand of Truth Lodge, No. 216, Halleck. He is a member of and deacon in the Christian Church. He has also been school director for years. By his own industry he has accumulated 319 acres of land and an interest in the most valuable flouring mill in the country. He is highly popular, both personally and professionally.

COLUMBUS H. ROUNDTREE,

farmer, section 18, postoffice Wallace, was born in Kentucky, March 10, 1826. His father emigrated to Missouri in 1828, locating in Boone County, where he resided until 1837, at which time the family moved to Buchanan County, where the subject of this sketch has remained ever since, with the exception of a period of five years, spent in Oregon and the Far West. He was under General Gillum six months fighting the Indians, and was with the General when he was killed, during the missionary massacre. There were one thousand soldiers engaged in the fight, and he has seen only one that has returned. His name is Vardeman Blevins, now (1881) a resident of Atchison. He was granted his discharge by Governor Abernathy, after which he was one of a party of four that explored the head waters of Sacramento River, in quest of gold. They traveled by night, and laid up by day. Arriving at their destination, one would guard the horses while the three others would dig gold. They made about fifteen hundred dollars, of which they did not seem to know the value. They went to Suter's Fort, and gave most of it for flour, etc. Flour was five dollars per pound, gold dust was three dollars an ounce. They did not weigh, but guessed it off. In the winter Mr. Roundtree walked fifty miles through the snow, met an old man on an old horse, paid him five hundred dollars for his horse, and returned to the Mountains. He once gave fifty dollars for supper, consisting of a cup of coffee and fried cakes. While in Central America, making his way to the Island of Cuba, he purchased a ticket for New York, paying $250. In a few minutes met a man, who enquired what he would take for his ticket. He replied, "$500." Without any hesitation, he counted out the gold. Next evening, a vessel came in. He embarked for the Isle of Cuba, but on account of fifty men having been shot, the day before the arrival of the vessel, no one was allowed to land without a passport. In a few days, they got on a boat from South America, and went to New Orleans. Mr. Roundtree returned home, and married, May

30, 1852, Miss Isabella Connett, a native of Lexington, Kentucky. She was born December 15, 1823. By this marriage he had five children: Wm. R., born November 5, 1854; Matilda A., born November 19, 1856; Virginia A., born March 23, 1860; Joanna, born August 30, 1853, died February 1, 1854, and one child, not named, who died in infancy. By his own industry he has accumulated 600 acres of land, all of which is under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with good house and fair stabling. April 17, 1879, his fine barn, two good horses, 850 bushels of wheat, hay, and oats, were swept away by lightning. He gave his son, Wm. R., 175 acres of land for being a good, industrious boy. He has helped all religious denominations to build churches, and has been charitable to widows and orphans. He is a Mason, and a popular citizen.

JOHN W. SILER,

farmer and carpenter, sections 30 and 31, postoffice Wallace, was born in Burks County, Virginia, September 7, 1842. Emigrated to Missouri in 1845 with his parents. They settled in Platte County, where he received a good common school education. Was married, in 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Way, a native of Virginia. She was born July 4, 1851. They have had five children: Lena, born December 30, 1872; Zela, born July 28, 1875; Margaret, born November 13, 1877; William, born January 26, 1880; Charles E., born March 9, 1871, died September 4, 1872. Has been school director. Has 116 acres of land, made by his own industry; it is all under fence and in a good state of cultivation.

JOHN S. WALLINGFORD,

farmer and stock dealer, section 30, postoffice Wallace; was born in Platte County, Missouri. May 15, 1842. Education fair. Was married April 10, 1867, to Miss Nannie Allen, of Platte County. By this marriage he had three children—Sadie, born June 28, 1868; Allen, born November 7, 1870; Laura, born September 20, 1873. Laura died October 31, 1876. Inspired by patriotism, and influenced by surrounding circumstances, he enlisted in Captain John Hart's company, Confederate service, as high private. During an engagement he received a wound in the left hand and arm which rendered that member almost useless. He has been deputy assessor for two terms, doing good and faithful work. The subject of the above sketch has a keen eye for fine stock, and makes a specialty of Loudon Duke cattle. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has always fed the hungry, assisting the worthy at all times to the extent of his ability.

S. R. WALLINGFORD,

farmer, section 30, postoffice Wallace, was born in Platte County, Missouri, July 14, 1846, and when eighteen months old was taken to Ken-

tucky, and there raised. At the age of fourteen he returned to Missouri, after which he received a moderate education. Was married, February 28, 1870, to Amanda Noland, a native of Missouri. She was born January 3, 1853. They have had four children: William, born December 5, 1871; Ada, born June 24, 1874; Anna, born February 3, 1876; Georgia, born January 6, 1818; Anna died March 5, 1877. Is a member of the Christian Church, and owns 95 acres of land. Of this he inherited 45 acres; the balance he acquired by his own industry. His land is all under fence and in a good state of cultivation, with fair improvements, including two acres of orchard.

C. P. WALBRIDGE,

druggist, Wallace, was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, August 5, 1856. He remained in his native county, on the farm, till eleven years of age, when his parents moved to Otoe County, Nebraska, where he remained till June 5, 1880, when he went to Atchison. September, 1880, he went to DeKalb and put in a stock of groceries with W. H. Mack. He was educated in the common schools and the University of Nebraska, and was for some time while in Nebraska engaged in teaching. While in Atchison he was employed as clerk in a drug store. He continued the grocery business while in DeKalb till the spring of 1881, when he settled in his present location.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D.,

postoffice, Halleck; was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 25, 1833. Had the benefit of a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one he emigrated to Kentucky and taught school for a livelihood. In a few years he returned to Ohio and completed a course at Mount Union College, after which he read medicine under Dr. H. G. Allen, in Fleming County, Kentucky. He afterwards attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1859. He then located at Sherburne Mills, Kentucky, where he practiced for two years; thence he moved to Clintonville, Bourbon County, where he remained for seven years in the practice of his profession. In 1868 he sold out and moved to Paris, Kentucky, where he engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice, continuing there for three years. This was the most unfortunate move of his life, and by it he sustained serious loss. In 1871 he emigrated to Missouri, and located at Halleck, Buchanan County, where he gradually worked up a lucrative general practice, being very successful in his new field of labor. He is Past Grand in the lodge of I. O. O. F., and member of the Christian Church. He is also a deacon in Halleck Church. In 1860 Dr.

Watson was married to Miss Lizzie Taylor, a native of Fleming County, Kentucky. She was born October 21, 1842. They have had seven children—Mary B., born July 23, 1861, died March 11, 1865; William A., born October 20, 1863, died January 19, 1880; Henry B., born October 29, 1865; Warren C., born January 8, 1868, died September 20, 1870; James, born September 20, 1869; Rosa L., born August 6, 1874, and one child that died in infancy.

J. J. WHITTINGTON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 16, postoffice Wallace, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, June 11, 1842. In youth he received a good common school education, after which he sold goods at Toas for three years. He then returned to farming, which he has followed ever since. He has a penchant for Durham cattle, Cotswold sheep and Poland China hogs. Was a volunteer in the Confederate service for two months, but was not sworn in. He participated, however, in the Lexington and Blue Mills battles. He is a Master Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has 160 acres of land all under fence and well improved. He was married December 17, 1861, to Miss Anna B. Jones, native of North Carolina, born August, 1841. They have had three children: William, born January 1, 1863; Katie, born August 14, 1865; Frankie, born May 7, 1867.

GEORGE A. WILLIS,

farmer, section 30, postoffice Wallace, is a native of Missouri, born in Buchanan County, January 29, 1850. He received a good common school education. He was married February 9, 1871, to Miss Angeline Noland, a native of Missouri. She was born February 28, 1855. They have had four children, Irvine, born July 17, 1872; John, born November 18, 1874; Allen, born May 21, 1874; Jessie, born July 17, 1879. They are all alive and doing well. Mr. Willis has over 156 acres of land. He had $2,400 willed to him, the balance he has made by his own efforts. The land is all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. He has a good house and fair barn, together with an orchard of 200 trees. He is a member of the Christian Church.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

C. P. ARMSTRONG,

postoffice Arnoldsville, was born in Tennessee, March 1, 1822. Served an apprenticeship at the tanning and currier trade, and afterwards followed the business for a livelihood. He was among the earliest settlers of the Platte Purchase, emigrating to Platte County, Missouri, in 1843. He was, for many years, a prominent and highly popular merchant of New Market, in the northern portion of that county. In 1876, he moved to his present residence—Arnoldsville, Buchanan County—where he has since been engaged as a clerk in a general store of that place. Mr. Armstrong was married to Cynthia Carson, a native of Kentucky, December 23, 1845. By this marriage he had four children, Elizabeth, Julia, William G. and Belle. They are all living and married. Mrs. Armstrong died from the effects of fever in August, 1864. In 1867, Mr. Armstrong married Mrs. Pauline Baughman, a widow, and a native of Kentucky. He had by this marriage one child, Lulu. His second wife died of consumption September 2, 1877. December 24, 1878, he was again married. His third and present wife was Miss Maggie McIntosh. They have had two children, Commodore P., and Ethel W. Mr. Armstrong has met with considerable reverses in life, and was a heavy sufferer during the civil war, losing, by the work of incendiaries, a storehouse with a valuable stock of goods, besides sustaining other serious losses. He is, however, of a constitionally cheerful disposition, and never repines at the past and the inevitable. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of the I. O. O. F., and is a man of honorable impulses, large heart and generous sympathies.

D. L. BECK,

farmer, section 3, postoffice Agency, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, Februrary 23, 1824, and lived there until sixteen years old, when he emigrated, with his father, to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he remained two and one-half years, then moved to Clinton County, and in 1854 came to Buchanan County, where he has since resided. He was married in 1849 to Miss Martha Ann Vaughn, a native of Missouri. By this marriage he has had six children. David C., Betsy A., Andrew J., Sena I., Thomas J. Mary A. By their united efforts and economy,

Mr. Beck and his wife have acquired sixty-nine acres of land, the saving of their own labor. He has been school director two years. Mr. Beck has always been a quiet, unassuming citizen, and is highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors.

ALEXANDER BLACK,

farmer, sections 29 and 37, postoffice Arnoldsville, was born in Daviess County, Missouri, April 13, 1842, and has resided in Missouri all his life. He married Thurmutus Wilson May 15, 1866, by whom he has had one child, Mary Bell, now living. His wife died September 8, 1871. March 5, 1874, he married Blanche Foster. She was born March 12, 1844. By this marriage they have had four children, Oliver P., Thomas S., Rebecca J., Charles W. The last died December 15, 1875. He owns fifty-five acres of land, also holds 160 acres in trust. All under good state of cultivation. Mr. Black was one of those who had the fortune to sustain no loss during the late war.

BRYANT BRINTON,

farmer, section 4, postoffice, Agency, born October 6, 1824, in Boyle County, Kentucky. His parents emigrated to Indiana about 1826. Leaving Indiana in the fall of 1837, they located in Buchanan County, Missouri. January 7, 1847, he married Emily McCrary, a native of Missouri. They have had twelve children—Eliza Ann, born October 30, 1847; Nancy E., born February 13, 1849, died February 28, 1867; Mary E., born April 9, 1850; Hillery F., born November 21, 1852; George M., born March 10, 1854; Benjamin B., born December 2, 1855; Emily D., born February 2, 1858, died June 28, 1871; Caroline S., born June 3, 1861; John, born February 24, 1863; William E., born December 22, 1864; Harriet A., born July 16, 1867, died October 16, 1867; James F., born December 13, 1880. He now owns 375 acres of land. By the late war he lost considerably. He was in the Confederate army, serving in Cornell's regiment, under General Price. He is a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

C. S. BRINTON,

farmer, section 5, postoffice Agency, was born in Indiana August 27, 1827. His parents emigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1837, locating in Buchanan County, where he has resided ever since. He received only a moderate education. September 27, 1859, he married Miss Jane Gilmore a native of Missouri. By this union they had seven children: Robert, born November 15, 1850; Parthenia, born July 13, 1852; Thomas, born December 9, 1853; Eliza, born May 15, 1856; Emily, born November

30, 1859; Benjamin, born September 27, 1858; Jefferson, born February 15, 1862; all alive and doing well. He has been fortunate enough to save 140 acres of land, all under fence, and good state of cultivation. His father, one of the citizens, was called to Far West to assist in suppressing the Mormons. Mr. Brinton sustained serious losses by the late war. He was in the Pawpaw militia, taken prisoner and cast into prison by Col. Cranor's men and held for ten days. He is a member of the Grange, and has been school director several times.

JUDGE JOHN H. CAREY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 5, postoffice Agency. Among the prominent and successful farmers and stock dealers of Buchanan County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Ireland, and was born in Werxford County, June 12, 1835, and made that his home until twelve years of age. He had limited common school advantages, and emigrated to America with his father in 1847, locating in St. Louis, where he worked at various trades until 1852, when he commenced learning the ship carpenters' trade, at which business he remained until he left the city in 1856, when his father moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, settling in Center Township. He was married December 8, 1864, to Miss Nancy W. Gilmore, daughter of Joseph and Martha Gilmore, early settlers of Clay County, Missouri. By this marriage they have been blessed with five children, Martha B., Frances N., Maggie J., and two that died in infancy. After marriage Mr. Carey rented land and farmed exclusively until 1869, at which time he purchased the land where he now resides, consisting of 183 acres. Mr. Carey was elected judge of the county court in 1879 by 2,155 majority, being the largest majority ever given any county judge in Buchanan County. He has held other minor offices, the duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. The judge's fancy runs in fine stock, and he is the possessor of fine sheep, a full blooded Clydesdale stallion, imported by Given, of Frankfort, Indiana; also Poland China hogs, and other stock. The judge is well provided with all the modern improvements and conveniences for farming, and is erecting an addition to his dwelling house. The life of Judge Carey has been honorable and enviable, as well as successful. He has always enjoyed the respect of the community in which he resides. By his industry and economy he has accumulated a competency. Every good cause receives his hearty support.

A. C. CHESTNUT,

farmer, section 28, postoffice Arnoldsville, was born in Laurel County, Kentucky, May 12, 1820. His opportunities for acquiring an education

were extremely limited, and, such as they were, he walked two miles to a log school house to secure them. In 1840, he emigrated to Daviess County, Missouri, where he lived till 1848, when he moved to Buchanan County. November 15, 1838, he married Evaline Jones, by whom he had ten children: John T., Abraham, William, Mary, Maria, Hettie, Fannie, George, Samuel and Evan. Abraham enlisted in the Confederate army under Colonel Gates. He rose to the rank of lieutenant, and was killed by the accidental discharge of his own gun. Mr. Chestnut's first wife died in January, 1866, and in 1868 he married Sarah Anne Farrah, by whom he has had three children, Charles, Lucy and Ella. By his own industry he acquired the 60 acres of land he now owns.

JOHN CLINE,

farmer, section 34, postoffice Arnoldsville. This well preserved gentleman was born in West Virginia, January 1, 1812. In 1833 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in Platte County, where he resided and followed the peaceful avocation of farming until 1858, when he moved to Buchanan County, sojourning there until 1866, at which time he moved to Kansas, where he remained about eight years, when he returned to Buchanan County, Missouri. On March 10, 1842 he married Elizabeth Ann Walker By this union they have had thirteen children: George W., Sarah J., James W., Robert A., Charles D., Benjamin A., Frances A., Susan, Melvina I., John W., all of whom are living; William, Adaline and Mary, deceased. He owns eighty acres of land acquired by his own industry, and the assistance of his family. His son George W. was in the Confederate service, in Gen. Price's army corps. Mr. Cline was road overseer for two years. There were many Indians in this county during his early experience. All commendable enterprises invariably receive Mr. Cline's hearty support.

TIMOTHY FERRELL,

farmer, section 4, postoffice Agency, was born in Ireland, December 12, 1840. At the age of twelve he left his native country for America, and landed at New Orleans, where he remained six months; after which he emigrated to St. Louis, Missouri. Here he resided up to 1861, during which time he learned the moulder's trade. In 1861 he moved to Buchanan County, and in 1865 was married to Miss Fannie Reynolds, a native of Buchanan County. By this union they have had five children —Mary L., Susan W., Joseph E., Eurabe A., John W. He was a member of an exempt company at St. Joseph during the late war. He owns a farm of fifty acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation.

JOEL GRABLE,

farmer and merchant, section 26, postoffice Platte River. The subject of this sketch has been a very successful man all through life. He was born July 26, 1816, in Wayne County, Ohio. Emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri in 1843, returned to Ohio in 1844, then to Missouri in 1845, returning to Ohio in the same year, and remained until after the Mexican War, at the close of which he located permanently, where he now resides, in Buchanan County. He was a builder and carder by profession. He had a carding factory in Bretz's Mill, which was consumed by fire in the winter of 1845. He rebuilt in 1848, and continued in business until 1860, when he sold out. Since 1860, he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. October 12, 1840, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Beals, a native of Wayne County, Ohio. They had but one child—it and the mother died. October 12, 1848, he married Delilah Seal, born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. By this union they have had three children: Odilin B., Cornelia A. Algernian S. Owns 214 acres of land, all under good state of cultivation, with good house and barn thereon. He has donated liberally to the building of school houses, always assisting the needy. On the 23d of March, 1881, he formed a partnership in general merchandise, under the firm name of Grable & Henshaw. Cornelia A. was married December 23, 1879, to Joseph A. Henshaw, who was born May 14, 1855, in Clay County, Missouri. He was a farmer until twenty-one—since maturity a business man.

MRS. MARGARET M. GRABLE,

section 32, postoffice, Arnoldsville; resides in Arnoldsville and operates a farm. She was born March 31, 1826, in Ohio. She emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1846, and married Anthony Grable in 1847. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 12, 1846. They had six children—Melissa, Mary, Maggie, Celeste C., Charles A. P., Luannie M. Three of these died: Mary, July 10, 1852; Maggie, July 26, 1858; Celeste, September 11, 1860. Her husband died November 15, 1873, of Typhoid Pneumonia. By their own industry and economy they accumulated 51¼ acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Grable was a captain in the Pawpaw militia, but never received any compensation for his services. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and donated freely toward the building of churches and school houses.

PASLEY JOHNSON,

farmer, section 32, postoffice Arnoldsville, a native of North Carolina, was born October 12, 1834, and emigrated to Buhanan County, Missouri,

in 1844. Was married, June 2, 1854, to Miss Nancy Pumphrey, a native of Kentucky, who was born November 11, 1826. They had eight children: George W., Jona, John, Holla, Jennie, David and Jessie, all living, and an infant daughter deceased. By his own labor he has accumulated 235 acres of land, all under good state of cultivation. Joined the Pawpaw militia in 1864, and in common with many others never received a cent for his services. Is a Mason and belongs to the Baptist Church. Did not enjoy the advantage of schools. Served in the Mexican war as wagon master, and was in Mexico when the city surrendered. He crossed the plains to Mansfort, a place for supplies for Indian scouts. March 24, 1879, Mr. Johnson met with a severe accident; the cars on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad caught his wagon, crippled the mules, demolished the wagon, and ruined Mr. Johnson for life. He obtained judgment for damages to the amount of $2,650. From this verdict the company appealed to the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM M. MATNEY,

farmer and miller, section 26, postoffice Platte River, one of the most successful business men, farmers and millers of Buchanan County, was born May 21, 1824, in Hart County, Kentucky. He left Kentucky October 1, 1845, and landed in Buchanan County, Missouri, October 20, 1845, with twenty dollars and twelve cents. He has resided in Buchanan County ever since except six months that he lived in Clinton County. He worked for John Patee in St. Joseph at ten dollars per month. Then worked in Mexico and on the road at twenty dollars per month. He worked for John Bretz until May, 1849, then took a trip to California, returning in 1852. Engaged in general merchandise August, 1852, continued until May, 1854, when he sold his store and purchased an undivided half of the Bretz Mill. He married Catharine A. Bretz, a native of Pennsylvania, April 27, 1853. She was born August 23, 1832. By this union they have had seven children, Albert E., James B., Elizabeth, John W., Lydia, Edward R., Rebecca E., all alive except John and Lydia, and doing well. By his own exertions he has accumulated 589 acres of land, all under good state of cultivation, with large and commodious house, good barn, orchard, etc. He has been postmaster and school trustee, and is a member of the Grange. During the late war he experienced considerable inconvenience, and sustained loss. His beloved wife died March 7, 1879, from congestion of the lungs. In all public enterprises he has lent a helping hand, and has ever been the poor man's friend.

WILLIAM MEANS,

farmer, section 33, postoffice Arnoldsville. The subject of the following narative, was born in Christain County, Kentucky, January 18, 1809, and

emigrated to Missouri (which was a wilderness) in 1820, locating in Howard County, where he remained but a short time. He then went to Daviess and to Ray counties, where he remained seven years. Afterward moved to Buchanan County, having been engaged in farming most of the time. In 1830 he married Miss Nancy H. Gentry a native of Boon County, Missouri. They have six children: James R., Charles G., Thomas J., Susan, Elizabeth and Martha. His first wife died in 1868. His second marriage was to Miss Mary C. McIntosh, his present wife. By hard labor and strict attention to business he has acquired a considerable amount of land, all of which has been given to his children, except 100 acres. His children are all married. Mr. Means has served six years as Justice of the Peace with credit to himself, discharging the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the people. He has all his life been recognized as a public spirited citizen.

THOMAS J. MEANS,

farmer, section 32, postoffice Arnoldsville, was born in Howard County, Missouri, January 6, 1841. He left Howard County for Platte, in 1849, remaining there until 1881, when he located in Buchanan County. December 20, 1870, he married Susan A. Vaughn, a native of Platte County. By this marriage he has had five children: Alverta, Clay F., Thomas J., Charlie C., Minnie E., all living and doing well. By his own exertions he has succeeded, since the war, in accumulating 448 acres of land, all under fence and in good state of cultivation. In 1863, he went west, returning in one year. In early days he had no school advantages, and experienced nothing but hard work. He is a member of Rowley Lodge No. 204, A. F. and A. M. He buys, ships and speculates in hogs, cattle, mules, etc. He has been one of the most successful men of Buchanan County.

GEORGE W. RAY,

farmer and merchant, section 30, postoffice Arnoldsville, was born July 20, 1833, in North Carolina. Emigrated to Clay County, Missouri, in early life, and after remaining there one year moved to Buchanan County. Married Rebecca Wilson, in August, 1857. She was born in Ohio, in 1837. By this marriage they have had six children: Mary A., Thermutus B., John R., George W., J. Robert and Elizabeth. By his own industry he has acquired a farm of 525 acres of land, less 200 acres given him by his father. The land is in a good state of cultivation and is provided with good improvements. Mr. Ray is a Mason and a member of the M. E. Church; is also school trustee. He has been engaged in merchandising since the fall of 1875, doing both a cash and a credit business, and has lost but little by the latter. He built a storeroom, 22x60 feet and one

story high, in which he sells about twenty thousand dollars worth per year. Mr. Ray has engaged extensively in buying and selling mules and intends making that business a specialty. He is one of the successful farmers and merchants of Buchanan County; he has grown with the county, and recalls the period when the Indian was a familiar object in the neighborhood.

J. N. STAGNER,

farmer, section 30, postoffice Arnoldsville, was born October 20, 1826, in Madison County, Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Stagner October 2, 1848. They have had eight children, including Rozanna, Andrew, Albert, Winston, and four others that died in infancy. He emigrated to Missouri March 13, 1849, locating in Lingingston County, where he remained four years. He then moved to Caldwell County, living there six years. In 1860 he moved to Buchanan County, where his wife died October 15, 1865, of consumption. October 13, 1867, he married Miss Mary A. Davis, a native of North Carolina. He has had four children by this marriage, Dora E., Elvie D., Lenie B., and John O. His father gave him 114 acres of land, which he still owns, and which is under a good state of cultivation. He was in the Pawpaw militia, regularly enrolled to protect home property against thieves. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has taken two degrees in Masonry. He has been generally prosperous in life, experiencing little trouble beyond the ills necessarily incident to pioneer life.

DAVID STAGNER,

farmer, section 33, postoffice Arnoldsville, was born February 13, 1831, in Madison County, Kentucky. When in his twenty-third year, he located in Livingston County, Missouri, remaining there twelve years, when he moved to Buchanan County. He married, September 20, 1858, Miss Matilda Sparks, a native of Indiana, born in August, 1834. By this union they have had nine children: Kemper, John R., Sarah J., Amaziah, David R., James W., Elijah, and two children that died in infancy. By his own labor he has acquired 126 acres of land, all well improved. He takes especial pride in fine horses, and especially favors Edwin Forest stock. Has been school director. During the late war he lost some corn, and had a good mare taken from him by the soldiers. He served in the Home Guard awhile, but was not taken out of the state. He has never regretted locating in Missouri, where he has met with general success.

J. B. STAFFORD,

farmer, section 30, postoffice, Arnoldsville, was born in Lawrence County, Kentucky, December 7, 1839. His parents emigrated to Platte County,

Missouri, in 1842, where he resided up to 1866. He married Melissa Grable May 17, 1866. They have had five children—Cynthia M., Laura A., James A., John R., Charles W., all living. By his own industry he acquired 406 acres of land, besides fifty acres given him by his father-in-law. This is all under fence and in cultivation and provided with good buildings. Mr. Stafford was in the Pawpaw and State militia, but was not out of the state. During the war he crossed the plains. He was a charter member of Rowley Lodge No. 204, A. F. & A. M.; was in the dry goods business at Arnoldsville for two years, being successful. Meeting with a good opportunity to sell out, he accepted the offer. Having disposed of his goods he turned his attention to farming.

JOHN B. SHERWOOD,

farmer, section 27, postoffice Platte River, was born in Richmond County, Ohio, September 9, 1821. When two years old his parents moved to Ross County, remaining until 1835, when they moved to Logan County. November 3, 1839, he emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri. He married Miss Mary Ray, February 9, 1843. She was a native of North Carolina. By this union they have twelve children: Lucinda C., Joseph W., John W., Elizabeth M., Caroline, Jane, Susan, Anna, Adaline, George, James and Albert. By the united efforts and economy of Mr. S. and his wife, they have secured 100 acres of land. He sustained severe loss during the late war. Was two years in the Confederate service under Gen. Price, in Col. Gates' regiment, after which he spent one year at Pike's Peak. He received no wounds, but endured many privations. He served as justice of the peace for two years. His wife died February 17, 1872. Mr. S. is a Master Mason. He was raised in 1868, presided in the east three years, and was representative to the Grand Lodge in 1872. He has been all his life an exemplary citizen.

JAMES E. WELLER,

farmer, section 18, postoffice Halleck, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, February 17, 1821. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very poor. He emigrated to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1844. In 1851 he married Miss Mark. They have had seven children, Sarah M., Charles E., William H., Isabella J., Mary M., Jacob M., and Martha S. They are all alive with one exception. Mrs. Weller died in November, 1864. In August, 1865, he married Mrs. E. E. Hill, by whom he has had three children, Emily C., Phœbe A., and James E. Mr. W. owns 234 acres of land, 160 acres of which is under fence, well improved, with a fair house and barn and good orchard. He is a Master Mason, and was representative in the state legislature during 1872 and 1873, to which he was elected as a Democrat. He served as justice of the

peace two terms, and was secretary of Birming Lodge No. 150 A. F. & A. M. for eight consecutive years. Mr. Weller was engaged in general merchandise at Halleck for five years and was successful, but lost his earnings during the war.

HENRY YATES,

farmer, section 7, postoffice Agency, was born April 20, 1847, in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he had the good fortune to secure a fair education. September 15, 1871, he was married to Miss Sallie Williams, who was born May 14, 1846, in Kentucky. They have had three children: Thomas L., born in September, 1875; Harry C., born in October, 1878; Dora P., born July 3, 1872, died January 13, 1879. To the eighty acres of land, given him by his parents, he has managed by his own industry to add 160 more. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and is also a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His farm is all under fence, and well improved, with a good house and barn, and well supplied with farm machinery.

PLATTE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES ANDERSON,

farmer, section 2, postoffice, Frazer; was born in East Tennessee, June 5, 1813, and moved from his native state to Indiana, where he lived a short time. July 15, 1839, he came to this county, which has since been his home. He owns a farm of 222 acres. He married Miss F. Brown March 25, 1830. She was born in East Tennessee, December 2, 1814. They have two children living, Jane, born February 12, 1831, and Jesse N., born May 6, 5836. They have lost two, Fanny and Mary. Mr. Anderson and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. J. N., son of the above, was born in Indiana, May 6, 1836, and came with his parents to Missouri in 1839. He was raised a farmer, and has followed this calling as an occupation. He owns a farm of 107½ acres. He has held various township offices, and has always taken a deep interest in educational matters. He married Miss Martha E. Huddleston April 8, 1855. She was born in Buchanan County April 25, 1839. To them have been born nine children—Edward C., born February 1, 1856; Mary

M., born May 21, 1858; James B., born November 19, 1860; William D., born February 9, 1863; Jesse N., born September 18, 1865; Fanny Jane, born September 7, 1868; Martha A., born April 10, 1871; Hiram M., born September 24, 1873, and Charles S., born February 12, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist Church.

D. L. ARNOLD,

farmer, has 178 acres of land on section 28. He was born in Logan County, Ohio, June 4th, 1836, and, with his parents, came to Buchanan County in October, 1838, and settled in Platte Township. He grew up here on a farm and received a fair common school education, though the advantages were very limited at that time. He went to work with his father, who was a carpenter, and learned the trade, and worked at it for some years. In 1865 he purchased the farm he now owns and occupies, and which he greatly improved. He married Miss Mary Ann Lillie, July 26, 1857. They have two children living: Loma and Henry W. Halleck. Eli Arnold, the father of D. L., was born in Pennsylvania in 1791. At an early day he removed to Ohio, where he became a carpenter and millwright, and also learned the tanner's trade. He had charge of the construction of many large mills and other buildings and some of which were of considerable importance. He moved to Buchanan County, Missouri in October, 1838. He very soon built a flouring mill on Bee Creek, two miles east of Taos. This was the first mill with a bolt, put up in the county. He then fitted up Turner's Mill, on Bee Creek, and afterwards constructed a mill on Platte River, where Matney's Mill now stands. In 1844 he started a tannery near Arnoldsville, which perhaps was the first established in the county. He then put up a mill at Arnoldsville. After a few years he sold out his property and purchased a place two miles from this city, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1866. Arnoldsville was named in honor of him. He married Miss Saloma Chesround, in Pennsylvania. They have five children living: Jerome, Durang L., Reubin, Fannie and Lillie.

PETER BLEDSOE,

farmer, section 24, postoffice Edgerton. He was born in Illinois, March 15, 1818, and reared a farmer. His parents emigrated to Boone County, Missouri, in 1819; thence to Jackson County, then Caldwell, then Clinton, thence to the Platte Purchase, settling in Buchanan County in 1837, on Rock House Prairie, where he now resides. By his own prudence and good management he has secured 490 acres of land, all of which is under fence and in good state of cultivation. He married Miss Eliza-

beth Drake in 1849. She was born in Ray County, Missouri, in 1818. By this marriage they had five children: Julia Ann, John, Nancy, William, Peter O. Magee. They are all dead except Peter O. Magee. Mrs. Bledsoe died in 1862. He was married, November 22, 1864, to Mrs. Barshaw, widow of Jefferson Botts. She had by her first husband seven children: James W., born September 25, 1849; George H., born April 6, 1851, died in 1869; Richard E., born March 7, 1853; John, born December 22, 1854; Nancy A., born June 29, 1859, died in 1860; Jefferson, born January 9, 1862; Benjamin F., born April 25, 1867. By her marriage with Mr. Bledsoe they were blessed with three children: Robert E. L., born December 5, 1865; Joseph E. J., September 19, 1867; Beauregard, September 15, 1869. Mr. Bledsoe was a member of the Pawpaw Militia, in 1861. He has been a hard working man, and has generally enjoyed a prosperous life. In 1861, however, he was so unfortunate as to lose his eyesight, since which time he has had to feel his way around over the farm by use of a cane, and when he goes from home has to depend upon his children, or affectionate wife, to guide his steps. He does not complain, but accepts the situation, and seems to enjoy life in his present afflicted condition.

WILLIAM A. BLEDSOE,

farmer, section 15, postoffice Platte River, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, June 29, 1849, and was raised a farmer. His education was fair. August 16, 1869, he married Miss Mary Ann Toben. She was born in Buchanan County, September 27, 1844. By this marriage they have had five children: Maggie E., born September 22, 1871; William F., born December 20, 1874; Jesse F., December 15, 1877; Delia M, born April 29, 1879; one child died in infancy. By his own industry and economy he has acquired 80 acres of land. He is a member of the Christian Church at Bruce's school house. The subject of the above is an industrious man, a peaceable citizen, a kind husband, and an indulgent father.

JOHN P. BOYLE,

county superintendent of public schools, was born in Tazwell County, Virginia, October 28, 1828. In 1849 he came to St. Louis, Missouri; he completed his education at the Ste. Genevieve Academy, when he chose the occupation of teacher, a pursuit in which he has been all his life engaged. He came to St. Joseph in 1866, and in 1870 moved on a farm in Platte Township, where he has since continued to reside. He has improved a good farm, though engaged the greater part of his time with his professional duties. He was elected superintendent of public schools for Buchanan County, a position the duties of which he has since

continued to discharge with zeal and ability. He is not only an excellent scholar and first-class teacher, but bears the character of a generous hearted man and a good neighbor. In 1857 he married Miss Eliza Patterson, a lady from his former home in Virginia. They have eight children, all living: William C., Mattie Bell, Elizabeth F., Eliza J., John L., Katie, James, and Harvey.

J. C. CARRINGTON,

farmer and stockraiser, section 29, postoffice, Edgerton, Platte County; was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 5, 1830, and in 1834 or 1835, came to Morgan County, Illinois. In 1867, he came to Buchanan County, where he now owns over 800 acres of land, and is one of the representative farmers of the township. He was married to Miss Mary A. Fitch December 30, 1853. She was born in Ohio, May 10, 1833. By this union they have eight children living—Emily E., now Mrs. I. S. Gibson, born October 3, 1854; John W., born October 21, 1856; Fannie J., now Mrs. F. Johnson, born October 3, 1858; Joel H., born March 2, 1860; J. C., born August 1, 1861; Mamie, born August 18, 1863; Annie, born September 21, 1865; Carrie R., born January 12, 1869; Joseph G., born January 22, 1871; Phebe, born June 23, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Carrington are members of the Christian Church.

LEWIS COBB,

farmer, section 11, postoffice Frazer, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Daviess County, September 12, 1826. Came to Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1840, and in 1856 removed to Kansas, whence, in 1857, he went to Texas, and in 1858 purchased a farm in Buchanan County, Missouri. In 1864 he went to Nebraska, where he remained but a short time, and has since made his home in this county. His farm consists of 125 acres of land. He married Miss Nancy Housh, December 28, 1848. She was born June 12, 1828. To them have been born eleven children: Clarissa J., born January 2, 1849; George W., born April 20, 1851; Mary E., July 20, 1854; Sythia A., born November 27, 1855; Thomas J., born May 17, 1858; Sarah R., November 27, 1859; Susan F., born February 16, 1864; Alice M., born November 27, 1865; Lewis H., born May 1, 1867; Nancy C., born March 7, 1870. Susan F., died in December, 1864.

J. A. DEAKINS,

farmer, section 14, postoffice Frazer is the son of R. H. and Catharine Deakins, and was born in east Tennessee, August 13, 1847. His father was born in Maryland, November 28, 1800, and died August 11, 1873. His mother's maiden name was Catharina Ghorst. She was born in Vir-

ginia, April 26, 1820. In 1854 the subject of this sketch came with his parents to Arkansas, but they, not liking the country, came with their son, the same year, to Buchanan County, where he was raised on a farm He married Miss Eliza Kinnaird, October 31, 1867. She was born in Buchanan County, December 5, 1843, and was the daughter of C. and M. C. Kinnaird. The former was born in Kentucky, August 16, 1805, and died April 26, 1880. The latter was born in the same state, February 20, 1810, and died Feb. 28, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Deakins have a family of four children: Annie M., born May 10, 1870; Charles Catharine, born December 16, 1872; Pettie Frances, born October 2, 1875; Eliza Tennessee, born June 29, 1878.

HON. WESTON J. EVERETT,

farmer, section 12, postoffice, Frazer; is one of the oldest residents of Buchanan County, and was born in Halifax County, Virginia, August 24, 1801. When six years of age he was taken by his parents to Kentucky, where he lived until 1818, and then came to Missouri. He lived in Howard and Saline Counties until the spring of 1821, and then settled in Clay County. In 1836 he explored the Platte Purchase, and as soon as it was opened for settlement, moved up into Buchanan County in 1837, in the midst of severely cold weather, with snow on the ground six inches deep, in order to secure the location he had selected the year previous. He purchased a cabin standing on section 13, which had been occupied by a settler who had located in the country while it was yet in possession of the Indians, but was compelled to leave by the United States troops. While that part of the purchase that now includes Buchanan County was attached to Clinton County, he was elected one of the members of the Clinton County Court, and served until the organization of the County. In 1855 he was selected as the Democratic nominee for the State Legislature, and was elected by a handsome majority, receiving every vote in Platte Township, but five out of 225. The winter of 1855 was revision session, and the same was prolonged until the succeeding winter. During that period the Legislature had no more faithful, industrious and conscientious public servant than Judge Everett. He was afterwards solicited to again become a candidate, but declined, much to the regret of all. His early education was limited to the schools of the period, which were few in number and inferior in grade, but he made the best possible use of his opportunities, and by reading and observation, as well as contact with the world, obtained such knowledge as places him among the leading men of the county. He married Miss Hannah Crockett March 8, 1829. She was born in Tennessee, September 8, 1808. Her father, whose name was David Crockett, was a second cousin of the renowned David Crockett, whose name is so closely iden-

tified with pioneer life. Judge Everett is at this time (1881) the oldest resident of Platte Township, and no one enjoys and merits the esteem of all in a higher degree than he does. Politically he i. a Democrat of the old school, and voted for Jackson in 1828. Judge Everett's birthplace, in Halifax County, was at the historic place of Bull Run, and it may not be am ss to relate the circumstance from which it derived its name. The Judge's father, ——— Everett, had a neighbor, and each of them owned a bull. These animals met near a stream and commenced bellowing until it became the signal for a conflict. The neighbor's bull punished Mr. Everett's by pitching him into the water, after which feat he ran away from his opponent. From this circumstance the name Bull Run became identified with that locality, and has remained so to this day.

JAMES W. GARTIN,

farmer and stock raiser, owns 160 acres of land in section 4. He was born in Todd County, Kentucky, in 1834, and came to Clay County, Missouri, with his father in 1835. He received a good education at William Jewell College, and at the age of eighteen he went to Texas remaining eighteen months, when he came to Clay County, Missouri. His father was a government contractor, furnishing horses and stock for the Western frontier, and for several years James assisted him in delivering his stock. In 1858 he came to Tremont Township, where he lived until 1866, when he bought a farm in Platte Township, where he now lives. He has a fine farm, well improved. He has for many years run a threshing machine, and in that line has by his care and fair dealing and promptness in filling his engagements gained an excellent reputation. He and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1858 he married Miss Mary F. Millen in Clinton County, Missouri. They have seven children, Annie J., James A., Charles S., Mary Fannie, William Thomas, Elvina Virginia, Emma Angie.

WILLIAM S. GUNN,

farmer and local preacher, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, March 21, 1811. He received a good education for the times, and, at the age of eighteen, went to Jefferson County, Kentucky, and learned the stone mason trade, at which he worked for many years. He came to Adams County, Illinois, purchased a farm, and became a thorough practical farmer. He remained in Illinois twelve years, at the end of which period he came to Missouri, and bought 260 acres of land on section 32, in Platte Township, where he made great improvements, including the building of a fine residence and corresponding surroundings, which renders this one of the most desirable homes in the county. He was a